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THE
EAST ANGLIAN;

OR,

Notes and Queries

ON SUBJECTS CONNECTED WITH THE COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

EDITED BY SAMUEL TYMMS, F.S.A., F.G.H.S.,

HONORARY SECRETARY AND TREASURER TO THE SUFFOLK INSTITUTE OF ARCHÆOLOGY, &c.

VOL. I.

LOWESTOFT:

SAMUEL TYMMS, 60, HIGH STREET.

LONDON:

WHITTAKER AND CO., AVE MARIA LANE.

1864.

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No. I.]

OCTOBER, 1858.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.]

PROSPECTUS.

The Committee of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, Statistics, and Natural History, believing that a periodical conducted on a similar plan to the well-known "Notes and Queries," but confining itself to questions bearing on Local History and Science, would be useful and edifying, propose, with the concurrence of the other Archæological Societies of the district, to issue an occasional sheet of Notes and Queries on subjects connected with the Counties of Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex.

The advantages of such means of intercommunication, more especially for the Members of the various societies, are too self-evident to be dwelt upon. Those who meet with facts worthy of preservation may here record them; while those again who are pursuing enquiries may through this medium ask for information on points which have baffled their own individual researches.

Many a book, not professedly bearing upon the Eastern Counties, contains notes which may usefully be transferred to these pages; and many persons have time and inclination to write a valuable Note who cannot undertake an elaborate Essay. It will in fact be the COMMON PLACE Book of the learned and intelligent; a depository for those who find, and a resource for those who seek; and thus it is hoped become an important contribution to a more perfect history of the district than it now possesses.

The frequency of its publication will depend in some measure upon the urgency of the Queries propounded, and the amount of interest evinced in its progress.

NOTES.

ON LOCAL PECULIARITIES, PHYSICAL OR MENTAL, ARISING FROM SOIL OR CLIMATE.

The varieties of soil and climate, even in the limited district of one country, have a remarkable effect on the physical and, probably also, on the mental character of the inhabitants. The same results which occur in comparing the diversities of character in the inhabitants of different countries may be found, though of course in a minor degree, in the districts even of one country.

Nor is this confined to mankind only; animals are similarly liable to be impressed physically by soil and climate.

Thus in Suffolk, which consists principally of heavy soil, the horses, cows, and hogs, have all the same short, squab, punchy character; even our peasantry are also said by "Foreigners" (*i.e.* all not Suffolk born), to be on the same short, dumpy scale; and Punchy, or Suffolk dumplings, are the terms they sometimes think fit to designate us with. Metropolitan hatters and craniologists affirm that the Suffolk people have the smallest heads in the kingdom, with the exception of the men of Essex, and the Spitalfields weavers. This may perhaps account for Suffolk being mentioned as "silly" Suffolk, and Essex being called the county of "calves." Yorkshiremen and South Scotch are said to have the largest heads, and the terms a "cute" Yorkshireman and a "cannie" Scot, are proverbial. But on our side we may argue that as they are larger races of men, they of course ought to have larger heads than the more diminutive Suffolcians.

After all we retaliate by looking down upon Foreigners, and despising all importations from "the Sheers," as we have some reason in a few matters, such as agricultural horses and implements. Even depreciated Suffolk has within itself its own peculiar Bœotia, and we ridicule the inhabitants of our heaviest lands as dull and stubborn as the clods they cultivate. But like the "Far West" in America, "High Suffolk," as this part is termed, is always at a distance. Many confess to live near it, none exactly on the spot.

In Norfolk (principally sandy land) men and animals are of a light wiry make, and formed for activity rather than strength. Marshall, an agricultural writer of about 80 years ago, mentions his astonishment at the activity and quantity of work performed by Norfolk men and horses; and even 400 years ago this was proverbial. Chaucer, who describes *classes* in his *individual* portraits, makes his Norfolk Reve or Bailiff, a most active and irascible man, and withall "as lean as is a rake." Jocelyn de Brakeland who wrote 700 years ago, says, referring to Sampson, a Norfolk man, then Abbot of Bury St. Edmund's, that he was called by his opponents a Norfolk "Barrator," that is, a litigious quarrelsome fellow. And Fuller, who wrote 200 years back, mentions in his "Worthies," that the litigiousness and knowledge of law in Norfolk men, was proverbial, and that Norfolk had then produced more and better lawyers, than any other district in England, of similar size. Tusser, the author of the "Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry," writing about 250 years ago, complains of "Norfolk wiles," he having married a Norfolk lady, and lost his money by farming in that county.

"For Norfolk wiles, so full of guiles,
Have caught my toe, by wrong so,
That out to thee,* I see for me
No way to creep."

The following more modern stanza describes in short, the peculiarities of the three counties,

"Essex miles, Suffolk stiles, Norfolk wiles,
Many men beguiles."

The old Norfolk sheep were noted for their length of limb and activity, and the old Norfolk hackney was noted as a fast trotter.

Turning to the Fens of our eastern counties, we find still a different character in men and animals. Physically large, bulky, and powerful, they, from the effect of soil and climate, become slower and more inactive. Thus, the Lincoln horses are large, heavy, and slow; the Lincoln sheep large and inactive; while the men of the fens are phlegmatic, fond of religious discussions, and inclined to calvanistic and fatalistic doctrines and ideas. The eastern fens were, and are the stronghold of dissent, and in the time of Charles the First, produced many of those gloomy enthusiasts who overturned church and state in Ireland, and laid in America the foundations of a great nation.

I shall add a few words on the influence of soil, &c., on the *colour* of animals. We all know how Providence, to enable animals and insects to escape their enemies, has assimilated their colour to that of their numerous resorts, and that in Polar regions, where snow covers for the greater part of the year all the earth, nature changes the colour of fur and feathers to white also. But the principle exists in all districts, and results in a permanent and distinct hue, unless by crossing we cause both colour and breeds to intermix and vary. Thus, in Devon, the soil is for the most part of a bright red clay, the cattle are similarly of a bright red colour. In the North of Scotland, where dark moory soil and hills covered with heather shews black for nearly all the year, the horses and cattle are almost uniformly black. Just, as on our black-earthed English fens, the horses are of a similar black colour, and in Suffolk, likewise, our breed of horses are uniformly of a light red, chesnut or sorrel, and the native breed of cattle most of them so likewise, because the majority of soils whether of clay or sand, are yellowish, with sometimes a tinge of redder earth or sand intermixed.

June 29th, 1858.

W.

LOCAL PROPHECIES.

Some years since a friend shewed me the following lines, which he said he copied from an old Court Book of the manor of Shimpling Thorne, between Bury St. Edmund's and Sudbury.

"Twixt Lopham forde and Shimpling Thorne
England shalbe wonn and lorne."

May I suggest that the "Notes and Queries" should endeavour to collect, record, and explain, all such matters affecting the district.

W.

* Suffolk, his old and favourite abode.

ON THE WORD "TOT," "TAT," "THET."

East Anglia abounds in names of villages containing this monosyllable in composition. Tottenhill and Tottington, Tattersford and Tattersett in Norfolk, the two Tuddenhams in Suffolk, one Thetford in Norfolk, and another in Cambridgeshire, are instances. Rivulet is the meaning usually, and I believe rightly, assigned to our little friend. I have no personal acquaintance with the Norfolk villages, but the others bear out the derivation. My object is to unite all these varieties under the captaincy of our old English 'tide' or 'tyd', and further to suggest an origin for this father of them all.

Voltaire never said a truer word than that in Etymology the vowels go for nothing. The same vowel is not only pronounced differently in different districts, but the same man will pronounce one vowel often in more ways than one, sometimes in more than two. I remember my father saying that he has heard a man from the Suffolk woodlands, after calling a mill a mill, proceed in the course of a few minutes to call it a 'mell' and a 'mull.' We know from the acknowledged derivation of 'Teddington' (Tide-end town), that 'tyd' can become in composition 'ted'; then why not 'tud' 'tod' (Toddington, Beds.), 'tot,' 'tat'? The word 'tyd' names the adjoining villages of Tydd St. Giles (Cambs.), and St. Mary, (Linc.) There is a place in the latter parish known as 'Tydd Gote' (tide-go-out), or the turning-point of the salt-tide, as I presume; but it seems not improbable that a running stream of any kind was a 'tyd.' Who does not remember

"Why weep ye by the tide ladie?"

Why weep ye by the tide?"

I don't mean to say that the lady, like Achilles, might not have "loot her tears doon fa'" *παρὰ Θίνα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης* but I think the general impression is that "the cold streams ran by her," as "her eyes wept apace." I think myself fortunate in thus finding even a single specimen of 'tyd' in the old sense. Who has ever found 'ham,' 'ing,' 'worth,' &c. even in our oldest writers? In the oldest ballad in Ritson's Robin Hood there is the classical 'rivere.' By Spencer's time the word 'tide' had reached its present state (see "Faerie Queen," b. iv., canto ii.)

"Which have the sea in charge to them assinde,
To rule his tides."

But in the earlier part of the eighteenth century the old meaning revived a little—

"See yonder river's flowing tide." H. Carey.

(Percy's Reliques, B. III., No. 21).

Supposing this to be the true "theory of tide," I think no one would be inclined to doubt the intimate relation of all the monosyllables in question to one another. As to the origin of the family, is it not the "tattling" of the brook? We may observe the same variation in vowel in the cognates of "tattle," "titter," "stutter." The two sets of words may be thus independently traced to the sound which most truly reflects the things they are respectively intended to represent.

I may add that there is a place in Kent (I believe in Romney Marsh)

called 'Tyd' (See Dugdale on Imbanking, p. 29); that the Tweed is written 'Twyde' in the older ballad of Chevy-chace; that Todber (Dorset) has its rivulet, and that I shall be very glad to know whether the same is true of Tadlow (Cambs.), Tittleshall (Norfolk), Todmorden, or any similar name.

Sevenoaks, July 26th, 1858.

J. J. RAVEN.

Query.—Does the little stream in Norfolk known as the Nar run in any or many places through a chalky soil, and has its water any whiteness of appearance in consequence?—J. J. R.

INSCRIPTIONS ON CHURCH BELLS.

Allow me to suggest that an attempt should be made by means of your "Notes and Queries," to ascertain the dates and the inscriptions upon all the Church Bells in Suffolk. I think an interesting collection might be made, if the members of the Society would search their several neighbourhoods, and give information, such as—

1. A copy (in writing) of the inscriptions on the Church Bells.
2. A rubbing of the inscription, which would faithfully represent any peculiarities.

3. The diameter of each bell at the mouth; and, where possible, the reputed weight of the bell.

At the same time the name of the Church, and the number of bells in it should be given.

Something of this kind has been attempted in Wilts, by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, one of the Secretaries to the Archæological Society in that county; and the result is a very interesting volume, which he has lately published. He has given many inscriptions, &c., from other counties, but states his ignorance of the Eastern Counties. I was able to send him the other day an inscription from the neighbouring church of Kersey, which shows that the Grayes, great bell founders in the 17th century, lived at Colchester.

I think you will agree with me that this matter is worthy of consideration.

I had a mode of obtaining fac-similes from bells, which was given me by a zealous antiquarian friend.

1. Strain tissue paper over the raised letters, fastening it in the right place with small wafers.

2. Rub an ordinary lead pencil upon the bell in a convenient *smooth* part, as a palette.

3. Then, using a piece of kid (glove) leather upon your forefinger, take up some of the powdered lead, and with it go over each letter and device separately.—H. P., *Hadleigh*.

LOWESTOFT TOKENS.

I possess a list of the late Mr. Neville Rolfe's collection of Norfolk and Suffolk Tokens. In his Lowestoft list I find the following enumerated.

1. Robert Betts, of *Lowestufe*, 1655. White. Bakers' Arms. R. G. B.
2. Thomas Botson, in *Loestofe*, Suffolk. Bakers' Arms. T. A. B.

* "An account of Church Bells, with a list of Bell Founders, &c., by the Rev. W. C. Lukis, M.A." J. H. Parker, London and Oxford, 1857."

3. Thomas Harvy, of *Loistofe*, grocer. Grocers' Arms. T. H.
4. A Lowestoft farthing, "*Villa Lowistoff*," Suffolk. Rose surmounted by a crown.
5. John Smith, of *Lowestufe*, 1656. Seven Stars. I. S.
6. Jos. Smithson, Robert Barkes, Churchward: 1669: *Willa Lowistoff*, Suffolk. Rose surmounted by a crown.

Of the 19th century tokens, he gives only one example :

Ob.: figure of Hope, sitting, her right hand leaning on an anchor, and her left pointing to a ship in the distance. "Success to the Lowestoft Fisheries." *Ex.* "1811." *Rev.*: "one Penny Token," in a double circle, Laurel branch, beneath "Non sibi sed patriæ." Payable at J. Chaston's, Lowestoft. Edge milled.

I shall be obliged by any of your readers giving me a note of any others, with any particulars of the parties issuing them.—W.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF KESGRAVE.

I was much pleased to see the prospectus of the "Notes and Queries" you purpose printing, relative to the county of Suffolk, a work I hope will meet with an extensive circulation.

I should be very glad if some of your correspondents could give me the origin of the name of *Kesgrave*, a village situated between this town and Woodbridge, where there are a number of tumuli, traditionally said to have been raised after a sanguinary fight between the Romans and the Iceni. Some years since several of these mounds were destroyed, in making a new carriage road to the mansion of the late R. N. Shawe, Esq., when a considerable quantity of fragments of urns (evidently Roman), were found, and one nearly perfect, containing human bones partially burnt. I have examined the Domesday Book, and several of the works published by the Record Commissioners, and can find no mention of *Kesgrave*, but have in some very early deeds seen it written as "*Casgrave*" and "*Caesgrave*," and I do not think it to be "too far fetched," that as it was a burial-place of the Romans, who were called Cæsars, that the name "*Caesgrave*," or "*Kesgrave*," was given to it from that circumstance.

Ipswich, June 20th, 1858.

TYRO.

MINOR NOTES.

Hour Glasses and Alms Boxes in Churches.—In Kedington church, near Clare, Suffolk, on the left side of the pulpit, is the stand for supporting the hour glass, formerly used by ministers, when preaching. It is a slender turned pillar, rising about thirteen inches above the side of the pulpit, and surmounted by an iron ring or rim, six inches in circumference.

In the middle aisle of this church, placed opposite the reading desk, is the ancient alms box, for receiving donations on Sundays, for the poor. It is a plain solid piece of oak, fixed in the floor, the receptacle for the money is scooped out of the top, and covered by an iron lid, secured by a lock. The money was admitted through a slit.—A.

Little Fakenham Church.—I have in my possession, through the kindness of the late Mr. Page, editor of the "Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller," the original will, on parchment, of Ralph Grenegres, of Great Fakenham, dated in the feast of St. Lambert, Bishop and Martyr, in the year 1440, which contains the following :—

"Item lego ad emendacionem eccl'ie de Fakenham p'ua, xxs."

This I believe is the only evidence ever yet met with of a *church* existing at Little Fakenham.—T.

The Seven Ages of Man.—In one of the upper chambers of the gatehouse at West Stow Hall, near Bury St. Edmund's, are some rude distemper paintings, of the time of Queen Elizabeth, representing four of the seven ages of man. One, a youth hawking, has this inscription, "Thus doe I all the day;" another, a young man making love to a maiden, is described, "Thus doe I while I may;" the third, is a middle-aged man looking at the young couple, with this inscription, "Thus did I when I might;" and the fourth, is an aged man, hobbling onwards, and sorrowfully exclaiming "Good Lord! Will this world last ever?" (*Proceedings of Suffolk Archaeological Institute*, i.) Are there any other instances in the district, of this favourite subject of medieval artists? If so, I shall be glad to be informed of them, their date, and mode of representation.—S.

Pulpits.—The pulpit in Stoke by Clare church, is probably the *smallest* in the county. It is handsomely decorated with well-designed tracery work, carved in oak, of which material the pulpit also is formed. The whole is in excellent condition.—A.

Rev. William Tyllotson.—William Tyllotson, curate of Capell, A.D. 1594, was a diligent and accurate collector of monumental inscriptions, arms, &c., in churches, manor houses, &c., in divers counties, but particularly in Suffolk. In the year 1726, I borrow'd of Maurice Shelton, of Barningham Hall, Esq., a thick MS. book, in 8vo., of this Tyllotson's hand writing, containing a great number of epitaphs, arms, &c., in Suffolk, Norfolk, and Essex, with an account of the arms and founders of Colleges, the arms of Bishops' sees, and many other curious observations, and I hope it is yet in his widow's possession, at Bury St. Edmund's (9th July, 1765), from whom I hope once more to obtain the favor of perusing it, and copying such matters from it, as time may probably have wasted, before I began to search into the antiquities of this hospitable and delightful county of Suffolk, in which I was born, and my forefathers inhabited for several generations, &c. At page 420 is wrote Willm. Tyllotson, his book, Curate at Capell, A.D. 1594.—*MS. note of Tom Martin penes, Mr. R. Deck, Ipswich.*

Beccles Congregational Chapel.—In Neale's *Puritans*, ed. 1822, vol. iv, p. 172, we read :—"In 1652 was laid the foundation of the Congregational Church at Beccles, by nine persons joining together in church fellowship and by July 29, 1653, their number was increased to 40." Can any of your readers give me any further information as to the early history of this chapel, its ministers, and principal supporters.—B.

Solemn League and Covenant.—At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on the 11th December, 1851, the Rev. R. Exton, of Cretingham, in Suffolk, exhibited an original roll, containing the Solemn League and Covenant as subscribed in that parish, on the 20th March, 1643. The signatures attached are those of "Ro. Sayer," Vicar of Cretingham, from 1634 to 1650, and forty-three of his parishioners, of whom seventeen signed by marks. A similar roll signed by "Robert Harris," the intruded minister of Mellis, and 53 of his parishioners, of whom 19 signed by marks, was exhibited by the Rev. Henry Creed, Rector of Mellis, at one of the meetings of the Suffolk Archæological Institute. I presume others remain in the district.

Vineyards.—At Bury St. Edmund's is a piece of ground enclosed with a wall, and known as the Vineyard. Are there any other pieces of land in the district bearing this name; and if so when were they disused for their original purpose?—BURIENSIS.

Lady Agaes Byng Geranium.—Of all the summer and autumn beauties that adorn our gardens, perhaps none are more showy and more in favour with the fair sex than the scarlet geraniums, which, thanks to the gardeners of the present time, are so much improved in form and colour as to supersede the old scarlet altogether. Among the scarlets there is one that may be placed in the first class, if it be not even the best yet produced. It was raised by Mr. Grant, the late gardener at Great Livermere, Suffolk, and named, by request of the late Lady Katharine Jermyn, after Lady Agnes Byng, the then lady of the hall. Any one who has seen the gorgeous beds that Mr. Grant had on the lawn must have been struck with the number and beauty of its blossoms, the bright green of its foliage, and its symmetrical growth, which at once place it in the van of the scarlets. I have had these facts forcibly recalled to memory, and wish to preserve them, not only from the lamented decease of *all* the above parties, but also that, as a local plant, a gem which sprang up at our own doors ought, at least in *this* neighbourhood, to bear its proper name; but I am sorry to say that the liberality of the gardener was abused, and that persons in the trade, to whom he gave cuttings, sent it out under two or three different names, and it is better known around this town as "Frogmore," or "Frogmore improved."—H. T., *Bury St. Edmund's*.

Vagrants.—In the Ingham Register, A.D. 1598, is this entry:—"The names of those vagrant ones yt have bene ap'hended and ponished in or towne according to ye statute in yt case made and p'vyded—

"Imprimis Henry Peter, about ye age of xiiij yeares, borne in Semer in Suff., as he sayth, was openly whipped as a vagrant in Inghm the first day of May (A.D. 1598), and he had but three dayes granted to go directly to Semer at his perill fro cu'stable to cu'stable." Three others are entered in this register, who had been punished in the same way.

Hesset Register has similar entries. Can any of your readers supply these or others bearing on the former condition of the poor?—T.

QUERIES.

ST. LEONARD'S CHAPEL, BILDESTONE.

I should be much obliged to any Correspondent who could give me more certain information about the following matter. In most of the county histories I find, under the head of "Bildestone," a note to this effect:—"Besides the church there was also a chapel, dedicated to St. Leonard, in which was Gidington's chantry." This building was destroyed in the 17th century, after 1638, for in the Churchwardens' accounts for that year is this entry: "For glasing the chapell and other charges then bestowed, 17*s.* 2*d.*," and before 1642, as a measurement of the chapel-yard was then made, making it about 10 rods long and 4 wide, which was reported to be in the occupation of two tenants. No relic of the building now remains except the bell and the misereres, which last were removed to the church, and are of the 15th century design. Why also was it called Gidington's Chantry? I cannot find any person of that family connected with Suffolk, except Roesia, who, after the death of her first husband, Adam de Cokefield, in 1198, married Thos. Gidinton, of Gidinton, in Warwick, and died 1242.—F. S. GROWSE.

Since writing the above I find that the occupation of the chapel-yard does not imply the destruction of the chapel, for in a lease of 1675, the yard is described as abutting, at the north side, upon the chapel, and is stated to have been in possession of the parish from a time prior to the memory of man "in usam reparacionis ecclesiæ parochialis et capellæ.

EPITAPH IN EAST BERGHOLT CHURCH.

In the chancel of the Church at East Bergholt, is a well preserved monument with figure of a gentleman habited as a lawyer, and the following singular inscription:

Edward	Edward Lambe,	Lambe
Ever	second sonne of	Lived
Envied	Thomas Lambe,	Laudably
Evill	of Trimley,	Lord
Endured	Esquire.	Lett
Extremities	All his days	Like
Even	he lived a Batchelor	Life
Earnestly	well learned in devyne	Learne
Expecting	and Common Lawes—	Ledede
Eternal	with his counsell he	Livers
Ease.	helped many, yett took	Lament.
	fees scarce of any.	

he dyed the xix. November, 1647.

What can be the meaning of *ledede*?—D.

[A writer in *Notes and Queries* has given the following explanation of it. "The main stumbling block in the way of a solution of the above, is the unintelligible word *ledede*. I suggest we should substitute the word *lewde*. The whole would then read thus:—"Edward, ever envied, evill endured, extremities even (even the extremities of prosperity and adversity); earnestly expecting eternal ease. Lambe lived laudably. Lord! lett like life (such a life) learn (teach) lewd livers (to) lament. This reading, I venture to think, has the merit of simplicity; and the deviations which it proposes from the ordinary sense of the words are few, and such only as were imposed on the writer by the peculiar form of the epitaph."]

1. *Thomas Bedyll*.—It is said that *Thomas Bedyll*, once Rector of Hadleigh, A.D. 1531-1534, and afterwards Archdeacon of Cornwall, was one of the *Commissioners* appointed by Henry 8th to visit the Monasteries. Where is the authority for this statement to be found?

2. *Bason of Alchymy*.—In the inventory of Church Plate at Hadleigh, mention is made of a "*Bason of Alchymy*." What was Alchymy?

3. *Busturn*.—Amongst the vestments was "a Vestment of white Busturn for Lenton." What was *Busturn*?

4. *Hepeyneys or Chepeyneys*.—Also a Cloth of white Damask powdered with—the word looks like "*Hepeyneys*" or "*Chepeyneys*." Can any explanation be suggested?

5. *Learings*.—"Item two cloaths for *Learings* of white Bawdkin." What were "*Learings*? Viols? Lyra Viol was a musical instrument,

6. *Temp'all*.—"Item a *Temp'all* for Monks' use." What is a *Temp'all*?

7. *Peminnyes*.—"Item a *Peminnyes* for ye Pascall of Silk." The word appears to be *Peminnyes*. The meaning of it is sought.

8. *Book of Cryes*.—"Item a book of *Cryes*." Can this mean a book of *Kyries*? alluding to the anthem "*Kyrie Elieson*."

9. *Pars Oculi*.—"Item *pars oculi*." This was the name of a book, so called from the opening Latin words. Can any member of the Institute explain what it was more fully?

10. *Crucifix and Branches*.—"Item a Chalice silver and over-gilt with a Crucifix and *Branches thereby*." What were these Branches? do they signify that the Cross was what is called a "triumphant" Cross?

11. *Catholicon*.—"Item a *Catholicon*." What was a *Catholicon*?—P.

Secret Poisoning.—Is there fair reason for believing that the crime of secret poisoning by arsenic has been discontinued in Norfolk and Suffolk, or has it been carried on of late years with greater precaution?—W.

Deadly Nightshade given to Horses.—Can any facts be produced showing the present continuance of the practice, once common in some parts of Suffolk, of giving the *Atropa Belladonna* (Deadly Nightshade) to farm horses, for the sake of improving the appearance of their coats. Many mysterious cases of horse-blindness were formerly traced to this custom. Is it one of the traditional secrets passed from generation to generation of agricultural servants?—W.

Corton, near Lowestoft.—Not long ago I was in Corton church-yard, near Lowestoft, and saw the sexton turn out, from a grave he was then digging, five skulls lying one under the other at different depths. They had evidently been undisturbed from the time of their burial very many years ago. I was informed that other parts of the church-yard were quite as much crowded with remains. What further evidence beyond that of the size of the ruins of the church, and the contents of old graves, is there of the former populousness of this parish, where now the inhabitants are only few and scattered?—W.

Conovulus Coniformis.—Can any of your Suffolk readers give information as to the exact habitats of *Conovulus Coniformis*?—*Gasteropod* family, *Auriculidæ*.—W,

Settlement of a Hospital on Clare Hall, Cambridge.—In a folio MS. book of transcripts from the MSS. in Bennet College Library, made by the Rev. John Corey, B.D., Rector of Landbeach, Cambridgeshire, and now in the library of the Cathedral of Ely, is the following letter from Mr. Edward Leeds, Master of Clare Hall, Cambridgeshire:—

“My duty in humble wise remembred, may it please your Gr. to understand that my Ld. of Ely, vpon sight of yr. Pres, after some musing did ratify and confirm my doings for the hospital, as the deed for him was devised; for which Clare Hall, specially the poor scholars that are to be brought up by that benefit, shall be bound to pray for your Gr. as a special benefactor and helper forward of so good a purpose. I now espy dayly more and more the lack of Smith which was chosen to Eaton. I cannot by any means get the like man. My Lord of Ely is falne sick. God grant him good recovery, and to yr Gr. many yeares in much honour.

“From Clare Hall, the 8th of April, 1562.

“Yr. Gr. servant,
EDWARD LEEDS.”

To whom was this letter addressed? To what hospital does it refer? and who was “Smith which was chosen to Eaton?”—ELIENSIS.

Carved Stonework in Wingfield Church.—In the vestry of Wingfield Church is preserved a piece of stonework (now much damaged), carved and coloured to represent a contest between a Lion and a Dragon. Can any of your correspondents inform me to what part of the former decorations of the Church it belonged?—R. J. S.

Use of Apertures called Hagioscopes.—I have never yet met with any full and satisfactory explanation of the use of the apertures occasionally found in the north chancel wall of churches, called hagioscopes, two fine specimens of which may be seen at Wingfield Church.—R. J. S.

Origin of the word Bonfire.—In Suckling’s *History of Suffolk*, vol. ii., p. 53, is a list of the sums collected in Somerleyton, “towards the building a bone fire, at the Coronation of king Charles the Second,” and among the items of expenditure is this: “John Dale, a load of bones.” Is this the origin of the word?—C.

Wick and Wich.—What is the distinction between *wick* and *wich*, as terminations to names of places: as *Dunwich*, *Norwich*, *Walberswick*, &c.—C.

Dance in a Hog’s Trough.—Some few years since I heard a lad, of Great Whelnetham, giving evidence before the justices in Petty Sessions, at the Shire Hall, Bury St. Edmund’s, say, “If the youngest child marries before the eldest the latter will have to dance in a Hog’s Trough.” Is this phrase known beyond the locality of the lad? and what is the origin of it?—B.

House of the Augustine Friars at Orford, in Suffolk.—The Augustine Friars first settled in Orford about A.D. 1294. In Tanner’s MSS. are several notices of legacies to the house, and I should be glad if some of your antiquarian readers could furnish me with the names of any of the *Masters* from the *foundation* to the time of its *dissolution* in 1540.—GIPPUS.

Blocked up Rooms.—Some few years since (1848), I was told that a blocked-up room had been found at Bardwell farm, near Ixworth, in which where a table, writing desk, pipkins, &c. Can any one of your readers supply any information as to this discovery, and if it be traditionally accounted for, give the curious at a distance the benefit of the traditon.—I.

The Bustard.—It is stated in *Jesse's Country Life*, p. 16, that "the last that was killed near Thetford in Norfolk (the Bustard country), was in the year 1831. The last Bustard known to be killed in England, was shot in the spring of 1843, in Cornwall." Is this correct?

The Tau in the Drury Arms.—How came the Tau cross to find a place in the Drury Arms? The pedigree of the Drurys says that the tau was assumed as an augmentation to the family arms by Nicholas Drury, Esq., of Thurston, in consequence of his having been in the expedition or crusade to Spain with the Duke of Lancaster in 1386, but this assertion is unsupported, for it is manifest, as Sir John Cullum remarks (*Hist. of Hawsted*), that if Nicholas Drury was in this expedition—crusade it could not properly be called—he must have been a youth at the time?—B.

Frog Attached to the Ear of Knight.—From the right ear of the effigy of Sir John Poley, kt., in Boxted Church, Suffolk, hangs a gold *frog*. The portrait of the same chevalier at Boxted Hall, the residence of his descendants, has a like appendage. What is the signification of this badge or ornament, and is there any instance of its use in the same way?—B.

[A correspondent of *Notes and Queries* for June 29th, 1850, vol. ii., 76, in answer to a similar inquiry in that most valuable periodical, says "it appears from the treatise of Bircherodius on the Knights of the Elephant, an order of knighthood in Denmark, conferred upon none but persons of *the first* quality and merit, that a frog is among the devices adopted by them; and we need not further seek for a reason why this *symbolum heroicum* was worn by Sir John Poley, who served under Christian, King of Denmark, and distinguished himself much by his military achievements in the Low Countries."]

Family of Battely.—Can any one refer me to any notices of the Rev. John Battely, S.T.P., Archdeacon of Canterbury, author of "*Antiquates S. Edmundi Burgi*," &c., and supply any information as to his descendants.—B.

Clekit House.—In the will of John Buttery, of Bury, 1557, is this item :

"My capitall mesuage, with the maltinge house and the tenement called Banyards, with all the gardaines, yards, and close to them belonginge—except the ij tenements called the *Clekit House*."

What is the meaning of *Clekit*? Forby (*Vocab. East Anglia*) has "*Clicket, v. to Chatter. Dim of Clack.*" Phillips (*New World of Words*) has *Clicket*, the knocker of a doer; but Chaucer uses it for a key."—H.

[A correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, vol. iv., 573, says that "in Scotland a *Cleek* signifies a hook; and to *cleek* is to hook or join together; thus a lady and gentleman walking arm-in-arm are said to be *cleekit* together. On this supposition the meaning would be, that the two tenements communicated with each other in someway—probably by a bridge thrown across—so as form *one* house, which obtained its name from their being thus joined or *cleekit* together."]

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, AND ESSEX.

No. 2.]

JANUARY, 1859.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTES.

INSCRIPTIONS ON CHURCH BELLS (p. 5).

For more than ten years I have been making a collection of inscriptions, &c., from bells, and accumulating no inconsiderable stock of general campanological lore. I shall have great pleasure in assisting in such a collection as proposed by H. P., and can offer inscriptions from the whole Suffolk Deanery of Fordham and the Deaneries of Blackburn, Thedwestry, Thingoe, Hartismere, and Clare in part.

I am especially collecting for the County of Cambridge, in the hope of publishing the results. "The smallest contributions (particularly from the Isle of Ely and the S. and W. parts of the county) will be most thankfully received." With regard to measures, the mouth diameter by itself will give a good idea of the weight of the bell (*see Lukis*, pp. 53, &c.), but nothing further. Diameter at mouth and thickness of sound-bow *may*, together, give the musical note; but the height is a most important element, and not an easy one to take. A bell is a very complicated figure, made up of all manner of curved surfaces, and it is not at all clear to me what dimensions would suffice for a fair idea of any individual of the species. Perhaps the following are the principal—

1. Mouth diameter or circumference.
2. Thickness at sound-bow.

3. Circumference at shoulder, from which diameter, if required, can be obtained.

4. Vertical height from rim to shoulder.

5. Height from rim to crown, or from shoulder to crown.

N.B. It is not so easy to say where the crown proper begins, as any one who tries to take the measure of a bell will discover. A tolerable guess, however, can be generally made. I should feel greatly obliged if H. P. would give the inscription from Kersey, in the next "East Anglian." The Grayes (Miles and Christopher) were of a highly nomad character, especially the latter, whose foundry was at Haddenham, in the Isle of Ely, in 1683, and in the following year at King's Lynn, as I am led to conclude from the parish books of S. Michael's, Cambridge.

Sevenoaks, Nov. 24th, 1858.

J. J. RAVEN.

I have copied numerous inscriptions on Bells, and think that the best and most facile mode of obtaining good and lasting impressions of the inscriptions and ornaments, is by means of tissue paper and a wash leather rubber, with black lead and oil, such as I suppose every ecclesiologist of experience invariably carries in his knapsack or travelling bag, not only for that object but for many other purposes. A small and compact bull's-eye lamp or lantern is essential, whether for the examination of bells or belfries.—K.

Westleton, Suffolk.—The old bell was taken down in September, 1849, and a new one hung in its place. The old bell was made in 1500, and bore the legend: "Sancta Maria ora pro nobis."—C.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF KESGRAVE (p. 6).

Kes or *Cas* is another instance of interchange of vowels, not unlike Tot, &c. I find Keston (Kent), written 'Cheston' in Domesday book. Is it not an abbreviation of 'Chesterton'? Like Tyro, I should be very glad to hear the name satisfactorily explained. But (though it seems paradoxical), 'grave' has nothing to do with 'bury,' I apprehend.—J. J. R.

MR. BOWES AND THE COUNTESS OF STRATHMORE.

A short time since I literally rescued from a grocer's shop the following letter, bearing on this extraordinary case. It is numbered 186, and may perhaps be the only one of a voluminous series now extant.—L.

June 8th.

Doct^r Wasdale presents his most respectful compliments to Mr. Bowes; is just returned from the City, where he had the honor of attendg his Grace at an interview with Mr. Farrer, on Mr. Bowes's acct; the result of wch, he is sorry to say, is not of so favourable a complexion as he could wish, owing entirely to a late publication agt Lady Strathmore, wch, Mr. Farrer asserts, has been done at Mr. Bowes's instigation, and *since* his Grace has interposed in Mr. Bowes's behalf. However, his Grace has condescended to see Mr. Cooke on Mr. Bowes's acct either tomorrow morning, or Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, wch the Doct^r requests Mr. Bowes *will not neglect to inform Mr. Cooke of*—and also desire Mr. Cooke when he calls at Norfolk House to enquire for Dr. W., by which means Mr. C. will procure a more immediate audience of his Grace.

A. R. Bowes, Esq.

Thursday, June 8th, 4 o'clock p. m.

NOTES.

LOWESTOFT TOKENS (p. 5.)

In addition to those enumerated by W., I have one (No. 7) reading Ob.: William Vnderwood. The Grocers Arms. Rev. In Lowestoft, 1651 W.E.V.

One is known (No. 8), reading Ob.: Thomas Pasey, 1659. In field the Brewers Arms. Rev. In Loestafe. T.M.P.

The No. 4 of his list that I have, reads Obverse "Villa Lowistoff, Suffolk." In field a Rose and Crown. Rev. "A Lowestof Farthing." In three lines across the field.

The No. 6 I have, reads Obv. Villa, &c., as Ob. of No. 4. Rev. Jos. Smithson, Rob. Barker, Chvrchward: 1669.

I have also the 18th century Lowestoft Fisheries and Sea Bath, as Conder, page 145.

I should be glad of the Tokens, Nos. 2, 3, 8. I have duplicates of 4 and 6, and will be happy to exchange.—C. G.

ESSEX FOLK LORE.

Broken-backed Graves.—Some years since when taking church notes in Barstable Hundred, the Rector of one of the churches directed my attention to various graves depressed in the centre. These, said he, my Sexton affirms invariably indicate that the person buried died of consumption; and that all who die of that disease have sooner or later "broken-backed graves." Of course it is obvious enough the depression is occasioned by the decay of the coffin, or the natural sinking of the loose earth, and is not confined to the graves of consumptive persons, although the Sexton, from long experience, strenuously avouches the contrary. Is this superstition prevalent elsewhere?—K.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS HOWARD, DUKE OF NORFOLK.

As there is no account in the *History of Framlingham*, of this splendid pageant and great festival, the following extracts from the curious "Diary of Henry Machyn, citizen of London," edited for the Camden Society by Mr. Gough Nichols, may deserve a place in the *East Anglian*:

The ij day of October [1554] was bered the Nobull duke of Narffolk at a plasse callyd Fremyngham Chyrche, and ther was a goodly hersse of wax as I have sene in thes days, with a dosen of baner-rolles of ys progene* and xij dosen of penselles, xij dosen Scochyons, and with Standard, and iij cotes of armes, and a banar of damaske, and iij banars of ymages, and mony mornars, and a gret dolle [dole] and after gret dener (for the furnishing of which dinner were killed forty great oxen, and a hundred sheep, and sixty calves, besides venison, swans, and cranes, capon, rabbits, pigeons, pikes, and other provisions, both flesh and fish. There were also great plenty of wine, and of bread and beer, as great plenty as ever had been known, both for ryche and pore: all the country came thither: and a grett dolle of money ther wher bestowed upon the poorer sort; for he was cared from (unfinished)."

The MS. Harl. 897, says the Duke died at Frenyng Hall, on Monday, the 27 of August, and was buried at Fremyngham on Monday, the last of September. His funeral is in Coll. Arm. i. 3, f. 103."

* I.E. Ancestral descent.

HENRY NEALE, OF PHILADELPHIA, 1741.

The following interesting letter was found among some letters written by or to Sir John James, of Bury St. Edmund's and members of his family. I have not been able to discover to whom the letter was addressed, or to learn anything of the writer. Perhaps some of your Bury or American readers may be able to contribute a note or two of elucidation.—L.

Honoured Sir,

You will be surpris'd to understand I arrived at Philadelphia only ye 21st of last Month. I was from ye 10th of June till ye latter end of November on Shipboard; And presently after my arrival in Maryland was hindered from prosecuting my journey by one of ye most severe Winters that was ever known in these parts: I might have safely rid over all ye Rivers, had not ye snow been so very deep as to render ye journey in a manner impracticable, till ye Month of March. Since my arrival, I've made it my business to inform my self of ye situation of affairs in these parts, as far as may be worthy your attention: and am sorry to find things otherwise than represented in England; I mean as to what regards a competent maintenance of one in my station: For an annuity of £20 only will not absolutely suffice. I was told this by our Gentlemen in Maryland, & find it so in effect. Most necessarys of Life are here as dear, & several dearer, than at London itself. The Gentleman, who proposed £29 as a tolerable sufficiency, says he only ment it in regard of a German, who, he supposed would spend ye greatest part of his time among his Countrymen, & meet with assistance from them, being to be but now & then in town. But for one, who is to have his abode in Town, as I must, he himself declares it will no wise suffice. Among other expenses I must of necessity keep a horse in order to assist poor People up and down ye country, Some twenty miles, some sixty, some farther off. For at present he alone is sufficient for ye service of ye Town, (tho' 'tis a growing Congregation, & will in all likelyhood soon require both more hands, and a larger House.) Now travelling expenses in my regard will be very considerable, since little or nothing can be expected from ye Country Catholiks, who, tho' very numerous, are most of them servants, or poor tradesmen, & more in need oftentimes of charity themselves, than capable of assisting others. To be short, Sir, I wish I could make £30 do, Tho' every Body, I advise with assures me £40 Annuity is as little as I can reasonably propose to live and act with. The Gentleman who lives here, tho' he has made a thousand shifts in order to assist this poor Congregation, has never made things meet under thirty pound sterling a year, including ye Charitys he was obliged to: tho' he was never at ye expense of keeping a horse. The rising of our Country Currency, which is now within a trifle of 33½ pr. cent from sterling, contributes not a little to render a sterling annuity less valuable.

I have spent no little pains in considering myself and consulting Friends, about ye most advantageous method of making a settlemt according to yr Proposals. And as things are at present a purchase of Land seems evidently the best and securest establishment yt can be made both for present and future Views. Several Tracts of Land have been lately sold for double ye price they were bought for a few years ago. And a valuable Tract may now be purchas'd for about eight hundred or a thousand pounds, yet in a few years will in all probability be held at two or three thousand. Nor is there any difficulty of our purchasing now, tho' there may be perhaps afterwards. If this proposal of a Land establishment seems suitable to yr inclination, I shall make it my business with ye advice of Friends to seek out a place yt may be answerable to ye end you propose: and begg you'll acquaint me with yr sentiments hereupon as soon as possible; as also what summ you think proper to advance, and on whom we may draw for ye same, in case we shou'd light upon a place to advantage.

We have at present all liberty imaginable in ye exercise of our business, and are not only esteem'd, but reverenc'd as I may say, by ye better sort of People. The Lawyer is in all appearance, and has always been our particular friend. The Politician has almost entirely laid aside publick business, and lives very retired.

The German Gentlemen are not yet arriv'd. Their Presence is very much wanted: My heart has earn'd when I've met with some poor Germans desirous of performing their Duties, but whom I have not been able to assist for want of Language. I hope in a short time I shall be able to give you a more ample acct of many particulars, being as yet almost a stranger in these parts. In ye interim my best wishes, and constant Prayers attend you. I am,

Philadelphia,
April ye 25th, 1741.

Honour'd Sir,
Your obliged
And humble Servt.,
HENRY NEALE.

MINOR NOTES.

Finding of Coins, &c.—May I suggest to your clerical antiquarian friends to offer a small reward to labourers, &c., finding coins. On my coming to this place I could not hear of more than half a dozen ever turned up here and they were all dispersed and small note taken of them. By giving a very small sum to finders I have already had many dozens (not very important but still interesting), brought to me, and thus secured for future vicars and antiquaries. They lie broad cast about here and there, and must have been found and lost again, or sold for old silver to be melted in the omnivorous crucible.—C.

Rev. Wm. Tyllotson, 1594 (p. 7).—The thick MS. book, in 8vo. is now at Somerset House, in the library of the Society of Antiquaries. It was presented to the Society 1771, by Peter Muilman, Esq., of Kirby Hall, in the Parish of Castle Hedingham. This very interesting book was exhibited by me at the meeting of the Essex Archæological Society, in Hedingham Castle, 1853. (See vol. 1 of the proceedings of that Society, part i. p. 87.) The MS. is chiefly composed of pen and ink sketches of arms in Suffolk Churches, (Melford, Lavenham, &c.) at the time of this very industrious Suffolk Antiquary, about 1594. I regret to find that very little of the glass remains to verify his notes.—R. ALMACK.

Family of Knights of Gosfield Hall.—At the sale of the things belonging to the Duke of Buckingham at Stowe, a portrait of John Knights, Esq., of Gosfield Hall, with Mrs. Knights, Mr. Newsham, her son by a former husband, painted on enamel by Prewett in 1735, was sold for £20. A portrait of the poet Alexander Pope, presented by himself to Mrs. Knights, afterwards wife of the Earl of Nugent, sold for £8. 5s.—G.

Fondness of Artists for Suffolk.—

"Constable, in the hills and solitudes of Westmoreland, felt a weight on his spirits. He looked around in vain for churches, farm-houses, or scattered hamlets, and considered flat agricultural Suffolk to be a delightfuller country for the artist."—*Wilmott's Summer Time*, p. 97.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

HAGIOSCOPES AND LYCHNOSCOPES.

I think your correspondent R. J. S. is mistaken in using the word Hagioscope in his query on the "use of the Apertures occasionally found in the North wall of churches called Hagioscopes." Does he not mean Lychnoscopes? If so I fear he will not easily obtain a "satisfactory explanation."

An Hagioscope, or squint, is an opening through the wall of a church in an oblique direction, for the purpose of enabling persons to see the elevation of the Host at the High Altar. The usual but by no means universal situation of these openings is on one of both sides of the chancel arch. They are found in other positions but always commanding a view of an altar.

A Lychnoscope, or low side-window, is generally on the south, sometimes on the north, occasionally on both sides of the chancel or sometimes of the nave. It was always below the level of the other windows, and was not originally glazed. There is no record of what purpose they served, but there have been many theories as to their use. They were called Lychnoscopes by the Cambridge Camden Society, on the assumption that they were for watching the Paschal lights, but this theory is now acknowledged untenable.

They have been supposed to have been intended for lepers to assist at mass.

For excommunicated persons doing penance before being re-admitted to the church.

For confessionals.

For placing a light to scare away evil spirits from the churchyard.

For the acolyte to pass the thurible through to blow the charcoal up to a red heat before putting in the incense.

For enabling a man to look out for the approach of the priest, to enable him to ring the little bell at the right time to announce it to the people.

For the distribution of alms, or for ventilation only.

There are objections that may be urged against all these theories, but for a more detailed account your correspondent is referred to *Parker's Glossary of Architecture*, and vols. iv., p. 314, and v., p. 299, of the *Archæological Journal*.

I think he will find they are not rare in Suffolk, although I doubt there being 2 on the same side of the church.—R. H. C.

THE TAU IN THE DRURY ARMS.

The query proposed by B. might be asked respecting any bearing in any coat of arms. Why is it there? The answer might be it is simply there at the will or fancy of the herald who designed the coat, and for no specific reason whatever. In the case of the Drury coat, however, I think it may be answered as in hundreds of other instances,—that it is slightly allusive to the name of the bearer. There is a little assonance between Drury and Druid, at all events the first syllables accord, and that is quite near enough for a herald. The Tau was a symbol of the Druids, as will be seen on reference to "*Scheidius de Diis Germanorum*," though I have not the work at hand to refer to; indeed the symbol of the Tau pervades the whole of the Teutonic mythologies, if not of all others, but that is not to the present purpose, and the whole subject is too long to enter upon. We have, moreover, the Greek *Drus*, an oak, held in veneration by the Druids, which no doubt may be connected. An immense number of coats of arms are simply canting, or allusive to the name of the bearer, and often the allusion is very farfetched, as for instance the Elliotts, Elphinstones, and Pellys

bear elephant's heads or elephants, where only a conformity is to be found in two syllables. Other instances might be adduced. Some are allusive to the office, profession, acts, residence, or locality of the bearer. Others are so extremely involved as to be often inexplicable at first sight, and require some study, or a knowledge of the circumstances which gave rise to them. A bearing has sometimes to be translated into Greek, Latin, French, or German to make it conform to the sound of a plain English name, when the allusion becomes at once apparent; *e. g.* Shaen bears a greyhound for his crest—French, *Chien*, a dog; and innumerable examples might be given.—K.

Conovulus Coniformis.—The “*Conovulus Coniformis*” is not strictly a conovulus, but a true *auricula*, “*auricula coniformis*” *Lamk.* Its habitat is Barbadoes, and it is included in Dr. Say's Catalogue of American Shells, among the auricula. There are two conovuli found in Great Britain, *C. Bidentatus* and *C. Denticulatus*. The first inhabits the sea coast (of Devon), under stones left by the tide. The 2nd clefts of rocks near high water marks, and in the mud left bare at the mouths of rivers.—G. HUBBARD.

Busturn (p. 10).—Is not this an error of the transcriber, for *bustein*, or *bustian*, a kind of tissue, the same, says Jamieson (*Suppt. Scottish Dic.*), as fustian. In Ayrshire *bustine* still signifies fustian. In the will of John Baret, of Bury St. Edmund's, printed in Tymms's *Bury Wills and Inventories*, p. 18, he says “I wele haue anothir vestement made of white *busteyn*.”—L.

Thomas Bedyll (p. 10).—Anthony Wood (*Athenæ Oxonienses*, i. 647) states Bedyll to have been a commissioner to visit the religious houses, in order to their dissolution. His statement is fully borne out by Bedyll's own letters, several of which will be found in Wright's Letters relating to the suppression of the monasteries.—C. H. COOPER, *Cambridge*.

Settlement of an Hospital on Clare Hall, Cambridge (p. 11).—The letter referred to was addressed to Archbishop Parker. It relates to the Hospital of St. John the Baptist and St. Mary Magdalen, at Ely. “Smith which was chosen to Eton” was William Smith, some time of Trinity College, and afterwards of Clare Hall. He was B.A. 1557-8 and M.A. 1561, being admitted one of the Fellows of Eton College 10th Feb., 1561-2. He must not be confounded with another person of the same name who was successively Fellow of King's College, Master of Clare Hall, and Provost of King's. See *Nasmith's Cat. of C.C.C. MSS.* 169, *Alumni Etonenses*, 59, and *Masters's Hist. of C.C.C.C.*, 334, Append. No. LXXX. (where the letter is printed).—C. H. COOPER, *Cambridge*.

QUERIES.

ECCLESIOLOGICAL QUERIES.

No. 1 of your Notes and Queries has duly reached me. I was much pleased with my summer tour through East Anglia, and picked up a good deal of information on the antiquities of the part of England which that name includes, *viz.*—the South Folk and the North Folk. This, I consider to be the correct division of East Anglia—while I take the name

“Anglia” to belong to the whole of “Britain,” as it was called before the kingdoms of the Heptarchy were consolidated by Edgebert, Anglo-Saxon king, A.D. 820 To omit mention, for the present, of my hasty gleanings in other departments of antiquarian research, I will give you a few remarks which occurred to me in examining some of the Suffolk and Norfolk Churches—(to visit the whole in these two counties, 600, or more than one third of all the churches in England, as recorded in Domesday book, was much beyond the tether of a summer tourist at Lowestoft.)—And as a corollary to these remarks, I will add certain Queries for insertion in No. 2, of your Magazine.

The two first I visited were the fine Old Churches at Lowestoft and Yarmouth, both equally worthy of attention. They are excellent specimens of the “Pointed Style” of the 14th century, in the reigns of the three first Edwards, whose arms (3 lions) stand upon their walls. Attached to each of the churches, on the south aisle, is an elegant porch, surmounted with a niche for the Patron Saint, which I afterwards found was general in other mother churches. And over the porch a chamber, or Parvis, the use of which has been much disputed by the learned in ecclesiastical architecture. In each, also, I could trace the Charnel or Crypt under the chancel, which I found in a variety of other instances in the larger parish churches, throughout East Anglia. In both, likewise, are good examples of richly sculptured Fonts, to be met with almost in all, even village churches, of the same district. But it is only in retired village churches that splendid “Brasses” are still to be found; for in the large towns there are no other traces than the holes in the pavement where they were once fastened; and from which the Puritans tore the most valuable figures, and lazy churchwardens permitted the remainder to be plundered by sacrilegious thieves. These, you must bear in mind, are merely the remarks of a casual visitor. The scientific details of architectural beauties and peculiarities must be gathered from Bloxam, Professor Whewell, and other writers, more competent to the subject.

I have cited Lowestoft and Yarmouth as Antient Churches still existing in their original state. The older A. S. style of ecclesiastical architecture I afterwards examined at Norwich and Bury, at both which places the restoration of Anglo-Norman buildings (cathedral, castle, and abbey) reflect the highest credit on those who carried out these improvements. St. Edmund, murdered by the Danes, A.D. 870, vouches for the antiquity of many churches now in ruins, while at about the same date, we may, with great probability, place the circular towers, so thickly studded throughout East Anglia—for though this shape, peculiar to that district, has been classed by some writers with the much disputed round towers in Ireland, they are certainly of a much later date, and their origin is more easily to be accounted for.

Out of the remarks the Queries, which I shall put below, not unnaturally arise; and I shall feel indebted to any of your correspondents who will, by as far as they can resolving them, add to the pleasure I received in my visit to Lowestoft.

9, *Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park.*

R. C.

Queries (direct or implied).—Dilapidated churches are frequent on the East Coast—*e.g.* Cromer, Norfolk, with a tower 150 feet high, a land mark from the ocean. The spacious nave has been fitted up for parochial service; but the chancel and chapels, once attached, are entirely ruinous, and unrepairable. Corton, near Lowestoft, though on a much smaller scale, is a similar kind of ruin, *cum multis aliis* on the same coast.

When, and from what circumstances, did these churches fall into decay: in parishes evidently once with a much larger population? and from what causes did the population diminish? The most probable source for gaining information on these, or any other questions on ecclesiastical antiquities, must be Parish Registers; or old documents of memoranda, yet *occasionally* to be found in the church coffers, or coffin-shaped oak chests, with 3 locks, the forlorn hope of the prying antiquary.

In these Churchwardens' *arcana* will be found, if any where, explanation of the use of the porches, and the chambers over them—for instance, the bills for repairing the same; or for putting in the side glazed windows (peculiar to East Anglia); or the contents of the chamber, a mass-book, &c., used by the priest, in an *ora-tory*: or some of the books, when the chamber was used as a library or school room, either before or since the Reformation. I was told by the Incumbent of Lavenham that the chamber over the Porch in that Church still contain a library, probably one of those established by Dr. Bray, under the sanction of Government, in the reign of Queen Anne. The multitude of windows, both in the nave and clear-story of Lavenham Church is remarkable, beautiful specimens of the "Pointed Perpendicular;" and 4 flying buttresses from the tower (after the manner of the famous church of Newcastle-on-Tyne) is one of the rich ornaments of the 14th century, and altogether in unison with the other decorations of this splendid edifice. But, lastly, the Chamber of the Porch has, from time to time, been applied to various uses, such as a Parvis, a Vestry, or a dwelling for the sacristan or sexton, in the different ages of the Romish or Retormed Church.

Among the Churchwardens' *arcana* there frequently lie hid pieces of old painted glass, which would serve to explain many curious facts and traditions in regard to the Parish Church, and its parishioners in by-gone ages. Here too, very often slumber, amongst cobwebs, brazen shields and escutcheons of knights and bishops, relics or adjuncts of the knights and priests themselves which the Puritans converted into ammunition for war. And the musty rolls in these coffers, next to the pages of ecclesiastical historians, furnish most of the scattered hints yet to be called, how and when the tower—naturally the most antient part of every church—was built?—and specially, the circular towers in East Anglia. The source and cutting of the Mosaic flint-work, so durable, so picturesque, so peculiar, are questions well adapted for the Notes and Queries of the *East Anglian*, and the parochial clergy will, no doubt, readily contribute, each whatever he knows of his own church, the answer to these interesting questions, from his own parish records. But they will have to travel beyond these records to find information as to the building of Round Towers, in which are traces of

Roman bricks, and Roman cement—while the “brach stones” may have been furnished by the earliest Anglo-Saxon Christians; or by the Danes after St. Edmund had been murdered, and they considered themselves securely settled in his dominions. If each parochial clergyman would only send you a scrap of memoranda from the parish chest (and few indeed are the parishes where a scrap cannot be found, if searched for), you will be furnished with materials sufficient to supply your Magazine for a long war with Old Time, to recover what he has lost, or blotted out of memory. For it is not simply the fact, or point of information, which a single scrap conveys, but the discussion on it in your pages, like flint and steel, will strike out spark after spark, until the light of truth and certainty shall be fully established. In Somersetshire I myself once met with, in one of these coffers, an old Bible, and a Book of Homilies, which by order of Edward the Sixth, had been nearly three centuries before *chained* in a frequented part of the Parish Church; that the people, as well as the priest, might have an opportunity of reading the Word of God. *Ex uno disce omnes*; from this instance you see the importance of a scrap.

FLIXTON CHURCH.

In the course of a ramble in the neighbourhood of Lowestoft, I came upon an antiquarian relic—the remains of what had evidently been once a church, but which is now but four walls enclosing rank vegetation and debris. It is situated some little distance from the road from Blundeston, and is so entirely enclosed by trees as to be hid from the gaze of passers by. Time’s destroying hand has so effectually swept away its entity that nothing now remains but crumbling walls, and, were it not for the vestiges of sacerdotal emblems, no one would think that the little enclosure (not more than 50 ft. by 10) had ever been a place of worship for a parish. These vestiges, and the general character of the ruined edifice, bespeak it to be the ruins of Flixton Church, of the existence of which—nine-tenths of the Lowestoftians are totally ignorant. It is interesting, if only on account of the extreme diminutiveness of its extent—having been, I should think, the smallest parish church in this part of the country, if not in England. I should not have troubled you with this little matter, but it *might* be interesting to your readers; if you would in the next number of your interesting Magazine, give any information respecting the above—as to the date of its erection—its original extent (if exceeding its present limits)—and the circumstances which led to its present desolation.—J. OLIVER.

Origin of the word Tot, &c., (p. 4.)—Were any of the Saxon Totingas settled in East Anglia? If so (and they were an extensive family) probably Tottenhill, Tottington, and Tuddenham may be named from them, as Tooting and Tottenham are. Tatterford and Tattersett even, may be from the same, as far as one can judge by mere sound, which illiterate people will regulate by ear, not by recollection of the spelling. Mr. Raven gives a good illustration of this licentiousness in the word “mill,” “mell,” “mull.” Proper names furnish similar instances, as where “Cobbold” is spelt “Corbould,” and “Corble”; or “Osborne,” “Orsben.”—C. W. J.

Model of the old Abbey Church, Bury St. Edmund's.—In Shoberl's History of Suffolk, page 62, the following note concerning the ancient Abbey Church at Bury St. Edmund's occurs:—"A very curious model of this church was to be seen some years ago at Mr. Tillott's, on the Angel Hill. It was 10 ft long, 5 wide, and of proportional height, and had 280 windows, and 300 niches, adorned with images, and other Gothic figures. The model of the shrine was ornamented with images, and crowns, and gilt, as in its original state. The twelve chapels belonging to this magnificent edifice were also represented." Would it not be well to ascertain whether this model be still in existence, and where; that it might be procured by purchase or otherwise for our Archæological Museum?—R. J. S.

Who built St. James's Tower, Bury St. Edmund's?—I was very much pleased when a friend showed me the first number of the *East Anglian*; and beg to ask through its columns who was the founder of the St. James's Tower, at Bury St. Edmund's?—ANTIQUARIUS.

Missionary College of Jesuits, in Suffolk.—Is anything known of a seminary college of Jesuits settled in the county of Suffolk, in the reign of Charles the First, and in what place or neighbourhood were they chiefly employed? I send you their names, from a list preserved in the State Paper Office of the Jesuits of the English Mission, in the year 1627.—J. G. N.

In Missione Suffolciensi

P. Petrus Simsonus.
P. Gulielmus Brooksbæus.
P. Franciscus Yongus.
P. Henricus Copingerus.
P. Thomas Gulielmi.
P. Thomas Everardus.

Drinkings—Gauge Days.—In the will of John Brown, of Hopton, near Ixworth, Suffolk, occurs this bequest:—

"I will that Nicholas my son shall have j acre londe at Pynbushe, in Hopton, by the londe of John Shukeford of Thelnetham on the weste parte: the on heed buttyth vppon Saportyrowe weye towards Southe; the northe hende vppon ye land of John Cokett of Ampton: vppon this condycon that the seid Nicholas or he that schall holdyn the seid acr' schall make a drynkyng onys in ye yer on ye Wydnesday, in gauge dayes in Hopton imp'p'um at the crosse at Hawe hyll for the paryssh of Hopton.

What are the *Gauge Days* and the nature of the *Drinkings*?—L.

Stephens the Poet.—In a recent Old Book Catalogue this item occurs:—

"Stephen's (Ed. evidently of Colchester Essex) Poems on various subjects [principally pastoral], 8vo. 1759."

Is anything known of this pastoral poet?—B.

Cade of Herrings—Lents.—In the will of William Smith, of Exning, near Newmarket, 1534, is this bequest:—

"To the pore people of the townshipp of Ixning, vij *caedes* of herrings, to be dealte in vij *lents* ymmediatlye after my death."

What quantity is a *cade*, and what are *lents*?—L.

Mounteneye near Ely.—In Pope Nicholas's Valor, 1291, among the temporalities of Ely, occurs this item:—

"Celerarius, in Mounteneye, 14*l*."

Where is Mounteneye? Is it the same as Stuntney?—ELIENSIS.

Diary of Mr. Clopton—Some few years since I saw in a local paper, I think the Ipswich Journal, some extracts from the Diary of Mr. Clopton, who was Steward to Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, of Ketton Hall. Has this Diary ever been published?—L.

St. Valentine's Day.—In this part of the County of Suffolk, as well as in Norwich, Valentine's Day appears to be the great gift day of the year; and the many costly tokens of affection appear to be accompanied by as much mystery and fun as on New Year's Day in Paris. I have not observed this custom in any other part of England. Whence did it originate? and how long has it prevailed?—K., *Lowestoft*.

Descendants of Rowland Tayler, the Martyr.—Are there any living descendants of Rowland Tayler, the Hadleigh Martyr?—I.

Henry Curtis, Vicar of Martham, Norfolk.—The Rev. Henry Curtis, M.A. Vicar of Martham, 1694, was buried in the Chancel of that Church. Can any of your readers inform me where he came from, and when he was presented to the living. Is he the same as the Henry Curtis who graduated at Emmanuel College 1671 then A.B.?—C.

Queries by P. (p. 10).—Is "P" sure that the words, the meanings of which are asked, are correctly copied? *e.g.*, that "Alchemy" is not "Almose;" "Hepeney's" or "Chepeney's," "Fleur de lyes;" "Pars oculi," "Pacis osculatorius," or something similar?—C. W. J.

Dancing in the Hog's Trough (p. 11), by elder brothers and sisters, when a younger one marries before them is, I believe, a widely extended custom. I have heard of it in Berkshire. The only case in which I have known of its having taken place was in the neighbourhood of Eye, where the hog's trough was danced to pieces by the elder branches. It is, I believe, the correct thing to dance in green stockings.—C. W. J.

Shallow Recesses in Churches.—Shallow Recesses are occasionally found in the interior walls of churches. Did they contain frescoes or other paintings?—T. P.

Low side Windows.—Are there any low side windows in the churches of the Eastern Counties? Why were the south walls of chancels thus pierced?—T. P.

Hagioscopes.—Were not Hagioscopes used for the witnessing from enclosed chapels certain portions of the service at the high altar?—T. P.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. 3.]

MAY, 1859.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTES.

ON THE WORDS "TOT" "TAT" "THET" (pp. 4, 22).

In addition to the local names given at p. 4, I would mention the following. Great and Little Totham, (Ess.), Totham, (Norf.), Tothill, (Linc.), Totley, (Derb.), Toton, (Notts.), Tottenham, in Domesday Toteham, (Midx.), Higher and Lower Tottington, (Lanc.), Tottenhoe, (Beds.), Totteridge, (Herts), Todburn and Todridge, (Northumb.), Todwick, (York.), Toddenham, (Glos), Toddington, (Beds. and Glos.), Dodington, (Glos., Salp., and Somers.), Dodmarsh or Dodneis, (Suff.), Dodbroke, (Dev.), Dodecot, (Ches.), Dodworth, (York.), Doddenham and Doddenhill, (Worc.), Doddershall, (Bucks.), Doddington, (Ess.), Doddington, (Camb., Ches., Kent, Linc., and Northumb.), Dry Doddington, (Linc.), Great Doddington, (Northamp.), Doddiscombsleigh, (Dev.), Doddleston, (Ches.), Dodford, (Northamp.), East and North Tuddenham, (Norf.), Tudeley, (Kent.), Tudhoe, (Durh.), Tutbury, (Staf.), Tuttington formerly Tutington, (Norf.), Tedburn, (Dev.), Tadcaster, (York.), Tadley, (Hants), Tadmerton, (Oxon.), Taddington, (Derb.), Tattenhall, (Ches.), Tattenhoe, (Bucks.), Tatton, (Ches.), Tattershall, (Linc.), Tattinghoe, (Suff.), Tatenhill, (Staff.), Tatham, (Lanc.), Tatworth, (Somers.), and Tatsfield, (Surrey).

Baxter supposes *Tote* to be a corruption of *theoda*, "the people;" Bedwell derives Tottenham, from *toten*, "to wind the horn;" Leland says Dodonesse, (Totneis, Totonese, Toutaness, Totnes, Totness,) means "a rocky town;" Blomefield, under Totenhill, says *Tot* or *Tut* is the name of a rivulet, and gives names to many places, as Tottenhill and Tutbury, (Staf.) Tutwell, (Warw.), Tottington, (Norf.), and Tottenham, (Midx.); Morant (Essex), after stating he thinks it "hardly credible that tho' the last syllable in Doddinghurst signifies a wood, the former part thereof was fetched by those Northern People (the Saxons), as far as from Dodona, a city of Epirus, near which stood a wood of oaks, dedicated to Jupiter, and the town of Jupiter Dodonæus," and after referring to Stukeley's derivation "from Brit. *doeth*, a wise man or wizard, as they might call a Druid," says "but as there have been such northern names as Dodo or Dudo, Dodo's hurst, or wood, might be the real origin of the name," (Doddinghurst). I am inclined to think that the names given have originated in several ways, *viz.*,—in some cases from the *Tottinga* family; in others from the name of a river. Chalmers derives the name of the Tweed, in Cheshire and Berwickshire, from Brit. *Medd*, the border, the limit of a county. This derivation, however, would probably not be applicable to all rivers named Tot, Tat, &c. Perhaps a more simple etymology might be given. Again, some of these names may be from Celt. *Medd*, coast, region, district; *Tud*, region, district. The Rev. John Davies says *Tydd* is the name of several places in the neighbourhood of Walsoken, Norfolk, all near the sea coast, and he derives *Tydd*, from W. *tuedd*, a coast or shore. I have still two other derivations for these names; the one from the Old Eng. word *tod*, a fox, as Tod-morden; and the *nom. fam.* Tod-hunter, a fox hunter; the other from A. S. *tofta* a messuage inferior to a farm house, and superior to a mere cottage, or a cottage with a croft or other portion of land annexed to it; like the tots in Normandy, at Yvetot, Langetot, Pretot, Valletot, and very many others. We find toft in Camb., Ches., Linc., and Warw. trees, West and Monk's Toft, in Norfolk, Toft next Newton, in Linc., and Lowestoft, in Suffolk. Blomefield translates *toft* "an house or cottage, and to express the poverty of any person this proverb was used, that he had not toft or croft, that is house or lands."

Gray's Inn.

R. S. CHARNOCK, F.S.A.,
Author of "Local Etymology."

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROGERS.

I cannot answer the question of "I," as to the existence of any descendants of Rowland Tayler, but his query has suggested to me that some notes which I have collected of presumed descendants of John Rogers, the first person who was executed by fire in the reign of Queen Mary, may be worth putting upon record, and perhaps lead to further communications.

About the year 1855-56 (for I have lost the note and quote from memory), I read in the obituary of the *Essex and West Suffolk Gazette*, the death, at some place in Essex or Suffolk, of the widow of one *Nehemiah Rogers*, a tradesman, lineally descended from the above named John Rogers.

In a number of the *Chelmsford Chronicle*, for Nov., 1793, is recorded the death of Mr. *Nehemiah* Rogers, a plumber and glazier, of Bocking. The Rev. *Nehemiah* Rogers, was ejected from the living of Messing, in Essex, about 1643-4, by the Puritans, for loyalty and conformity.—See Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*. Another Rev. *Nehemiah* Rogers was one of the notorious, profligate, and abandoned "Fleet Parsons." Of this person and his doings there is a very singular account given in a letter addressed to the Chancellor of the Diocese of London, in 1702, and printed in Burn's *History of the Fleet Registers* (very scarce). This letter caused a visitation of the Fleet to be instituted, and ultimately led to the suppression of these scandalous marriages. In the letter *Nehemiah* Rogers, who, although a prisoner, is said "to go at large to his P. living, in Essex, and all places else; he is a very wicked man, who lives for drinking, w——, and swearing, he has struck and boxed the bridegroom in the chappel, and damned like any common soldier; he marries both within and without y^e chapple like his brother Colton." Whatever may be meant by his "P. living," I have no doubt he is the same person who was instituted to the Rectory of Ashingdon, near Rochford, in 1687, and died possessed of it in 1710, and was not improbably the unworthy son of the Royalist Vicar of Messing. This seems more probable as from the notes in his Register Book, still preserved, he appears to have come from Great Tey, not far from Messing; and I think it is recorded that some of his children were born there. A fifth *Nehemiah* Rogers lies buried in the south aisle of Rainham Church, in Essex. He died Nov. 11, 1763, aged 85, and from the circumstance of his interment within the edifice, was probably a person of superior station. From the uniform association of christian and surname, I infer that the respective persons are of the same family, and descended from John Rogers. I presume that it is generally known that John Rogers, who suffered at the stake, is himself accused of having justified the burning of Joan Boucher for heresy, in the reign of Edward the Sixth, and when it was urged that at least some milder mode of execution should be adopted, replied, *Burning alive was not a cruel death, but easy enough*. He was answered, that one day he might have his hands full of this *mild burning*. If this be true, it detracts not a little from the glory of his martyrdom.—K.

THOMAS CAUSTON, BURNT AT RAYLEIGH, ESSEX, MARCH 26, 1555.

As no one, I suppose, at the present day, believes more of Foxe's *Martyrology*, than can be proved by documentary or historical evidence, though I do not question his statements that the persons he names were burnt, yet I shall prove that Thomas Causton was. I transcribed some years ago the Inquisition taken on his death, in 1 and 2 Phil. and Mary, and the ending being curious, if not unique, and proving the fact, seems worth notice. It commences "Inquisitio capta 9 Aprilis post mortem Thome Causton, &c.," and after describing his estates in the usual form, ends, "Nullus heres, nec dies obitus mencionantur, quia convictus et arsus fuit pro heresia."—K.

EDMUND TYRELL.

It may be also interesting to those who are curious about the "Essex Martyrs," to know that a mural brass effigy of EDMUND TYRELL, of Beeches, blackened to posterity by John Foxe, and notorious for his assiduity and exertion in bringing the heretics of South Essex to the stake, still exists in the Beeches aisle of Rawreth Church, with an inscription. The effigy of his lady is partly gone. He possesses a placid and agreeable countenance,—I am of opinion intended for a portrait,—and wholly unlike the ferocious ruffian who is represented for the excitement, amusement, and delectation of the reader, in the Martyrology, scorching a woman's arm with a taper. I ought also to add that the entire narrative in relation to Edmund Tyrell bears internal evidence of having been drawn from gossiping, hearsay, and fabulous stories, collected long after the events had transpired.—K.

 INSCRIPTIONS ON BELLS (pp. 5, 13).

In compliance with the suggestion of H. P., of Hadleigh, I herewith send you copies of the inscriptions on the bells at Clare, and the diameters at their mouths, accurately measured. I am not able to give their respective weights, excepting the tenor, which is reputed to weigh 28 cwt.; nor have I sent rubbings of the inscriptions, as they contain nothing to repay the difficulty of obtaining them.

Clare Church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, and contains a fine-toned peal of eight bells, as follows:—

Treble. "Given by voluntary subscription, 1781, Mears fecit." Diameter at mouth, 29½ inches.

2nd. "Mears of London fecit, 1829." Diameter 30 inches.

3rd. "Miles Graye made me, 1640." Diameter 31½ inches.

4th. "Whilst thus we join in chearful sound
Let love and loyalty abound."

"Mears London, fecit, 1779." Diameter 37¼ inches.

5th. "Miles Graye made me, 1661." Diameter 38½ inches.

6th. "John Dier made mee, 1579," Diameter 43 inches.

7th. "O trinitas sancta campanam istam conserva." Diameter 48 inches.

Tenor. "Charles Newman made mee, 1695. John Kenyon, VIC., William Wade, C. W..IL." Diameter 54 inches.

The inscriptions on the 6th and 7th bells are in Old English characters, on all the others in Modern English. The word "John," on the 6th is inverted. The 7th has no date, but is apparently the oldest bell in the peal, as it has for nearly a century been hung on the *last half-quarter*, and the whole interior of the rim is much worn.

The original number of bells was six, to which was attached a set of chimes. In 1781 the peal was increased to eight, by the addition of a treble and second, when the chimes were discontinued. Soon after this addition the second bell became cracked, and remained in this state until 1829, in which year a subscription was raised, the present bell purchased and substituted for it. As the peal was now complete the inhabitants

were desirous of having the chimes restored, accordingly another subscription was made, and under the superintendence of Mr. J. C. Ambrose, of Sudbury, the proper repairs and alterations effected in 1835, when they were again set to work, playing the following tunes—"Mariners," "Sweet home," and "My lodging is on the cold ground." These tunes are still on the barrel and are played at intervals of three hours. At the time the chimes were restored, machinery, for striking the quarters on the bells, was added to the clock; the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, being used for this purpose.—J. B. ARMSTEAD.

LOW SIDE WINDOWS.

R. H. C. has overlooked one reference on this subject (Archæological Journal, vol v., p. 70), in which Mr. John J. Cole gives, I think, the most probable explanation of the use of these windows, and to my mind a solution of the difficulty, unless any objection has been, or can be urged against it, which at present I have not seen.

He says "Prior to the introduction of Sanctus Bell-cots, and commonly when these were not erected, then, at the Low Side Window,—the only real opening in the church except the doors, and this unglazed, but provided with a shutter—the sacristan stood, and on the elevation of the Host opened the shutter and rang the sanctus bell, as directed I think in the ancient Liturgy :—

"In elevatione vero ipsius corporis Domini pulsetur campana *in uno latere*, ut populares, quibus celebrationi missarum non vacat quotidie interesse, ubicunque fuerint, seu in agris, seu in domibus flectant genua. Constit. Joh. Peckham, A.D. 1281."

This is the principal point in Mr. Cole's explanation, but the whole of his remarks should be read; they are too long to be inserted in this note.—K.

P.S. R. H. C's. second reference should be vol. v., pp. 228-9.

LOW-SIDE-WINDOWS AND HAGIOSCOPES (p. 17).

In the last number of the "East Anglian" are two queries about Low-side-windows and Hagioscopes, while in the same number is a note partly answering them, to which I add the following remarks. The occurrence of Lychnoscopes is not very frequent in the part of Suffolk which has come under my observation. Out of upwards of 100 churches lying pretty much in the same neighbourhood, I find only five with this curious feature, viz., Little Cornard, Gedding, Rougham, Little Wenham, and Raydon. All these churches are of Decorated date in that part where the window occurs—the two last mentioned being very early in the style. Its usual position is on the south side of the chancel, but at Wenham it is on the north, and at Raydon there is one in each wall. The example at Gedding is singular in that there is no window above it.

The only instance of squints or Hagioscopes that I have seen in the county are at Drinkstone, where it is on the south side and of very small size; and at Gedding, where there is one of a considerable height on each side of the Chancel arch, forming a prominent feature in the interior of that exceedingly pleasing little church. Neither of these churches have transepts, and the latter consists only of nave and chancel.—F. S. GROWSE.

DESPOILATION OF PAINTED GLASS.

My attention has recently been called to some lamentable instances of despoilation of old painted glass, in the county of Essex. As all antiquaries will acknowledge the archæological value, if not the beauty, of old glass, I have no hesitation in asking you to draw the notice of your readers to the subject.

I am only too well aware that this destruction is not confined to my own county, and I do not wish in the least degree to disparage the efforts of many who by carefully repairing the damaged windows of ancient date, have been the means of preserving an adornment to the House of God, and a valuable record of past days to the country. Yet unhappily there are many churches in Essex, as in other counties, where beautiful specimens of this art lie almost unknown, neglected, and even wantonly destroyed, through the shameful negligence of the clergy and churchwardens.

In the publications of Mr. Winston's researches in this branch of archæology, everything has been done to render the study as attractive and as easily followed as that of Monumental Brasses. Yet, as with them (but in a much greater degree), only the more perfect and beautiful examples are generally known, while many, less beautiful and interesting only because less perfect, are daily being destroyed, not merely by gross neglect, as in far too many instances is the case, but by the ravages of the village glazier, who, excellent as he may be in his own proper department, is rarely fit for the commission of "setting the old windows to rights." In how many instances have we to deplore the ruin of several distinct subjects from different parts of the same church, by their being all mixed up within one window, in the most unmeaning incongruity.

And when the process of "setting to rights" is not carried so far as this the antiquary frequently finds to his great regret, the most grievous displacements.

If the authorities of our churches, when the "old glass" becomes decayed, would only see it carefully repaired and not restored, we should have far less to complain of. The amateur system of restoration generally leads to such great mischief, by cutting up and destroying one part for the restoration (?) of another.

The old lead work if carefully attended to, can almost always be repaired, and is infinitely better than the broad "lanthorn" (totally out of character with the glass it surrounds) generally substituted.

Of course where the ancient glass is in a bad condition, its repair should be intrusted to a professional glass painter, but when this is impracticable, far more good would be done to the old windows by a little putty and the shelter of protecting wires, than by the attentions, for weeks, of the village glaziers, who, as a class seem to have no other ideas on the subject, than that the figures, shields, &c., should be placed in positions as unlike that they originally occupied, as possible.

I believe that Essex possesses a large number of specimens of great interest, not generally known; and if any of your readers would favour me with contributions toward a list of remaining examples, they would confer a great obligation on—C.H.R.

BISHOP BLAZE AND ST. CRISPEN.

In a cotemporary Common Place Book, in MS., I find the following notices of the celebration of St. Blaze's and St. Crispin's days, in Bury St. Edmund's.

February 3, 1777.

"This Day, Munday, being the Anniversary of Bishop Blaze, the same was observed in this town, in a manner far surpassing anything of the kind ever seen. The Cavalcade consisting of between two and three hundred Woolcombers, upon Horses in uniforms, properly decorated. Bishop Blaze, Jason, Castor, and Pollux, a band of musick, drums, colours, and every thing necessary to render the procession suitable to the greatness of the Woollen manufactory. The following lines were spoken by the Orators.

Wth boundless Gratitude, Illustrious Blaze,
Again we celebrate, and speak thy Praise;
Britons, do still revere, and Fame proclaim
To wondering Nations, thy auspicious Name.
Thousands to thee, the Founder of our Art,
Wth thy Great Sire, their equal warmth impart.
Wth Breasts inflamed we now our Homage pay,
And sound thy worth on this thy Festal Day.
And thou,* Great Jason, Prince in war renown'd,
To Greece, wth Drum, and Silver Trumpets sound
Dauntless drove forwrd wth thy conquering Sword
Slaughtered the Guards, that dare resist thy Word.
Colchist† amaz'd beheld her Soldiers slain,
And Thou, Possessor of Her greatest Gain.
Defended still by our own Laws, we boast
Our Art the noblest famed on Albion's Coast.
To Each our Patron, now our thanks we pay
And thus in Publick, we our joy display;
While you assist, Commerce can never fail,
Nor other Pow'rs o'er Briton's Sons prevail.

Oct. 31st, 1777.

"Last Saturday, being the Anniversary of St. Crispin, the Shoemakers made a grande Procession, on Horseback, from the Southgate, thro' all the Principal Streets, wth Trumpets in front, and the rest of the band, joined wth drums, fifes, &c., between the divisions: on wch occasion there was more company in town, than was ever remembered before. The Prince was mounted on a fine grey Horse, and most magnificently habited: He was attended by his nobles superbly dress'd in green and white, and his guards in blue and white; which made a very good appearance. His noble and warlike Br. Crispianus, appeared in a coat of mail, attended by his troops, in two divisions, one in red and white, the other in purple and white. They all rode in half boots, made of morocco, in different colours adapted to their uniforms; their jackets and caps were extremely neat, and in elegant taste, made all of leather. The principal characters in the procession, were remarkably well chosen, and the pleasing effect the fancy-dresses had shown great judgement in the managers, and far exceeded the warmest expectations of the beholders. The Prince attended by his guard, wth his torch-bearers, and a grand band of musick, playing before him, went to the play, and was recd wth every mark of Respect."

I am desirous of ascertaining when these processions were discontinued in Bury St. Edmund's;—whether these days are observed in any marked manner in East Anglia, at the present time;—and also what accounts or notices of the pageants of earlier times are known. Any note will be thankfully received.—BURIENSIS.

* Jason, with the Argonauts. and by the assistance of Medea, carried away the Golden Fleece from Colchis.

† A Country of Asia, near Pontus, on the Euxine Sea.

CHURCHWARDENS' ACCOUNTS.

I am very pleased to see (No. 2, pp. 21, 22,) the very great value of parish Churchwardens' Accounts admitted, and an invitation given to Clergymen to communicate to the *East Anglian*, scraps of information from them. There could not be a wiser recommendation, whether local customs and traditions, the history of the Parish Church, genealogy, &c., &c., or illustrations of English history, be the object. Unquestionably these old documents, too often little valued and sadly neglected, would supply the very information which Archæologists and Ecclesiologists may be wearing themselves in vain to discover elsewhere.

My desire in seconding the recommendation of your correspondent is to state that, upon the subject of Church Bells, I have met with most useful information from Churchwardens' Accounts in the Western Counties; and that I make a point of enquiring, whenever opportunity offers, whether such documents exist. In some instances until the inquiry was made, the Clergy were ignorant of their existence.

It would be a great assistance to Archæologists if the Clergy of Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, and Essex could be induced to communicate to the *East Anglian*, the date of the first entry in the Account books of their respective Parishes.—W. C. LUKIS.

 KESGRAVE (pp. 6 and 14).

Grave has three meanings; the one is a "ditch," "pit," or "tomb," from A.S. *græf*; another is a "wood," "thicket," "den," from *græf*, *graf*;^{*} and the third from *gerefa*, a reeve (whence *scir-gerefa*, a shire-reeve or sheriff). Thus *Gravesend* was formerly *Gravesham*, and denoted "the dwelling place of the reeve or representative of the superior lord."

With regard to the first syl. of "Kesgrave," it is not at all improbable that it may be from the name "Cæsar." In Hungary I remember Kesmarkt, which is contracted from Kaiser's market, *i. e.* "the Emperor's market," the word *Kaiser* being merely a corruption of *Cæsar*; moreover Keston in Kent is by some derived from *Cæsar's-tun*. By the bye, there is the parish of Kess-ingland, in Suffolk, and we find Kes-wick, in Norfolk, Yorkshire, and Cumberland. These three latter places, as also Chiswick, in Middlesex, may derive their names from their having once been famous for their cheese-markets, and were it not for the last syllable in "Kesgrave," which must be either *grave*, *grove*, or *reeve*, the first syl. might be from the same root, for altho' Suffolk, I believe, is not now celebrated for its cheese, yet Fuller, speaking of this county, says, "most excellent cheeses are made herein, whereof the finest are very thin, as intended not for food but digestion" (!); and Suckling adds, "it must be presumed that the art of cheese-making has declined in Suffolk, since Fuller's days, for it would be impossible to doubt the judgement of so keen an observer, whose accuracy is proved by his remarks on the "Suffolk fair maids:"—"It seemeth the God of Nature hath been bountiful in giving them beautiful complexions." I am not aware whether there is still a manor in Suffolk called *Case-wyk*. Gage (at pp. 413-417) speaks of it.—R. S. CHARNOCK.

* Camden and others interpret the Low L. GRAVA, "a little wood;" Cowell says it some-

times signifies "a thick wood of high trees," "a grove."

JOHN PLAIFERE, RECTOR OF DEBDEN.

The following account of John Plaifere, B.D., sometime Fellow of Sidney-Sussex Col., in Cambridge, and late Rector of Debden, in Suffolk, is written on the fly-leaf of my copy (1651) of the author's "*Appello Evangelium for the True Doctrine of the Divine Predestination, concorded with the Orthodox Doctrine of God's Free Grace and Man's Free Will.*"—
J. J. RAVEN.

Johannes Plaiferus Londini in Plateâ cui nomen a vicino Thamesi honestis parentibus natus est Anno Domini 1577. Puer in Scholâ præcipuè Cantuariensi bonarû literarum posuit rudimenta, donec annu' ætatis 17mu' attigisset; Inde Academia' Cantabrigiense' concedens, primo Collegii Em'anielis factus est scholaris dein Sydneiani electus socius; in utroq' undecim annorum curriculum absolvit; tandem Ecclesiæ Depdenensis in agro Suffolciensi Rector institutus, vitæ quod erat reliquum (hoc est annos 26) officii' pastorale graviter obeundo impendit. Postremo multis lucubrationibus emaciato confectoque corpore divinissima' anima' cœlo reddidit Anno à Christo nato 1631mo, ab ipso nato 54to. Vir erat, quoad sacra, in Theologiâ Scholasticâ summi acuminis, in Concionatoriâ miræ eloquentiæ, in utrâq' nervosus juxta et elegans; tam incredibilis vero diligentia, ut toto illo viginti et sex annorum spatio vix totidem dies passus est elabi Dominicos; in quibus commissu' illi Christi gregem cœlesti pabulo, binis sc. concionibus, singulari pietate perfusus, multiplici eruditione et labore perpolitus, non refecerit: quod cœtera, tam insignis gravitatis, prudentiæ in rebus agendis, dexteritatis ingenii morumq' suavitatis, vitæ denique probitatis; ut gratissimam memoriam et tristissimum hic desiderium apud omnes probos reliquerit.

CHAMBER OVER THE PORCH.

Various uses to which this chamber might be applied have been already mentioned; as for instance, a library, a school room, an oratory, or a residence for chaplain or sacristan. But I do not ever remember to have seen it suggested that it might be employed as a prison, a theory which seems confirmed by the example at Bildestone. This room is lighted only by one small window thickly barred with iron, and entered thro' a double door, of which the inner one is very strong and heavy, and closed by spring bolts and bars, of most complicated construction though now somewhat out of order. The whole apartment was once lined with iron throughout and a staple for a chain fastened in the wall. The only means of access was by a heavy wooden staircase carried up in the interior of the church, adorned with miniature buttresses and battlements, of Perpendicular character, the same date as the rest of the building. The whole was in excellent preservation and shewed traces of painting, still under multitudinous coatings of whitewash. It is much to be regretted that this possibly unique specimen of workmanship was removed about two years since, at the wish of the Rector, simply because it blocked up the lower part of one light of a window at the end of the aisle—and this in a church where the glare of light streaming thro' the many lofty windows is on a summer's day quite distressing. It is however right to add that the woodwork was not altogether destoryed, but made up into a sort of bin for the reception of coals and brooms. To these prison-like appearances I may add an additional proof furnished by an item in the Churchwardens' Accounts for 1639—

"Laid out to Sargant for mending stoks in the church and eyron and nayles, 16s. 8d."

I shall be glad if any other correspondent can furnish me with instances of similar usage. It may also be remarked that in most of the larger Perpendicular churches in this neighbourhood, where the porch is not divided into two stories, there is a similar room over the vestry; as at Hadleigh, Hitcham, and Rattlesden, the latter destroyed.—F. S. GROWSE.

PULPITS (p. 7).

Since the account was printed of the small octangular pulpit in Stoke by Clare Church, Suffolk, I have had an opportunity of ascertaining that its interior diameter is only $20\frac{3}{4}$ inches, which I believe will verify my assertion that it is the "smallest in the county." Perhaps some of your readers will supply measurements of other small pulpits for comparison.—A.

L. requests notes of all the pulpits in the East Anglian district, prior to the present century.

ANSWER TO QUERIES.

WICK AND WICK (p. 11).

There is generally no distinction between the terminations *wick*, *wich*. They are merely corruptions from A. S. *wic*, *wyc*, a dwelling place, habitation, street, village, monastery, convent, castle, fortress for soldiers, camp, station, creek, bay. The synon. words in the Dan. are *vig*, a bay, ford, *vīg*, a cove, Sw., *vilk*, a cove, creek, Ice., *vik*, a little bay. Plat., *wik*, D. *wyk*, Fries. *wic*, O. G. *wik*, *wick*, *weich*, a town, castle, monastery, bay. When the name is of Scandinavian origin, we generally find the place on a bay, creek, or cove, but whether this is the original meaning of the word is doubtful, as the L. *vicius* would seem to be the root of all these words.

I understand Wich in Essex means also a small dairy-house, and according to Cowel, "a ferm or farm, which in the N. parts is called a *Tack*, in Lancashire a *Form-holl*, is in Essex called a *Wike* or *Wyke*."—R. S. CHARNOCK.

CADE OF HERBINGS, &c. (p. 23).

According to Cowel (Law Dict.), a cade of *herrings*, is 500; of *sprats* 1000. Book of Rates, fol. 45. Yet I find anciently, 600 made the *Cade of Herrings*, six score to the hundred, which is called *Magnum Centum*. Cade (*Cadus*) is found in Bailey and Webster. The bequest means simply that a cade or barrel is to be given away each year in Lent, for successive years.—R. S. CHARNOCK.

Shallow Recesses in Churches.—I do not quite understand what description of shallow recesses T. S. refers to. There are aumbries, recesses for altars, altar tombs, coped slabs, Easter sepulchres, piscinæ, statuettes, &c. These are often very shallow. In some of them I have found mural painting or fresco; and no doubt it was very generally if not invariably applied in each of them.—K.

Catholicon, (p. 10).—Webster defines *Catholicon* [Greek, καθολικου ιαμα, universal remedy] a remedy for diseases; a universal remedy; a remedy supposed to be efficacious in purging away all humors; a panacea; a kind of soft purgative electuary, so called. The word is found in Bailey.
—R. S. CHARNOCK.

Origin of the word Bonfire, (No. 1, p. 11).—In reply to this Query, which has since been addressed to the *Notes and Queries*, the Editor says:—

“Whatever may have been the nature of John Dale’s contribution, there can be no doubt that the word *Bon* in bonfire, is from the Danish *Baun*, a beacon. See Tin Magnnsen’s Essay on the Danish Calendar. *Den frøst November og den froste August*, in which he speaks continually of festlege Bauner for festal Bonfires. Dr. Richardson, in his Dictionary, adopts that of Skinner, *Ignis bonus*, q. d. *bonus, vel ben ominatus*.”—*Notes and Queries*, Nov. 6, 1858.

Busturn, (No. 1, p. 10; No. 2, p. 19), is probably “bustian,” or “fustian;” as in the inventory of St. Mary’s Cambridge,—“1503, Itm. a vestment of white bustian olde wth all the apparell,” and in inventory of St. Margaret’s, Southwark,—“1485, Itm. a festement of wyght fostyan for Lent;” but may not “busturn,” have been misread for “buckram?”
—W. C. LUKIS.

Library in Lavenham Church.—One of your correspondents conjectures that the Library in Lavenham Church, was founded by Dr. Bray. I am one of Dr. Bray’s associates, and can inform him that the only Libraries founded by him in East Anglia, of which we have any record, are Dullingham, in Cambridgeshire, and North Walsham, in Norfolk.—E. C. A.

QUERIES.

Permit me to enquire in your pages.

1st. The form and material of the black raven banner of the Danes.

2nd. Whether the Gage family are acquainted with the precise place of sepulture of Sir Henry Gage, the Cavalier; who fell at Culham Bridge, Abingdon, Jan. 11, 1645.

3rd. Whether at Hoxne, where St. Edmund was killed, the Bridge is still called Gold-bridge, and the prejudice of brides and bride-grooms to crossing it still exists; also whether any precise spot is indicated by tradition as that of the murder.

4th. Whether there are any traces by inter-marriage or otherwise of my family, located at Rendlesham in the sixteenth century, under the name of Higate, or Highgate, or Heygate.

Arms, Gules, two bars, Arg., on a bend, Or, a torteaux, between two leopards faces Az. Crest, a wolf’s head, erased, Gules.

5th. Whether the last days of the famous Cavalier Sir Thomas Glenham, or Glemham are known; and who are his heirs?—W. E. HEYGATE, *South-end, Essex*.

BURGH CASTLE.

Can any of your correspondents oblige the proprietor of Burgh Castle, in Suffolk—the Garianonum of the Romans—with authentic information of any coins or other relics of the time of the Saxons discovered there? or of any notices of the occupation of that side by the Saxons in our old Chronicles or writers? I am only aware of two Saxon coins found there: a Sceatta, and a coin of the king of the Mercians; and I know of no Saxon remains of any other description.

Rapin (vol. i. folio, p. 66). mentions a monastery at Cnobersburgh, said to be Burgh, found by the Saxons. And Ives, in his *Garianonum* (p. 42), quotes Bede (*Hist. Eccl.* lib. iii. cap. 19). for the same fact, and that Cnobersburgh was “Cunoberi Urbs, from a Saxon chief who formerly resided here.”—JOHN P. BOILEAU, *Ketteringham, Wymondham, Norfolk.*

BURIAL CUSTOMS.

I am collecting materials for notices of burial customs, &c., in England, in ancient and modern times, and I should feel exceedingly obliged for any particulars derived either from books, or from personal observation, with which I might be favoured.

I am also desirous of adding to the curious details I have collected respecting the dislike to be buried in the “backside,” commonly the north side of the churchyard. Was this, as is said, sometimes left unconsecrated?

I will add that any particulars, however trivial, will be gladly received. It is only by kind and extensive co-operation that I can hope to record many interesting details.—B. BEEDHAM, *Kimbolton.*

How did the Britons obtain their Gold, &c?—As it is well known the early Britons possessed many articles of Gold, particularly Torques, now of the value of £40, and upwards, Armlets and Fibulas, of the same metal, with other reliques;—How did the early natives become possessed of such valuables? was it by barter with the Phœnecians, with whom the most part of their commerce was carried on with tin, cattle, raw hides, and such other articles as they could produce. Six or seven Torques have been discovered in Norfolk, and the large hoard of the silver coins of the Iceni, amounting to three or four hundred pounds, at Weston, in this county, tends to show that a considerable quantity of the precious metals was known at this early period. How, and by what mode of traffic were these valuables obtained?—G. J.

S. Leonard's Chapel Bildestone.—A misprint in this Query may possibly retard an answer—for *Gidinton* read *Erdington*. The phrase stating that a thing existed before the memory of man, is in law language always taken to imply that it existed before the commencement of the reign of Richard the First (1182).—F. S. GROWSE.

Flummicking.—Our old nurse in discussing the merits of narrow and broad bordered ladies nightcaps, has just said “the broad borders are so flummicking.” As I cannot find the word either in *Forby* or *Moor*, may I trouble some of your correspondents for an explanation.—E. C. A.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. 4.]

SEPTEMBER, 1859.

[PRICE THREEPENCE

NOTES.

THE GNOMON ON CHURCHES.

On the south front of the fine old Perpendicular church at Lavenham (a church which contains specimens of almost all the ornamental adjuncts usual to ecclesiastical architecture), there stands a handsome sun dial, worthy of notice in the pages of the *East Anglian*; as I have not yet seen any allusion to this kind of antiquities in your Notes and Queries, perhaps, some member of the Archæological Society which you represent, would kindly take up the subject, and investigate why, and when the Gnomon was first placed on ecclesiastical edifices; and more particularly on any of those in the three counties so ably chronicled by your Magazine.

The Gnomon, I believe, was meant to be an indicator of far more valuable information than simply to convey to the eye the progress of time. It was to be the index to the religious thoughts of man's heart—a symbol of the Deity himself, who sits on high above the heavens, ruling the universe, by the revolution of the planets, through time and through eternity; He who is, and was, and is to come—Very and Eternal God.

Sun dials are said to have been invented by Aximander, 559 before Christ; but they were not set up in churches till the early part of the 7th century, after the Christian era. And in the next century, 760, Paul the First, Pope at Rome, sent to Pepin, king of France, the first clock of which

there is any record in the world—rough no doubt in construction and workmanship, for it is not until the 13th century that we hear of a *complete* clock. We may, therefore, conclude that the intention of fixing a Gnomon on churches, was to mark the time of the day, when the sun was shining. But as this object was effected more easily and correctly after the invention of clocks, they were substituted for dials to regularly count the hours, and the dials used probably, at the meridian only, to fix the exact time at noon. The most curious point to ascertain would be, whether there still remains a sun dial in any of the old churches in retired country parishes, in East Anglia, some solitary relic like the curious hour-glass on the pulpit at Clare. In the comparatively modern churches of the 14th and 15th centuries, there are doubtless many, as well as on the mansion houses built at those eras. The science of Astronomy, brought probably into England from the East, after the Crusades, was but partially cultivated till after the discovery of the New World. It then became customary for navigators to set up Gnomons on parish churches, and on the southern fronts of manor houses, where they dwelt. Such, I know from personal observation, was the case with Drake and Raleigh, and other noted voyagers, on their return from America to their native homes, on the banks of the Tavey and Tamar, in Devonshire. Now, it would be no mean or useless inquiry for a Suffolk Archæologist, to seek whether the Danes, from their naval incursions to Lowestoft, and other places on the Eastern coast of England, have left any traces of astronomical knowledge in the districts which they inhabited? Possibly there may be none to be found, yet the subject is worthy inquiry. In the 15th and 16th centuries appropriate mottos, in Mediæval Latin, were frequently put under the Gnomon, and from this custom we may trace the practice of country clock makers, in the last century, inscribing on the clock faces *tempus fugit*, as well as their own names. I should feel obliged for any information, through your pages, on the various points incidentally alluded to in this notice. The questions on the Gnomon might also be further illustrated by scraps of “folk-lore,” in which East Anglia abounds, as country sayings, or nursery rhymes, that give glimpses into the manners of bygone times, when books were scarce, and oral tradition the only history of the past. The sing-songs taught by nurses to children, simple as they seem, are faithful sketches of the habits of the people in Saxon times; take, for instance, those “tinkling rhymes,” which evidently bear upon the subject of our enquiry,

“ Richard and Robert were two pretty men ;
 They laid a-bed till the clock struck ten ;
 Then up jumps Robert, and looks at the sky,
 Says he, brother Richard, the sun’s very high,
 So you go in with the bottle and bag,
 And I’ll come after with little Jack Nag.”

In the two first lines, we see the pretty men, half awake, rubbing their eyes, as the church clock struck ten ; in the second couplet, Robert, we are told, started up to consult the olden method (before clocks were even thought of), for learning the time of day by the course of the sun, as the

shepherd in pastoral districts still counts the hours by the shadows on the hills; the final couplet about "the bottle and bag," refers to the victualing department, the necessary provision for meat and drink, when a-field, while "little Jack Nag," may either mean a patient donkey, or a "Suffolk punch," both very useful in primitive times, as assistants in husbandry, before the invention of steam ploughs, and other complicated machinery, so opposite to the Saxon and Celtic methods of agriculture. In the reign of Charles the Second, the Parliament at Dublin caused a great revolution in rural tactics, by passing a law that the horse's tail should no longer be used for harness,—the simple expedient which Paddy had immemorially adopted for dragging the plough being forbidden, he was sorely puzzled to find a proper substitute in his field labours. I can fancy a smile on the muscles of your face as you read this note. *Quid rides?* the idea of nursery rhymes furnishing Antiquarian lore for the "East Anglian," is not at all ridiculous if you carefully examine the three couplets quoted—every word in every line is of pure Saxon origin, without the slightest taint of the Norman corruption in our native tongue.

Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park.

R. C.

ORIGIN OF THE NAMES OF KESGRAVE, KESTON, &c. (pp. 6, 15, & 32).

In answer to the enquiry of J. J. R., whether Keston (Kent), is not an abbreviation of Chesterton, I refer him to *Hasted's History of Kent*, vol. ii., 8vo, ed., p. 37, who says "it was anciently written *Chestan*," the sound of the Saxon C being often expressed by the letters Ch, and was so called probably, *quasi* "Chesterton," and he continues, "some ingenious etymologists have fancied they have discovered something of Cæsar's name in it, from whence they would have it derived, *quasi* 'Kæsar's Town,' as the Britons (?) always pronounced his name."

In some Anglo-Saxon charters, cited by me (from Mr. Kemble's *Codex diplomaticus ævi Saxonice*) in an account of the discovery of Roman buildings at Keston, in 1854 (*Archæologia*, vol. xxxvi), being grants by Æthelberht, King of Wessex, dated A.D. 862; Ædgar, King of the English and other people, 966; and Ædeldred, in 987; of the Manor of Bromley to the Monastery of St. Andrew at Rochester; the extent of the land being as usual particularly set out by metes and bounds, one of the boundaries described is "*Cystanynga Mearce*," without doubt "*Keston Mark*." And I have ventured to suggest that the name of *Cystaning* seems to be composed of "*Cyst*," a chest or coffin; "*Stane*," stone, and "*ing*," a field. It would thus mean "*The field of Stone Coffins*:" a name singularly applicable to a spot, where, in a field belonging to Keston Court Farm, Roman Sepulchral remains, including stone coffins, of a date anterior to the Anglo-Saxon name of the place, have been found up to a very recent period. Keston is one of the places conjectured to have been the "*Novio Magus*," of the Antonine Itinerary, and the discoveries made there show that there was on the spot a Roman cemetery of a late period of the stay of the Romans in Britain.

I am well aware that some of our best Anglo-Saxon Scholars assign to

the termination "ing" the meaning of a tribe or family, but I believe it means sometimes a tribe or family, or the place of a tribe or family, and sometimes a field or place designated from other circumstances than the name of the tribe or family by whom it was occupied or possessed.—Geo. R. CORNER.

TOD AND TOT (pp. 4, 22, & 26).

Mr. Charnock appears not to be acquainted with the Rev. W. Monkhouse's "*Bedfordshire Etymologies*," a work of profound scholarship and deep research, though sometimes fanciful in its derivations. Treating of the etymology of *Toddington*, and *Totternhoe* (both in Bedfordshire), he says,

"Stukeley says that Tot means an eminence; and Sayer, in his History of Bristol, informs us that in Somersetshire Tot is the name for a pointed hill. If we go into the Cumberland Alps, we shall also find Dod a very common name for a mountain, and, as far as my own experience goes, for a pointed or conical-shaped mountain. Now Tot and Dod are etymologically the same words, as in Anglo-Saxon *t* and *d* are used interchangeably. In fact Toddington is written Dodington in Domesday. We also find Dodi as one of the highest peaks in the Oberland of Switzerland."

The writer then proceeds to explain Toddington to mean Tot-on-Duna, the conical-shaped mound on the Down; and Totternhoe, Tot-on-Hoe, the conical mound on the Hill; both which meanings are fully borne out by the local characteristies of those places.—W. A. K.

CHAMBER OVER THE CHURCH PORCH.

In the May No. of the *East Anglian*, your correspondent F. S. Growse suggests that this room was sometimes used as a prison, and gives a very good instance of the Church at Bildestone. It will, perhaps, be some confirmation to the truth of what he suggests, to know that in a visit to Dartmoor, two years ago, I found a close iron-bound prison with curious locks and bolts, such as he describes, at the back of the Parish Church, at Totnes; and a similar one at Beer Alston, in a like position, and a still larger one at Tavistock in the ruins of the old Abbey. The truth, I believe, is that in all the principal religious establishments they had these strong rooms for the correction of refractory monks, and members of the church transgressing ecclesiastical rules of discipline. Such offenders were punished *jure divino*, and not handed over to the civil authorities to be punished, even in cases of serious crime. These prisons are, throughout Devonshire, called "Clinks" (see Halliwell's Dictionary of Obsolete Words), and are now used as the Town Gaol in the three Boroughs I have mentioned. Indeed at Totnes there is a curious old Guild Hall, made out of the ruins of the Priory, where the Borough Magistrates hold Sessions, the prisoners are brought before them from the "Clink," immediately adjoining the Hall, and under the same roof, both having been part and parcel of the Priory. It may perhaps be worth mentioning that there was painted on the wall of the Hall, a coat of arms of Edward VI, the only one of that reign I have ever met with. This symbol of loyalty was ordered to

be hung up in all public places after the Reformation, to strengthen the king's pre-eminence over the Pope of Rome; but the order was very partially carried out; and naturally fell into disuetude on the succession of "bloody" Mary; so that it was not until the Restoration of Charles the Second, who again commanded the Royal Arms to be hung up in a conspicuous place in all churches (a law which has never been rescinded), that the ecclesiastical antiquary finds frequent instances of this symbol of loyalty—the King's Arms.—R. C.

PAGEANTS IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES (p. 31).

The notice by "Buriensis" of two pageants or processions at Bury St. Edmund's in 1772, is of much interest, and it seems to me desirable to endeavour to collect a list or account of all which have taken place in the principal towns in the Eastern Counties. As a contribution towards this object, I send copies of two printed programmes in my possession of pageants which were exhibited by the Weavers at Coggeshall in 1791, and by the Wool-combers at Colchester in 1792, if you consider them worth re-printing. I imagine that these programmes have become very scarce, at least I have never met with other copies than my own, but it is possible that such may be in the hands of collectors, and perhaps through the medium of the *East Anglian* may be brought to light. Our old and happy holidays, merry-makings and festivals have fallen into such complete disuetude in town and village, that I suspect all *popular* memory of their former existence has passed away; and until I purchased these papers at a tobacconist's shop in Chelsea some few years ago I was quite ignorant that pageants of this kind had subsisted so late as the close of the 18th century.

It will be observed that although Bishop Blasius occurs in the Wool-comber's procession, the pageant did not take place on the anniversary of his day.—K.

The order of the Procession which will be exhibited by the Weavers of Coggeshall on Wednesday, the 15th of June, 1791.

Two Orators. {

Two Leaders.
Two Ensign Bearers.
Flemings, two and two.
The Union Flag.
Two Garlands.
Drums and Fifes.
Captain of the Guards.
Guards, two and two.
Lieutenant of the Guards.
King Henry the Second,
with his attending lord on Horseback.
Guards, two and two.
Band of Music.
The Shepherd and Shepherdess.
A Slay-Maker.
A Shackle-Maker and Loom Maker.
Two Ensigns of the Trade.
Jack of Newbery and Fleecy Care.
Two Pappers.

} Two Orators.

Platform

With Britannia and her Children, Bezaleel and Aholiab, with several branches of the trade at work, viz.—Spinning, Winding, Warping and Weaving, and the Weaver's Arms.

Two Pendants of the Manufacture.

Lads and Maids two.

Attending two with Garlands.


Lads two, and Maids two.

Attending two with Banners.

Lads and Maids, two and two.

Two Orators.

Followed by the Cavalcade, two and two.

 The procession will set out precisely at eight o'clock from the Bird in Hand.

* * * The procession will not move out of Town.

The order of the Procession of the Wool-combers, in Colchester, on Tuesday, March 13th, 1792.

Two Leaders with Flags.

Drums and Fifes.

Jason with the Golden Fleece.

Argonauts, two and two.

Two Flags.

Herald of Liberty.

Band of Music.

Liberty.

Attendants, two and two.

Two Garlands.

Commerce.

Attendants, two and two.

Adjutant, or Regulator of the Procession.

Two Flags.

Shepherd and Shepherdess.

Sheep-shearer.

Wool-sorter.

Two Vergers.

Bishop Blaze and Chaplain.

Attendants, two and two.


Combmaker.

Two Comb Pots.

CAVALCADE.

Two and Two.

The procession to set out at Nine o'clock in the morning, accompanied with Music, Bells, Ringing, &c.

 The WOOLCOMBERS beg to inform the Ladies and Gentlemen of Colchester and its vicinity, that they do not intend to go in procession to any of the neighbouring villages, but continue in the town the whole day.

CLARE PARISH REGISTERS.

Having permission to examine and take extracts from the old registers of this parish, I send a few for insertion in the *East Anglian*. In the oldest book I find the following entries:—

“Master William Clopton Esquire, Sonne and heire to the righte Worshipfulle Mastere Thomas Clopton et Mistres Ann Barnidistone daughtere to the right Worshipfulle Sir Thomas Barnidistone knighte Was maried in Clare Church the First daye of Januarie in the yeare of our lord god: one thousande sixe hundred & tenne.

1610.”

"That Vertious and Righte Worshipfulle Lady An Clopen Wyffe and Lady to the Right Worshipfulle Sir William Clopen which ladi Deceased The fourthe day of February anno Dom'i 1615, and lieth Buried in Melford Chappelle ther."

In these two entries are registered the marriage, death, and burial of a lady, apparently the mother of that young lady who became the wife of Sir Simonds D'Ewes, Bart., as related in the paper read at Kentwell Hall, and published in the 2nd vol. of the "Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology."

Next in date is a singular species of memorandum. It is probably the only one of its kind in existence, and therefore deserving a little notice.

"Memorandum that I Susan Ward of Clare doe resigne all my right in John Mamon to Susan ffrost so that they proceed to marriag in witness of the truth herof I the said Susan Ward have set my hand this the 5th of Januarie.

witnes

John Prentice.

the mark of
Susan \bowtie Ward.

Another memorandum, in the form of a marginal note in the Register of Baptisms, is as follows :—

"16⁸⁹₉₀

Mdm Mr. Phillip Haves who kept a barn conventicle in this town did baptize very many in private houses and therefore their names are not here registered."

It is probable that the individual here mentioned was minister of the original congregation of Independent Dissenters in Clare, who assembled for public worship in any convenient place that offered until a chapel was erected for their use. The first person, however, whose name is on record as pastor to this congregation was the Rev. George Porter, M.A., who was a Fellow of Magdalen College, Oxford, and also Senior Proctor, in that University. Being ejected for nonconformity from his living at Hundon, he obtained the engagement above mentioned, and dying here in 1696, was buried at Arrington, Essex, as recorded on a tombstone in the churchyard of that parish. About a year before his death he wrote a volume of sermons which he designed as a legacy to his hearers. The MS. is still in the possession of the trustees.

The last extract relates to the burial of a centenarian :—

"Eliz : Holmes Wid: (aged 102 years) buried Decr 19th, 1691."

No other person has been known to be buried in this town at such an extreme ago. The next oldest was Rinaldo Robinson, who lived to be 96. He was one of those who enjoyed the privilege of depasturing cows on the Common Pasture here, and on one occasion, after re-hiring his walks, he remarked to the Feoffees, that it was for the 72nd year. Nearest in age to this ancient man came Samuel Brise, Esq., who died at 95½. Col. Samuel Brise Ruggles, of Spain's Hall, Finchingfield, Essex, is descended of this gentleman's family. During this century there have been buried in Clare several parishioners who had lived beyond the term of 90, and many who had exceeded 80 years; a convincing proof of the healthiness of the place.

Clare, 10th June, 1859.

JOHN B. ARMSTEAD.

MINOR NOTES.

Stone Coffins at Shepreth, Cambridgeshire.—At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on the 25th February, 1858, Joseph Beldam, Esq., F.S.A., exhibited drawings of two stone coffins, recently discovered at Shepreth, in Cambridgeshire, about five miles from Royston. In removing the north porch it was found to rest on two coffins, of Barnack stone, placed in a line with the wall of the church, at about two feet below the surface. One of these was formed of a single block of stone, with a cavity at the upper end for the head, and two crosses cut in the bottom of it; the lid had a ridge with a plain moulding along the centre. In it was discovered a plain leaden chalice, about $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches high, lying on the breast of the skeleton, and marking him to have been an ecclesiastic. The other coffin was composed of several pieces of stone; the lower part only of the lid remained; it was ridged, and had an ornamental cross upon it.

Inscriptions on Bells.—Will you allow me to suggest that gentlemen furnishing the inscriptions on bells should state if there are any stops, medallions, coats of arms, founder's marks, &c., &c., also the nature of them? Much valuable information will be afforded, and enable comparisons to be made, which may lead to a discovery of the foundry of the early saints' bells; and particularly to state whether the inscriptions are in old English or Lombardic character. Could you conveniently use type of the old English character in your future inscriptions when you are acquainted with the fact?—J. D. T.

Bishop's Palace, Norwich.—The following note, in the handwriting of "Honest Tom Martin," which I have found on a slip of paper in my folio copy of Blomefield, may not be without interest.—

"1754, Sat. Sept. 14. I din'd with the Ld. Bishop of Norwich (Dr. Thos. Hayter) at his palace there in his Fine new large Hall, &c., together with his Mother, Mrs. Margaret, Mrs. _____ and Mrs. _____ (his three sisters); Rev. Mr. Primat, Rev. Mr. Greet, his Lordships Chaplain. The additions, alterations, Decorations, and Improvements made by his Lordship in ye Palace Gardens, &c., are surprizingly Beautifull.—T. M."

Diss.

C. R. M.

Marriage Customs.—In the year 1476 a certificate was made by the clergy and six parishioners of Ufford, to the effect that;—

"Robert Hatchet, late a neighbour and parishioner of the said town of Hufford, buried his wife Anne Hatchet in the said parish, the next day after Saint Mark, the Evangelist, A.D., 1476, and we aforesaid testify and bear true witness that we nor none of our neighbours never knew unto this day that since the said Anne's decease that the said Robert was "trowhplyht" to any woman by the tytyl of matrimony, but that the said Robert may take him a lawful woman unto wife in any town of Ynglond."

Were such certificates common, or was this a special case in which Mr. Hatchet, labouring under some suspicion, might have deemed it prudent to arm himself before starting on his second matrimonial journey?—T. C. A.

The Horse-shoe as a Charm.—An uncle of mine, who has a large farm near Ilford, tells me, that observing a horse-shoe nailed to the door of one of his cow-houses, he asked the cow-keeper why he had fixed it there. The lad gravely replied, "Why, to keep the wild horse away, to be sure!" This is, to me, a new reason for the practice.—C. MANSFIELD INGLEBY, in *Notes and Queries*, May 8, 1852.

Manor of Frostenden.—At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, London, Jany. 27, 1859, Mr. Bruce, V.P., exhibited a deed bearing the signature of Anne of Cleves, the fourth wife of Henry VIII. The document to which this signature is attached is an appointment by the Dowager Queen of Philip Chewte, Esq., to be Bailiff of the Lordship or Manor of Frosenden, in the County of Suffolk.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

I am almost afraid, lest by answering queries in the *East Anglian*, I should detract from any value that my forthcoming "Account of Hadleigh" may have, and thereby injure the Archæological Society, which has a great interest in its sale; but I do not like to withhold all the information I can give, and will supply some fragments, in the hopes, amongst other hopes, that they will induce other readers to patronize the entire book.

I. *Inscriptions on Bells.*—I will begin, then, with giving the inscriptions on the bells of Hadleigh—which, indeed, I ought to have done before this, inasmuch as it was I who proposed a general collection of such inscriptions. We have eight bells.

1. The first was cast by Miles Graye in 1678, and bears these words, "Miles Graye made me," the diameter at the mouth is $29\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

2nd. The second was also cast in 1678, and has the same inscription as the first. Diameter $30\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

[I cannot help suspecting that the peal was enlarged from six to eight bells about the time at which these bells were cast.]

3rd. The third was cast in 1679, and has the same inscription as the two first. Diameter 32 inches.

4th. The fourth is an old bell; it bears a merchant's mark on a shield on its dexter side, four *fleur-de-lis* joined foot to foot, a crown above, sinister, a cross fleury, and this legend in black letter, very distinct, and with all the initials crowned, "Sit Nomen Domini Benedictum." Diameter $35\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

5th. The fifth was recast in 1806, and bears this legend: "The Rev. Docter Drummond, Rector; J. B. Leake and Thos. Sallows, Churchwardens, 1806." The churchwardens' accounts for that year have supplied me both with the name of the founder, William Dobson, of Downham, Norfolk, and with the cost of recasting the bell, £31. 10s. 6d. Diameter at the mouth 41 inches.

6th. The sixth was cast by Messrs. Mears, of London, to replace a very old bell, in 1856, and has this inscription: "The Very Rev. H. B. Knox, Rector; J. Rand, W. Grimwade, Churchwardens." The entire cost, in addition to the old bell, was £39. 15s. 6d. The weight is 14 cwt., 2 qrs., and a few pounds; the diameter 43 inches.

7th. The seventh bell was recast in 1788, by Osborn, of Downham, at an expense of £39. 9s., and bears these words: "The Rev. Dr. Thos. Drake, Rector; Samuel Hayell, Edward Sallows, Ch. wardens. T. Osborn, fecit, 1788." Diameter $43\frac{3}{4}$ inches; the weight, I imagine, to be about 20 or 21 cwt.

8th. The tenor was cast in 1680, and has this inscription: "Miles Graye made me." Its reputed weight is 28 cwt.; its diameter $52\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Thus, four of our peal were cast by Miles Graye; and I would here, in answer to the enquiry of Mr. Raven, (p. 14) add the inscription on the tenor bell at Kersey, which appears to prove that the foundry of the Grayes was at Colchester:—

Samuel Sampson, Churchwarden, I say,
Caused me to be made by Colchester Graye. 1638.

But we have a very remarkable bell, in addition to these, hanging on the outside of the spire, about 18 feet from its base, and immediately over the clock face. It seems to have been at one time rung in a peal; but at present the hours are struck on it by a small hammer, and probably it has been used for the latter purpose for some centuries, as I can trace the existence of a clock-bell on the steeple, as high as 1584. It is inscribed a little below the haunch, with this legend, in Lombardic characters, all of which stand the wrong way: "Ave Maria gracia plena Dominus tecum."

II. *Hagioscopes* (pp. 18, 29).—We have three very curious diagonal openings in the north wall of St. John's Chapel, commanding a view of the altar in the chancel, about $10\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and 6 inches wide: these, no doubt, were Hagioscopes, and recent discoveries have shown us that they opened into the back of sedilia in the south side of the chancel. The space between the Hagioscopes varies from 12 to 15 inches.

III. *Pulpits* (pp. 7, 34).—The pulpit of the church is not older than the 17th century. Its interior diameter is 3 feet. We have another pulpit, however, in a chapel attached to Dr. Pykenham's Almshouses, of the fifteenth century, the interior diameter of which is 2 feet $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

IV. *Dimensions of Churches*.—May I suggest that it seems desirable to collect in the *East Anglian* the dimensions of churches in the Eastern Counties. A good deal of misapprehension prevails on the subject, so much so, that our church is described in Mr. Parker's *Ecclesiastical and Architectural Topography of Suffolk* as the largest in the county. The following are its dimensions, and I suspect there are several churches in Suffolk as long, if not longer; but few, perhaps, which exceed it in width:—

Chancel, width,	30 feet, 4 inches.
„ length,	47 „
Nave, length,	96 „ 6 „
Length of the whole church, including tower,	163 feet.
Width of the church,	66 feet.
Height of chancel,	40 „
„ of nave,	47 „

V. *Descendants of Rowland Taylor* (p. 24).—I hope to be in a position before long to give some information about the descendants of our martyr; but I am afraid that I shall not be able to trace any of them down to the

present time. Meanwhile, I wish to learn the name of the living which was held by the second husband of Tayler's widow. It is stated in a letter of Bp. Pilkington to Archbishop Parker (*Parker Correspondence; Parker Society*, p. 221). "There was one Wright, once of S. John's, now dwelling by Hadley, in Suffolk, where he married D. Tailer's widow, and having a little benefice in an evil air, for recovering his health, desired me to help to place him northward. My Lord of London knows him well, and surely if he will take it (as I think he will not) he is as meet a man also." The living alluded to in the last sentence, appears to have been Rochdale, in Lancashire; but I have not been able to find out "the little benefice in an evil air" which Wright was anxious to leave. Through the kindness of Mr. C. S. Cooper, of Cambridge, I have ascertained that there "were two Wrights of St. John's, either of whom might be the party mentioned in Bp. Pilkington's letter. Henry Wright, of Yorkshire, B.A., 1549, admitted Fellow on the Bp. of Ely's foundation, 5th August, 1550. He lived till about 1606. Charles Wright, of Yorkshire, B.A., 1553, M.A., 1557, admitted Fellow on Bp. Fisher's foundation, 1554." A friend has been good enough to search the Norwich Registers of Institution for me; but without any satisfactory result.

Tayler's widow, who was probably much younger than himself, appears to have been a Londoner; for it is said in *Foxe's Acts and Monuments*, vol. vi., p. 694, that when the sheriff would not allow her to have an interview with her husband at the Woolsack, she desired to go to her mother's, whither the officers led her, "and charged her mother to keep her there till they came again." Taylor desired her when she supped with him in prison, on the night after he was degraded, "As soon as God will provide it, to marry with some honest, faithful man that feareth God." (*Ibid.* p. 692).

VI. I am much obliged for the various answers to my former enquiries, which are given at pp. 19, 24, 35, and will notice them more at length in a future number. I would here, however, express a doubt whether Mr. Charnock has given the right meaning of *Catholicon*. I was previously acquainted with that meaning; but I hesitated to adopt it, because I could hardly believe that a medical remedy would be set down in an Inventory of Church Books and Vestments. The following passage from *Hallam's Middle Ages*, vol. ii., p. 530, seems to me, to throw more light upon the subject. Speaking of the early books, which were printed in Germany, Mr. Hallam says: "And one of a popular treatise on general science, called *Catholicon*, filled up the interval till 1462," &c.

I have satisfied myself that I have copied the word *Alchymy* correctly from the list of church plate, &c., which is given by a former Rector. I have also just ascertained the meaning of the word from *Dean Trench's Select Glossary*, p. 2. "By this" (alchymy) he says, "we always understand now the pretended art of transmuting other metals into gold; but it was often used to express itself a certain mixed metal, which, having the appearance of gold, was yet mainly composed of brass." In illustration of this meaning of the word, the Dean quotes the following passage from *Fuller's Holy War*, b. iii., c. 13: "Whereupon, out of most deep

divinity, it was concluded that they should not celebrate the Sacrament in glass, for the brittleness of it; nor in wood, for the sponginess of it, which would suck up the blood; nor in *alchemy*, because it was subject to rusting; nor in copper, because that would provoke vomiting; but in chalices of latten, which belike was a metal without exception."

VII. *Processions in honour of Bishop Blaize* (p. 31) used to be held in Hadleigh, on Feb. 3, within the memory of persons still living. Persons connected with the wool trade used to parade the town, and a female, attired as shepherdess, rode in state in a postchaise, carrying a lamb in her lap. The custom has died away, but we have one memorial of it in an old woman, who bears the Christian name of "Shepherdess," from having been baptized soon after one of these processions.

VIII. *Burial Customs* (p. 36).—The following extracts from our Register may interest Mr. Beedham:—On June 26, 1634, Margaret Shelford was buried, of whom it is said: "Frequens Crumenifera et furti convicta et suspensa in cruce Hadly sepulta in boreali margine cœmeterii."

May 9, in the same year, William Webb was buried, and it is added: "Senex, pauper, desperabundus projecit se in puteum; ex duodecim virorum veredicto renunciatus. Felo de se humatus est *extra ambitum sepulturæ sacræ* in margine cœmeterii." The latter extract appears to imply that a portion of the churchyard was unconsecrated.

I have heard that at Hornchurch, in Essex, an extra fee is demanded if a pall is taken into the church, and that, in consequence, the people use a pall as they pass through the town, but take it off when they arrive at the church door. In Russia the palls at rich funerals become the property of the church in which the deceased is interred, and are made up into vestments. (*Englishwoman in Russia*, p. 120).

I believe that it is not unusual to charge a higher fee if the corpse is taken into church; but I know of no authority on which such extortion rests.

Mr. Beedham will find much curious information in Mr. Stone's *God's Acre*.

IX. *Witchcraft*.—The following curious entry occurs in the Parish Register of Monks Eleigh, in this county:—Dec. 19, 1748. Alice, the wife of Thomas Green, labourer, was swam, malicious and evil people having raised an ill-report of her for being a witch."

Suffolk Superstitions, Phrases, &c.—I would take this opportunity of asking whether a list of Suffolk phrases, superstitions, and remedies for complaints such as I have met with in this neighbourhood—would be interesting to the readers of the *East Anglian*.

[They would be most acceptable.—EDIT.]

I have found that the custom of *Dancing in a hog's trough* (pp. 11, 24) by elder brothers and sisters, when a younger one marries before them, is known to the old people of this parish.—HUGH PILOT.

DESCENDANTS OF ROWLAND TAYLOR, THE MARTYR (pp. 24):

I believe I am myself lineally descended from Rowland Taylor of Hadleigh (I adopt the spelling of the early black letter editions of Foxe), and if "I." has any information on the subject, or is in a position to procure any, I shall be most glad of it, and would reciprocate the favour in any way I can.

Samuel Taylor, Esq., of Worcester, my grandfather's grandfather, was Mayor of that City in 1731-2, and again in 1737. Samuel Taylor, M.A., his son, who married, I believe a Dilke, was Rector of Hautbois, in the county of Norfolk, for many years, and left a son, also Samuel Taylor, who practised as a medical man, in early life, at Woolpit, in Suffolk, where he married Anne, the daughter of —Walford, Esq. The arms always borne by my family, and I believe by some of the same name; Erm: on a chief indented Sa: 3 escallops Arg: are placed at the foot of Lombart's portrait of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, prefixed to the folio edition of his works.

In 1675, Rowland Taylor, Esq., was Mayor of Worcester, and was preceded by others of the same name in 1648, and 1676; and the frequent recurrence of Rowland, and Samuel, as family names, coupled with the fact that the Bishop, who claimed to be a descendant of the Martyr of Hadleigh (see his Life), bore the same arms, leads me to think, combined with other reasons, that the Bishop was distantly connected with the Worcester family, and that both had a common ancestor in Rowland.

The Bishop it is well known left no male descendants. One of his daughters was settled at Hilgay, Norfolk. I have been unable to make any researches on the subject, and would thank any genealogical students who will furnish me with missing links.—E. S. TAYLOR, B.A., Ormesby, Norfolk.

Flummick (p. 36).—This is probably a corruption of Frimmock, a dim: of *frame*, a word in common East Anglian use, to denote the using affected, foppish, or outlandish in dress, gait, or conversation, (vide Forby, s.v. *frame*, *frimicate*). I cannot just now remember any other provincial interchange of *l* and *r*; but *lilium* is formed from *λείριον* and pilgrim from *peregrinus*. U is of course constantly used for i—as *wull* for will. Frimmock is formed from *Frame*, on the analogy of mammock from *maim*, hillock from *hill*, bullock from *bull*, pulk (*quasi* pool-lock), from *pool*. I am compiling a Supplement to Moor and Forby, and should be very glad to see lists of East Anglian words occur in this periodical.—E. S. TAYLOR.

Flummicking.—I take this to be a Provincialism—an obsolete word mispronounced. The old nurse in describing the broad borders of the nightcap, should have said they are so *flummicking*, i. e. over dressy, like a flaming red nightcap, formerly not an uncommon head dress for ladies, I have seen "Mother Red Cap," as the sign of an Inn. The epithet *flummicking* is analogous to other countryfied expressions, as when folks talk of a "gammicking wench," or a "rollicking chap," by which they mean to imply behaviour rather ridiculous, and out of place according to the proprieties of rural life.—C.

Gauge Days (p. 23).—Is not this a misprint or clerical error for “gange,” or “gang days,” an ancient term for the Rogation days, *i. e.* the three days preceding the Feast of the Ascension. *Gang days* has reference to the perambulation of parishes in this week, the only religious procession retained after the Reformation.—E. S. TAYLOR.

Shallow Recssses in Churches (p. 24).—Does T. P. allude to niches in the nave and aisles of churches. The use of such in chancels is obvious enough. But I have seen them in churches without aisles or chapels, on either side of the church, west of the rood screen. These are about the size and height from the ground of small piscina niches, but without any trace of a drain.

I have also seen square panels high on the walls, with a narrow stone moulding round them and recessed back an inch, with texts of Scripture in Jacobean characters.—E. S. TAYLOR.

QUERIES.

Can any of your readers obligingly inform me when *The Suffolk Mercury* or *St. Edmund's Bury Post* commenced? The earliest number I have seen is that of “Monday, Feb. 3, 1717, to be continued weekly, No. 43. Price Three Half-pence.” The next is that of “Monday, May 2, 1726, Vol. xvi, No. 52.” And the latest that of “Monday, October 4, 1731, Vol. xxii, No. 40.” When did it cease? Were there any other papers before 1782 printed in Bury; or including the name of that town in its title.—B.

Planks to a Well.—In the accounts of some charity trustees, in Essex, the following entries occur:—

1636—8. About ship money again.

1642—5. Toward setting out 7 volunteers—to Mr. Turner for his soldiers at Cambridge.

1646. Divers persons distressed by war—planks to a well to bring a man to his colors.

1648. For wool and tops to employ the poor, Colchester being besieged.

Can any explanation be afforded of the planks to a well? Was it some mode of punishment for military desertion? or should the entry be read as two distinct items, planks to a well—to bring a man to his colors;—meaning money paid to a recruit for travelling expenses to join his regiment.—T. C. A.

Descendants of Richard Jugge, the Printer.—I shall be very much obliged if any of the readers of the *East Anglian* can give me any further particulars of this eminent printer, temp. Elizabeth, than is to be found in Cooper's *Athen. Cantab.* or any notice of his descendants, or progenitors. It is stated in Clay's *History of Waterbeach*, just published by the Cambridge Antiquarian Society, that his father is mentioned in the court rolls of Waterbeach in the year 1514.—ELIENSIS.

Brasses in Cambridgeshire Churches.—Will you allow me to enquire through the medium of the *East Anglian*, whether there are any brasses in the parish churches of Soham (Cambs), Wicken Fenside, and Fordham? and if so, the names of the people in whose memory they are placed. I shall be happy to give any information concerning the brasses or antiquities which exist in Norwich.—AMICUS, *Norwich*.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. 5.]

JANUARY, 1860.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.]

NOTES.

BURIAL CUSTOMS.

The transactions of the Bedfordshire Architectural and Archæological Society, published by Brooke, High Street, Lincoln, pages 283-290, with an account of a well discovered at Beddenham, supposed to have been used for burial purposes; the transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, vol. i, part i., published by Parker, 377, Strand, London, containing an account of some cloth, in which was wrapped one of the bodies of certain knights, disinterred when the Temple Church was repaired; and "the stone and leaden coffins recently discovered in the Temple Church," by Edward Richardson, published by Longman & Co., immediately after the restoration of that church, in 1845, give some particulars that may be interesting to Mr. Beedham.

With regard to the cloth in which the knights at the Temple Church were enveloped, I may add from my own observation, that the body was laid on the cloth, or rather clothes, which were of two textures, fine on the inside and coarse without, which were folded and lapped together down the middle, on the front of the body, and apparently secured by some cement. The bones in these coffins were in most cases very perfect, and the teeth of pearly whiteness when they were discovered; the latter, however, in a great measure, decayed and crumbled away upon being exposed to the atmosphere.

The leaden coffins in the Temple Church, had all apparently been originally placed within stone ones. The body of the Bishop was enveloped in lead fitting to the form of the body, and placed in a Purbeck marble coffin: in the other instances the lead forms a complete coffin, being cast or rolled in pieces and soldered together at the angles, and placed in coffins of soft stone, which had crumpled to dust; several Purbeck marble coffins of the same date as the above (the early part of the 13th century) were discovered, but only in the case of the Bishop had any lead been used inside a *hard stone* coffin.

These coffins were buried only just beneath the level of the original pavement; possibly rough stone ledgers were placed over the coffin, level with the pavement, and the effigy or coped stone, over that again; forming no part of the coffin itself. I mention this, because I should like to know whether there are any instances of the effigy or coped stone, forming the lid of the coffin. This naturally leads to the enquiry whether stone coffins were kept ready made, and by whom; also whether empty stone coffins, often found in the neighbourhood of Churches and Cathedrals, had ever been tenanted, or whether desecration accounts for no bones being found within them? These are speculative enquiries, on which perhaps some light may be thrown by some of your readers.

In the vaults, under various churches, in the City of London, and probably elsewhere, are found mummified bodies, not converted into adipocere, but apparently by accident, rather than by any intentional process of embalmment. One covered with a glass is to be seen in the vaults under Christ Church, Newgate St.; and three in the Crypt under Bow Church: all probably discovered in some alteration or re-arrangement of the position of the coffins. The wood-work surrounding them being decayed, the bodies have been found to be entire, and have been preserved for the inspection of the curious.—HENRY W. SASS.

With a view to add my mite of explanation to several valuable hints, thrown out in the last number of the *East Anglian* on Ecclesiastical Customs, Furniture, &c., I have searched some antient documents within my reach, on the origin and use of the Pall, in the different ages of the Church. The Pall appears to have been at first a splendid vestment worn by the Hierarchy, but afterwards transferred to the dead, as the sacred covering of a corpse in its passage to the cemetery. The Pall (from *pallium* a cloak), was an article of dress eagerly sought, and extravagantly paid for by metropolitan bishops and archbishops in early times. It was only to be obtained from the Pope, and was worn solely on the most solemn occasions. By the decretal of Pope Gregory XI, no Archbishop could call a council, consecrate churches, ordain a clerk, or consecrate a bishop, until he had received his pall from the See of Rome. On one occasion the Archbishop of Canterbury paid 5,000 florins for a pall; and Bishop Mant says the pall was first worn by an Irish Archbishop in 1151, when it was conferred at Kells by a National Synod, by the Cardinal Priest Papuro on the four Lord Bishops of Ireland, Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam.

The origin and use of the pall, therefore, in the early Christian church, is, from these authorities, put beyond all doubt. But it is far more difficult to answer the question, at what exact date the pall began to be used as the covering for coffins,* borne with funeral pomp to the tomb for interment—primitively borne on a simple bier; in after times, on a sable hearse with nodding plumes, and attendant mutes in customary suits of solemn black. The derivation of herse or hearse, Johnson says, is unknown; and therefore affords no clue to our inquiry; neither do I remember any distinct word in Mediæval Latin, that would lead us to the conclusion that *closed* hersees were in common use prior to the Reformation. The most likely sources to gain information from, are the Records of Cathedrals, and Parochial Registers; but these last, we know, seldom reach further back than the reign of Elizabeth. In the History of Sherborne, there is an extract from an Inventory, dated 1721. "One herse cloth, bought for £4. 0s. 5d., given by Robert Whetcombe, deceased." This was evidently the pall used in the parish of Sherborne, at that time. Another valuable source for elucidating our subject, are the musty documents in the archives of ancient Guilds and Fraternities. Such probably may be found at Norwich, a city of great antiquity, and full of many curious reminiscences and archæological relics, which, I rejoice to see, are occasionally developed in the pages of the *East Anglian*. But there are records still more curious, and of course more numerous, from their wider field for inquiry, in the Guilds and Companies of the City of London. In London, as elsewhere, a prominent duty of chartered companies consisted in attending the funerals of deceased members, and providing means of interment for such of their body as died in poverty, although personal attendance in the procession was after a time compromised for by a pecuniary fine. The funerals of the wealthy, or those holding high official positions, were always celebrated with great pomp, and at enormous expenditure; and in all cases, the funeral of brethren, whatever their rank, was intended to be a solemn memorial of respect. Palls, therefore, of rich workmanship were provided by each company for deceased members of the brotherhood. Some of these palls of considerable antiquity, are still in existence. The "herse-cloth" of the Sadlers' Company is a good example. The material, crimson velvet, with a centre of yellow silk, in which is a sprig pattern. On one side, embroidered in raised gold, are texts in old English letters. The Merchant Tailors, also, have very handsome ancient cloths for funerals. The Grocers, carrying on the business of *Pepperers* in Soper-lane, in Cheap-side, more than five centuries ago met to form a Brotherly Society, at the Abbot of *Bury's*, in St. Mary Axe. More modern fraternities (Benefit Societies, &c.) may afford some help in explaining burial customs, particularly on the question of an extra fee for the pall, at Hornechurch, in

* In the beautiful lines of Wolfe on Sir John Moore, who was hurriedly buried on the heights of Corunna we have an accurate description of the *pallium* :

No useless coffin inclos'd his breast,
Not in a sheet or in a shroud we bound him
But he lay like a warrior taking his rest
With his martial cloak around him.

Essex. Some half century ago, there was at Sherborne a "Poor Man's Club," which, I have heard, kept a pall of their own for the use of the brethren; other poor men were buried with a pall from the stores of the church furniture, as now all persons, rich or poor, are in that town; the former being furnished with a more splendid one than the latter; but, of course, at a larger hire. The fee varies in different parishes for palls, as well as for bells, &c., used at funerals. It might have been, and I believe was, customary for the relations of the rich to provide a special pall, which in England as well as in Russia, became, after the interment, the property of the church. Just as to this day, when the Lord of the Manor, or other great man, dies, the parish church is hung with black cloth, on the pulpit, communion-table, &c.; and at the end of the days of mourning, these hangings become the perquisite of the Rector or Vicar, as the incumbent may be. Burial customs, and mortuary fees, are then, necessarily, *vexatæ quæstiones*; but, nevertheless, as your correspondent suggests, it is desirable that information on these points should be furnished by the parochial clergy in the shires, through the pages of the *East Anglian*, to gratify archæological curiosity, rather than for regulating or defining ecclesiastical practice.

Not satisfied with Johnson's dictum that *herse* was of unknown derivation, I searched Bosworth's A. S. Dictionary, and found *hors-beer* as the name of a funeral vehicle, drawn by one horse, after the manner of the chariots of antiquity. Of the kind, probably, was the carriage that bore the corpse of Queen Eleanor from Lincolnshire, by fifteen stages, for interment in Westminster Abbey; and at every stage where the body rested, as at Northampton, Waltham, &c., Edward I. afterwards set up those memorial crosses, the *ne plus ultra* of architectural elegance, "whose spires with silent finger point to heaven." A splendid pall must, beyond doubt, have been spread over the Queen's coffin; and the herse have been surmounted by a canopy. Here then, we get, by abbreviation, herse out of *hors-beer*, or, as we should now write, horse-bier; and the coffin was, when taken off the bier, placed on a flat raised tomb, with a canopy over it; and sometimes further distinguished by being enclosed in a separate chapel of the cathedral. These special tombs, for kings and nobles, were, in the Elizabethan age, called *herse*s, as we learn from the celebrated epitaph written by Ben Jonson:

Underneath this marble hearse,
Lies the subject of all verse,
Sydney's sister, Pembroke's mother.
Death e're thou hast slain another,
Kind and gentle, good as she,
Time shall throw his dart at thee.

Hors-beer, therefore, furnishes the derivation both for the carriage that bore Queen Eleanor (as well as that of the Countess of Pembroke), and for the memorial tomb, placed over the royal corpse after its removal from the bier into Westminster Abbey, where

She was buried, not as unknown,
Nor meanly, but with gorgeous obsequies,
And mass, and rolling music, like a queen!

But this coffin was not always *fixed* in the memorial tomb, and for saints especially, who were deposited usually near the high altar, there were *portable* biers for the coffins, so that they could be taken out from the shrines on grand occasions, to be carried in procession through the city. Over these portable biers was placed a *Sperver* or *Esperver*, which is said to denote the fixed canopy over the holy sepulchre; and a similar *Esperver* was carried over the host in procession: and it is remarkable that the same conical form of covering, or dome, has, in all countries, been set up over tombs—in Persia, in Egypt, in India; afterwards through the Roman empire, and by the early Christians. So that, as Mr. Ferguson, in his “Handbook of Architecture,” suggests with great probability, the sepulchral use of the canopy descended, by tradition, from the earliest eastern nations to the western church in Europe. And, oh! how vividly was the costly burial of Queen Eleanor realized to my imagination, as I watched the gorgeous funeral procession with the Duke of Wellington, wending, with slow and solemn steps and muffled music, its way to St. Paul’s; and again, when I afterwards visited, at Marlbro’ House, the ponderous car, richly emblazoned with military trophies, on which the illustrious hero was borne to the grave.

Indeed, every thing for the use and service of religion, was, in the mediæval ages, of the most costly and splendid kind that could be got for money, or supplied by superstitious devotion; and so they continued to be, until the Reformation and the dissolution of abbeys and other religious houses. And this we learn from the Colloquies of Erasmus, through which there runs a rich vein of humour and ridicule against the monks, and the extravagant pageantry at funerals; for the number of masses repeated for the soul, and the extent of decorations over the corpse, were regulated by the payments made out of the goods of the deceased, to the church and the officiating priesthood. At the end of the Colloquy “Funus,” we have this passage.—

Venetiae vel cerdoni (cobbler) cuipiam plus haberentur honoris minimo impendio. Feretrum elegans dat sodalitas, et unum comitantur aliquando sexienti Monachorum, tunicis *palliisve* vestiti—vidimus et nos, risimusque istas pauperum ineptas glorias. Incident fullones et coriarii (fullers and tanners, or skinners) supernè, infernèque cerdones (cobblers), in medio Monachi; chimæras esse diceres.

A monster funeral as incredible as a “chimera dire.” In these processions at Venice (once the emporium of commerce), we have, clearly the model for Tradesmen’s Guilds, clubs of Odd-fellows, and other fraternities, and of the funeral customs they adopted—*Feretrum elegans dat Sodalitas*. The society at Venice provided an elegant bier, as the Saddlers’ Company, in London, kept a splendid herse-cloth for the use of the brotherhood.

Further, I may add, in confirmation of his note on burials in unconsecrated ground, that, in a parish which I held forty years ago in Dorsetshire, a portion of the churchyard, said to be unconsecrated, was never used as a burial place for themselves by the inhabitants; but the bodies of felons who died in the gaol, situate within the parish, or of any guilty of *felo de se*, were deposited in this neglected spot: “humati sunt *extra ambitum* sepulture sacrae in margine cœmeterii.” Item: “Frequens crumenifera

et furti convictu et suspensa in cruce, sepulti in *boreali* margine cœmeterii." So, in my early days, the parishioners of country villages had a strong prejudice to interring the bodies of their relatives towards the cold, bleak north; and that quarter of the churchyard, in many instances within my own observation, was all but empty and untenanted. These once neglected spots, I am told are now, from the great increase of population, crowded *ad nauseam*, and outlying cemeteries, particularly in manufacturing parishes, have sprung up, as substitutes for the sacred resting place around the village church, where formerly,

"The rude forefathers of the hamlet slept."

Queen's Gardens, Hyde Park.

R. C.

FAMILY OF HARE.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, on Jan. 20, 1859, the Rev. George H. Dashwood, F.S.A., exhibited through J. J. Howard, Esq., F.S.A., a Parchment Roll, 11 feet 9½ inches long, and 6¼ inches wide, which has been preserved among the muniments of Sir Thomas Hare, Bart., at Stow Bardolph, Norfolk. The roll is entitled *MAGNUS ANNULUS*, and consists of a table of the Golden Number, Sunday Letter, and date of Easter from the year 1286 to 1817. At the end is the following imperfect memorandum, in the same hand as the body of the roll:—

Nota quod predictum opus paschale inceptum est anno a nativitate Christi 1286, et ultimus numerus huius operis finitur ut patet anno 1817. Scias tamen quod ista ratio paschalis semper durabit usque ad finem mundi. Unde quando erit in fine dicti numeri revertere ud primum numerum in principio operis 1286 augendo numerum die anno domini 1818. Deinceps annuatim mutando numerum annorum secundum tempus illud excrezens usque ad finem sæculi. Et per predicta invenies sine labore pasche diem, litteram dominicalem, et aureum numerum cuiuslibet anni, multaque alia tempori convenientia facillime captabis. Apellatur autem hoc opusculum *MAGNUS ANNULUS* propter rationem ejus circu....

On the margins at the sides are various notes, in several hands, which, omitting contractions are as follows:—

- (1.) Obitus regis Henrici 7 apud Richmond prope London 22 die Aprilis 1509.
- (2.) Obitus regis Henrici 8 apud Westm: 28 die Januarii, 1546.
- (3.) Obitus regis Edwardi 6 apud Grenewich 6 die Julii 1553.
- (4.) Obitus D. Nicholai Hare militis patris mei 31^o die Octobris 1557 in domo conuersorum London et D. Catherine consortis sue matris mee ibidem 21^o die Novembris eodem anno.
- (5.) Obitus Marie regine apud S. Iacobum 17 die Novembris 1558.
- (6.) Obitus Domini mei Willielmi Marchionis Winton apud Basing 10 die Marcii 1571.
- (7.) Dominus Thomas Howard dux Norfolk capite plexus 2 die Junii 1572.
- (8.) Obitus Magistri Willielmi Rooper apud Eltham 4^o die Januarii 1577.
- (9.) Maria Regina Scotie capite truncatur apud castrum de Fodringhay 8 die februarii 1586.
- (10.) Obitus Magistri Willielmi Mouse legum doctoris 12 die Augusti 1588.
- (11.) Obitus Philippi Comititis Arundell in turre London 19^o die Octobris 1595.
- (12.) Obitus Willielmi Hare 16 April 1597.
- (13.) Obitus Magistri Ricardi Johnson 8 die Februarii 1597.
- (14.) Obitus Elizabethe regine 24 die Marcii 1602 apud Richmond.

- (15.) I was born the 8 day of October 1603.
- (16.) Obitus Michaeli Hare 11^o die Aprilis, 1611.
- (17.) Obitus Roberti Hare 2^o die Novembris 1611.
- (18.) Obitus domine Eliz. matris mee 7 die Julii 1614.
- (19.) Obitus Hugonis Hare armigeri 4 die Feb. 1619.
- (20.) I was married y^e 13 November 1619.
- (21.) Elizabeth my daughter was borne 28 Decemb. 1620.
- (22.) Raffe my sonne was borne 24 March 1623.
- (23.) Obitus Domini Radulfi Hare militis patris mei vicesimo die Augusti 1623.
- (24.) Obitus Regis Jacobi apud Theobalds 27 die Marcii 1625.
- (25.) Anne borne 4 April 1625.
- (26.) John borne 28 A. 1626.

The first 14 entries, and the 16th, are written in the same small and very neat hand, the 15th, 18th, and four following entries, are in another hand, and the last 4 may be in a third hand. Of those relating to the Hare family, No. 4 refers to Sir Nicholas Hare, Speaker to the House of Commons, 31 Henry the Eighth, Master of the Rolls, and Lord keeper of the Great Seal on the accession of Mary. He was buried in Westminster Abbey; his wife was Catherine, daughter and co-heir of Sir John Bassingbourne. No. 12, William Hare was third son of Sir Nicholas Hare, and died without issue. No. 16, Michael Hare was eldest son of Sir Nicholas, and, though twice married, also died issueless. No. 17, was Robert Hare, the antiquary, who likewise died without issue; at his death the representation of the family passed to the descendants of John Hare, of Stow Bardolph, younger brother of Sir Nicholas. The succeeding entries are presumed to have been made by Sir John Hare, Knt., son of Sir Ralph Hare (whose obit. is given in No. 23). According to this, Sir John was born in 1603, and married 1619. The birth of his four eldest children would be recorded in entries 21, 22, 25, 26; the only difficulty is in No. 18, as the mother of Sir John, according to the pedigree, is usually given as *Mary*, daughter of Sir Edward Holmden. The Hugh Hare mentioned in 19, is no doubt a great-uncle of Sir John's, who is said to have left a large fortune of £99,000, to be divided between Sir John Hare and another nephew.

Charles Spencer Perceval, Esq., LL.D., Librarian of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, stated that he felt no hesitation in pronouncing the roll and the earlier entries to be written by Robert Hare, the antiquary, who left a collection of printed books and MSS., to Trinity Hall. Robert Hare was the second son of Sir Nicholas Hare; he was Clerk of the Pells and sometime member of Caius College. At the request of Dr. Capcott, Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge, he compiled five MS. volumes concerning the privileges, customs, &c. of the University, and presented a copy for the use of the Vice-Chancellor, and another for the Registrar. Two volumes of MS. collections made by him, are preserved in Caius College—being beautiful specimens of calligraphy. Among his presents to Trinity Hall is the well-known volume, formerly belonging to the monastery of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, to which he annexed the condition of restitution to the monastery should it be restored. The authorship of the roll explains several entries, such as that of the Marquis of Winchester, Lord High Treasurer, as "*domini mei*," for the Clerk of the Pells was termed

in old writings "*Clericus Domini Thesaurarii*;" William Roper (No. 8), clerk of the King's Bench, and son-in-law of Sir Thomas More, was no doubt a legal friend; William Moore (No. 10), was Master of Trinity Hall, put out from that office on Mary's accession to make room for Gardiner, at whose death he was restored, but again ejected in 1 Elizabeth. By his will he constituted Robert Hare his executor, which fully accounts for the latter having made a memorandum as to the date of his decease. It appears probable that the roll had been made by Robert Hare, in order to aid his historical and antiquarian researches.—*Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. iv., p. 258.

FAMILY OF JERMYN, OF RUSHBROKE HALL, SUFFOLK.

In the Diary of Henry Machyn, Citizen of London, 1550-1563, edited by Mr. Gough Nichols, for the Camden Society, is this entry :

"The xxj day of October, [1552] was the feneralle of a gentyl Knyght, Ser Thomas Jarmyn, the best housekeeper in the contey of Suffolk, with ys standard and ys penone of armes, cot-armour, target, and sword, and skochyons; and he kept a godly chapel of syngyng men, for the contray have a gret loss of ys deth, as any contrey in England." (p. 27).

On this the Editor has the following note :—

"He was Sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk, 33 Hen. VIII. 1541. His brave house-keeping and goodly chapel of Singing men were kept at Rushbrooke Hall, near Bury St. Edmund's, where his family had been seated from a very early period."

FAMILY OF JERMY, OF BRIGHTWELL, SUFFOLK.

In the same Diary, p. 244, is this notice of another Suffolk Knight :—

The xxij. day of November [1560], was bered in St. Stephen's, in Colmanstrett, Sir John Jermy, Knyght, of Suffolke, beyonde Epwyche iiij mylles, the wyche was a good man of the age of iiij^{xx}. ode, the wyche he left iiij sunes and iij dowthers, and he had a standard, and a pennon of armes, and a cote armur, elmett, targett, and sword, and mantyll, and a iij. dosen of skochyons and alff a dosen of bokeram; and the chyrche was hangyd with blake, and with armes; and there was mony morners; and gohyng to the chyrche a mornar beyryng the standard in blake, and anodur a pennon of armes, and then serten mornars; then cam master Somersett the harold bere the elme and crest, and after cam master Clarenshux beyryng ys cote, armur, and the clarkes syngyng; and then cam the corse with the palle of blake velvett with skochyons on yt, and then cam the cheyff morners, and after ys servandes in blake, and master Mollens the Arch-deacon dyd pryche, and after all done hom to a flechers howse to dener.

On this the Editor observes :—

"Sir John Jermy was of Metfield and Brightwell, iu Suffolk, the latter of which is about five miles from Ipswich, and was therefore the residence to which our diarist alludes. He had been one of the Knights of the Bath, made at the coronation of Queen Anne Boleyne.

FAMILY OF GARDINER.

A few months since, while making some repairs at the house of Mr. Cuthbert, near Stowupland Green, the following writ on paper was found

morticed down below a beam in the chimney and brown with heat and age. The original is in the possession of J. A. Webb, Esq., of Stowmarket.

Nicholaus Bacon, Miles, Vicecomes comitatus Suffolciæ, Ballivo hundredi de Stowe, salutem. Virtute brevis Dominæ Reginæ mihi directi tibi mando quod non omittas propter aliquam libertatem in balliva tua qui eam ingredias et attachies Richardum Keble ita quod habeam corpus ejus coram Domnia Regina a die Sancti Michaelis in tres septimanas ubicunque tunc fuerit in Anglia ad inveniendum tunc coram ipsa Regina sufficientem securitatem pacis Dominæ Reginæ per ipsum tenendæ erga ipsum Reginam et cunctum populum suum et precipue erga Johannem Gardiner generosum, sub certa pena ei tunc imponenda et cum præfatum Richardum virtute istius warranti sic attachin [veris] tunc ipsum per sufficientes manucaptores qui eos [eum] manucapere volunt sub certa pena ei tunc imponenda tam pro dic sua conservanda quam pro pace Dominæ Reginæ per ipsum medio tempore tenenda in ballium usque ad præfatum terminum admitti (? admittas) et pro officio tuo in hac parte faciendo duos solidos et quatuor denarios de præfato Richardo, &c., et hoc, &c. Dat sub sigillo officii mei xxo die Julii anno regni Reginæ nunc, &c., xxiiijto.

What could have been the object of so careful a concealment of such an apparently common-place writ? And who was the John Gardiner, Gentleman, for whose protection, or on whose behalf, the law was invoked?—L.

ROMAN CATHOLIC FUGITIVES.

In the *Egerton Papers*, published by the Camden Society (p. 63), is a list, made it is presumed in 1576, of persons whose names were certified into the Exchequer, as absent from the Kingdom, contrary to the statute framed five years before. It contains the names following connected with East Anglia. Information respecting any of these "fugitives" is desired.—L.

"The names of all such as are certified into theschequer to be fugitives over the seas, contrary to the statut of A^o. 13 E. Reg."

Essex.

Henry Parker, L. Morley.
Charles Parker, Gent.
Edward Parker, Gent.
—— Miche, D. of Lawe.
Thomas Clement, Gent.

Margaret Clement, Widdowe.
John Clement, D. of Phisike.
John Griffin.
Richard Norton, late of Norton, in Coun.
Eborn, Ar.

Suffolk.

Anthony Wilkinson, Parson of Melford.
Nichas Wendon, D. of Lawe, Archdecon, ibm.
Walter Gerningham, Gent.
Robert Stepes, Parson of Hackstede.
Edmond Smart, Gent.
Richard Sely, Gent.
Henry Drury, Gent.

Walter Ellis.
William Soane, Gent.
John Watson, Miller.
Anthony Goldingham, Clerk.
Anthony Noller.
Thomas Laurence, Junr.
John Watson, Miller, 2.

Cambridgeshire.

Robert Rowt, Clerk.

| Tho. Hanadine, Clerk.

Norfolk.

Willm. Daie, returned.

THE "STRANGERS" IN NORWICH.

In the Gentleman's Magazine for October, 1834, is an account of the establishment of the Strangers at Norwich, with copies of two letters written to and from the Duke of Norfolk, and Archbishop Parker, respecting them. The following letter by the Bishop of Norwich (Parkhurst), also from the Library of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, will help to complete the notice.—ELIENSIS.

My Duty premised unto your Good Grace, It may please the Same to be advertised that of late I have called before me Thomas Bateman, and Cornelius Vanderstad, two of the Strangers excommunicated at Sandwich by their Minister there. They appear unto me to be very willing to be restored to the Church again, and humbly to crave the benefit of absolution. Wherefore If It might stand with your Gr. Pleasure either absolve them in Proxy in respect of their Great Travail and charge, and also to permit me upon their humble Submission (their Follics acknowledg'd) to do the Same: They were much bound yr. Gr. therefore, but in the mean season I have charged them, not to repair to any place of Common prayer with the rest of the Congregation, nor yet to presume to the Lord's Table, till I be further advertised of yr. Gr. pleasure, and I have give the like charge to William Brand, and Romanvs de Backene which pretend absolution, till I see their Letters Testimonials in that behalf. As touching the Poor Vicarage of North Elmeham, I had confermed the Same before the coming of your Grace's Clerk unto me.

Denny being of Mine Own Patronage Trusting therefore that your Grace will have consideration of this Bringer Some other way as shall seem to you Best. I have received that Part of the Bible appointed to me, and will travail therein with Such diligence and expedition as conveniently I may. And thus I leave your Grace to the protection of Almighty God. From Norwich this 14th of Dec., 1565.

Your Gr. most bounden

JOH'ES NORWICH.

PAGEANTS IN THE EASTERN COUNTIES.

In reference to the procession of the Shoemakers on St. Crispin's day, at Bury, 1777 (p. 31), the following lines appeared in the *Ipswich Journal* of that day, beneath the account of the pageant, as printed in the *East Anglian*:—

The exhibition past; their tinsell'd show,
Is all exchange'd for penury and woe!
The Prince, who late with royal robes begirt,
Is now at work, alas, without a shirt!
Crispianus too, had he his martial coat;
I really think, would pawn it for a groat!
That *warlike* Prince, the glitt'ring sword did wield;
You now may find him in a *Turnep-field*!
His *guard*, who boldly waited his command,
Are cowards made, by want's relentless hand!
Their former splendour none regard a jot,
Their *waxen* honours melted and forgot!

INSCRIPTIONS ON BELLS.

In 1745, there was a peal of five bells at the church of Saint Martin at Palace, Norwich. The tower fell before 1789; and in 1791, there was only one bell in the steeple. I have been informed that the treble is at Brockdish, Suffolk. Can any one tell me if this be so, and supply me with a copy of the inscription. It may aid in identifying the bell, if I add that it is *probably* dated 1671.—VOCOR JOHANNES.

BELL RINGERS' CUSTOMS.

I have in my possession a brown-glazed pot with handle, holding about two gallons, and inscribed in rude letters arranged in four lines:—

HERE YOV MAY SEE WHAT
I REQVST OF HANST [honest] GENTLMEN
MY Baly [belly] FILED OF THE BAST I COM
BVT NOW AND THEN. 1716.

It was called the "Ringers' Pot," and was formerly carried from house to house by the bell-ringers of Ixworth, in Suffolk, to receive whatever beer the liberal parishioners might be disposed to bestow. It has been disused about thirty years. It was probably made at the celebrated pottery in the neighbouring parish of Wattisfield.—J. WARREN, *Ixworth*.

 HOURGLASSES IN CHURCHES (p. 6).

The earliest instance of an hourglass attached to pulpits occurs in the Churchwardens' Accounts of Lambeth Church, Surrey, for the year 1579, when 1s. 4d. was paid "for the frame in which the Hower standeth." They continued in general use till the reign of Charles the Second, when the length of the sermons began very sensibly to diminish. Many shafts of wit were levelled against the practice by the Cavaliers; Butler makes mention of them in his *Hudibras*; and Hogarth, still later, pictures one in his celebrated picture of *Credulity and Superstition*. I shall be glad to know if any other hour stands, than the one mentioned, remain in the district.—L.

In Notes and Queries for Dec. 17th, I see an interesting paper on hour glasses; and again in the last number of the *East Anglian*, the curious hour glass on the pulpit at Kedington, near Clare, is mentioned. I know that in many of the Norfolk Churches the *stand* still remains, but I never saw the glass. I should like to know where either stands or glasses exist, and perhaps some of your clerical correspondents would give an account of such as remain in their churches. The stand may still be seen at Thurlton and Brooke, in Norfolk, and one was taken down not long ago, during repairs at Norton-Sub-Course.—G. W. M.

 POSIES ON RINGS.

I have amused myself in noting down the posies that are found on early wedding and other rings—at least such as have fallen under my notice in East Anglia, without being sought for. I send you a few notes, and shall be glad to see the list extended; and where possible, the probable date and a description of the ring added.—L.

The following are on wedding rings in the collection of Mr. Joseph Warren, of Ixworth:—

1. God's Providence is our inheritance.
2. God aboue increase our love.
3. God aboue continue our love.
4. God alone made vs two one (found in Ixworth Church).

The following are in the possession of James Mills, Esq., of Norwich :—

5. My joyh consisteth in Hope.
6. Quies servis nulla.
7. I desire to disarne.
8. Knitt in one by Christ alone,
9. Valued Love may greater B.

"Love undervalued may greater B." Found in the river Wensum at Norwich.

FROG ATTACHED TO THE EAR OF A KNIGHT (p. 12).

In like manner Rabelais' Panurge wore a flea in his ear; and Cooke (Notes on the Hesiod "Works and Days"), under "Τε'ττιζ," says "the old scholiast upon Aristophanes, particularly acquaints us that the Athenians, of the most early times, wore golden grasshoppers in their hair, because being a musical animal, it was sacred to Apollo, who was one of their tutelar deities."—R. S. CHARNOCK.

FAMILY OF BATTELY (p. 12).

I have a common-place book that belonged to a Rev. Charles Battely, and a small portrait, "Satchy delin., 1759," said to be that of the Rev. Charles Battely, Rector of Wetherden. In the common-place book occurs the following :—

AN EXTEMPORE EPIGRAM ON DUCK-HUNTING.

Behold ye waddling Duck, for Boy's Delight,
Swims wth Her Legs stretch'd out, prepar'd for Flight;
Hearing ye Noise of Jack and Charles, and th' rage
Of barking Spaniels, eager to engage;
She dives wth Speed, Her Liberty regains,
And leaves the Dogs to enjoy their swimming Pains.

Chadacre Hall,

AUTHORE SELRAHC YLETTAB [Charles Battely.]

Ætat: 16: E Schol: Bur: Suff:

Materials towards a History of Suffolk.—The 28 volumes of MS. collections towards a history of Suffolk, formed by the late Mr. W. S. Fitch, of Ipswich, has been presented to the Ipswich Museum, by a subscription of £56. 3s 0d., raised through the exertions of Mr. J. Glyde, junr., of that town. The very fine collection of drawings and prints, made by the same gentleman, is in the library of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, at Bury St. Edmund's, having been purchased by a subscription of near £200, raised by Mr. S. Tymms.

The Bustard (p. 12).—A Bustard was killed at Shiplake near Henley, on the Thames, in the winter of 1856; and another in the same year, in Wiltshire.—I.

Richard Jugge (p. 50).—See "Ames' Typographical Antiquities," by Dibdin, vol. iv., p. 241.—JAS. RIX.

QUERIES.

ESSEX QUERIES.

Maplin.—I find the name of these sands on one map only, and that a modern one. I should be glad if any one could give me the etymology of the name. One friend suggests the *W. mablan*, a “burying place.” I fancy the name may have been derived from a Dutch vessel (perhaps the *Meppeling*), sunk here.

Manorial Customs.—I shall feel obliged if any Essex correspondent can inform me if there are any remains of the following manorial customs, viz.—*Avage* or *Avisage*, *Childwit*, *Trampoline*, *Fence*, *Leppe* and *Lasse* and *Green Silver* (*Writtle*); *Lawless Court*, (*Rochford*); *Mark Perry* and *Totteray*, (*Maldon*); *Service* by making the King’s baskets (*Liston*); *Snottering Silver* (*Wylegh*); *Ward-staff* (*Lambourn*); *Warrocks* (*Morton*).

Hatch.—I shall also be glad of a complete list of the “Essex Hatches,” as *Kelvedon Hatch*, *Pilgrim Hatch*, &c. I presume the meaning of the word in Essex is always that given by *Morant* (p. 185), “a low gate towards the forest.” The word “hatch” has another meaning, viz. “flood gates,” but no flood gates exist, or ever could have existed in many of the places bearing the name of *Hatch*, as no water of any kind is near them.

Play-stall.—Why is the Poor’s land at *Little Wakering* called the *Play-stall*?—R. S. CHARNOCK.

Horn church.—“Horn-church, in Essex,” says *Aubrey*, “hath its denomination from the horns of a hart that happened to be killed by a King’s dog, near the church, as it was building, and the horns were put in the wall of the church. Mr. Estest, a Gentleman Commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, went to school there, and said that the stumps of the horns were extant in his time.” I cannot now remember from which of *Aubrey*’s books the foregoing comes; but from one of them I am sure. The story is very like what a school-boy would tell, and *Aubrey* believe. Does any Essex reader know any more of the matter?—F.

Notices of Norfolk Literati.—I am glad to see from the wrapper of the fourth number of your interesting little publication, that you have at length added Norfolk to Suffolk, Cambridge, and Essex, as forming portions of East Anglia; and surely no county has a higher claim to the distinction. I am glad of this too, as a Norfolk man, for I now feel that I have justly the privilege of requesting the insertion of a query, which I shall be greatly obliged to you, or any of your readers to answer at your earliest convenience. A writer in the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, soon after the death of *Potter*, the translator of *Sophocles*, &c., Vicar of *Scarning* in Norfolk, and *Lowestoft* and *Kessingland*, in Suffolk,—asserts that this author left behind him a manuscript work, consisting of *Biographical Notices of Norfolk Literati*, from the time of *Queen Elizabeth* to the commencement of the present century. May I beg to enquire whether this manuscript be now in existence, and if so, in whose keeping it is?—NORFOLCIENSIS.

Christopher Bullock, the Botesdale Dwarf.—At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries, May 10, 1855, Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., presented to the Society a broadside, containing an account, with a large wood-engraving, “of Mr. Christopher Bullock, of Botesdale, in the County of Suffolk, 1755,” a dwarf not mentioned in *Caulfield’s Remarkable Characters*. Is anything further known of this Suffolk Wonder?—L.

Kings’ Arms in Churches (p. 41).—May I ask your correspondent R. C. to refer me to the law of Charles the Second, to which he alludes as not having been rescinded, commanding the Royal Arms to be hung up in a conspicuous place, in all churches.—W.

Rev. James Peto.—Any information respecting the Rev. James Peto, Minister of Sandcroft, otherwise St. George, South Elmham, Suffolk one of the ejected 2,000 Nonconformists, will be gladly welcomed by—L.

Count Bryan.—I shall be obliged by any information relative to this personage, to whom the *Gentleman’s Magazine*, for Sept., 1856, makes the following reference:—BURIENSIS.

“The ‘Verses to Lady Firebrace’ may be had when you please, for you know that such a subject neither deserves much thought nor requires it.” This refers to the “Verses to Lady F—ce at Bury Assizes,” which appeared in the *Gentleman’s Magazine* for Sept., 1738, p. 486. “It seems quite unintelligible,” remarks Mr. Croker, “how these six silly lines should be the production of Johnson,”—though they have always been printed among his poetical works. They begin:—

“At length must Suffolk’s beauties shine in vain,
So long renowned in B—n’s deathless strain?”

Johnson (adds Mr. Croker) I suppose never saw her; the lines, if his at all, were made we see, to order, and probably paid for.” Whence the order originated, it is now difficult to say; but I am able to give the name of the person designated in the second line. He was a well known character in Bury St. Edmund’s, who went by the name of Count Bryan; and who had written several poetical pieces which were inserted in the *Magazine*, some of which are now curious for the illusions they make to the principal families then resident in his neighbourhood. See “The Ladies at Bury Fair,” in vol. i. 445; “The Glories of Bury,” in vol. iii. 657; and other pieces in vol. v. 323, 325, 733; vol. viii. 98, 99. The lines attributed to Johnson must have been intended to provoke this Suffolk poet to fresh efforts.”

Animals at the feet of Effigies.—It would be very interesting to have a note of all the instances in East Anglia of animals at the feet of effigies, whether on stone, or brass, or picture; and some attempt made to ascertain the reason why they have been so placed. In making a note of any instance, it would be desirable, if possible, to state whether the animal was also used as the crest of the family, or whether there is any tradition attached to it. May I ask your various intelligent correspondents to contribute to your pages what notes they have made on this subject.—BURIENSIS.

Meaning of the syllable Ford in names of Places.—Whence does Wangford, in Suffolk, derive its name? How is the name spelt in the earliest known documents? Does the syllable *ford* refer in all cases to a ford across a river or piece of water?—L.

ERRATA.

P. 26, l. 18, for *Medd*, read *Tuedd*; p. 34, l. 28, for *Form-holl*, read *Fermholt*, p. 35, l. 1, for *katholikou*, read *katholikon*; p. 38, l. 11, read *pulpit at Kedington, near Clare*; p. 43, between lines 10 and 11, insert the date 1655; p. 43, l. 29, for *Arrington*, read *Ovington*.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. 6.]

APRIL, 1860.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTES.

DIMENSIONS OF CHURCHES (p. 46).

I contributed to your last number but one a statement of the dimensions of Hadleigh Church; but as several mistakes have been committed in the printing of it, I will here repeat the statement with some additions.

The Church consists of a Chancel, a Nave, and two Aisles, running the whole length from east to west—an inconvenient plan, I think, especially where the piers of the Chancel arch are thick, for it is almost impossible so to arrange the Pulpit and Reading-Pew, as to make them visible to the congregation in the eastern extremities of the Aisles.

The length within is—Of the Chancel, 48 feet, or 16 yards	} In all, including the Tower, 163 ft.
„ Nave, 94 „ 31½ „	
„ Tower, 21 „ 7 „	

The width within is—Of the North Aisle, 20 feet	} In all 64 feet.
„ Nave and Chancel, 26 „	
„ South Aisle, 18 „	
„ Tower 14 „	

The height within is—Of the Chancel 38 or 39 feet.

„ Nave, 48 or 49 „

The west wall of the Nave and the Tower are six inches out of the square; the east wall of the Chancel is twelve inches out of the square; and the South Aisle is two feet longer than the North Aisle.—HUGH PIGOT.

SUFFOLK SUPERSTITIONS, PHRASES, &c.

I offered in my last communication to supply some account of Suffolk Superstitions and Popular Remedies for Complaints, &c., if it was thought that such a collection would be interesting to the readers of the *East Anglian*; but I have since read a Paper on the subject, before the Archaeological Institute, at Bury St. Edmund's, which will be published amongst the Proceedings of the Institute. I need not, therefore, repeat it here; but I will take this opportunity of asking the readers of the *East Anglian* to make similar collections in their own neighbourhoods, and to contribute them to your pages, or, if they prefer doing so, to me; and I shall be happy to embody them in my Paper, if they arrive in time.—
HUGH PIGOT, *Hadleigh*.

CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS OF ELMSETT.

I have lately had put into my hands an old Churchwardens' Book, belonging to the Parish of Elmsett, near this town. This interesting volume is in size $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, by nearly 7 inches wide; it appears formerly to have had a parchment cover, but this, with the exception of a fragment at the back, which bears inside some old black-letter writing, has been torn away long since. The records it contains extend from the year 1530 to the year 1663; and in compliance with the wish expressed by one of your correspondents, I shall have pleasure in giving both in this, and in future numbers of the *East Anglian*, some curious extracts from them.

The "reckonings" were made sometimes in May, sometimes in September, October, and November; and they usually, but not invariably follow each other in chronological order. Perhaps the most remarkable items, which they contain, is the lists of cows, which were formerly the property of the church. Gifts of these animals appear to have been made in Pre-Reformation times, for purposes connected with Roman Catholic observances, for the book contains under the year 1543-4 the following list of gifts, which had been bestowed upon the parish for the purposes specified.

I. A cowe of the gift of Mother Gilderslew, now in the hands of John Smyth to fynd a light afore ower lady in the Chauncel wth a stoke of iiijli waxe.

II. A nother cowe of the gift of Alice Snelling gave (?) now in the hands of Thomas Patten wth a stoke of vijli waxe to fynde a light afore or lady ln the Chauncell.

III. A nother cowe of the gift of Alice Snelling, now in the hands of Walter Snelling to pay the ?

IIII. A nother cowe of the gift of Roger Smyth, now in the hands of William Gilderslew to fynde a light afore.... (illegible).

V. A nother of the gift of Nicolas Gants, in the hands of John Snelling for to help to fynde the pascall and syngng light.

VI. A nother of the gift of Thomas Poole, in the hands of John Cuxson to help to fynd the pascall and syngng light.

VII. A nother cow of the gift of (illegible), in the hands of Nicolas Smyth to the same use.

VIII. A nother cow of the gift of (blank) in the hands of Richard Sparow for to fynd or Ladys light.

IX. A nother cow of the gift of (blank) in the hands of Will'm Smyth.... or ladys light.

X. A nother cowe of the gift of (blank) in the hands of John Snelling, of Nawton, to the same use,

XI. A nother cowe of the gift of... (blank) in the hands of... Cyrby to the same use.

XII. Another cow of the gift of Will'm Blaxett, in the hands of John Barker of ... to fynde a lyght in the Rode Lofte.

XIII. A nother cow of the gift of Will'm Clifforde, in the hands of John Cooke, of Bramforde, to fynde a light afore or lady in the Northe syde of the Churche.

Allso Sparrow hath vis. viiid. of the gift of John Ostwoode, to fynde a light on the Rode loft.

Allso John.....hathe xiijs. iiijd. of the gift of John Freer, to fynde a light before Seynt Peter.

I am not able to say positively whether the profits arising from these sources, were more than sufficient to defray the expenses of the lights, &c., in the church; or whether (as seems more probable) other cows had been given to the parish: but in an earlier part of the book, there is the following item in the Churchwardens' Account for the 36th year of the reign of Henry the Eighth (1544-45).

And allso of the said lijs. iiijd. ther is to be distributed to the power }
which grewe and came of the p'fitts of the vij nett belonging to the } xv. ijd.
parish.

Again, in the next year's account (1545-46), there is a similar item:—

And allso of the said lvjs. ix^d. there is to be distributed to the poore }
which grewe and came of the p'fitts of the vij nett belonging to the } xiii. viij^d.
parish.

The same item, only varying in the amount, is given in the years from 1546 to 1550, when it is omitted; but at the "accomp^te of Robt. Hamond and John Plampen, Churche Wardens of the p'yshe of Elmyssett, made by them the iiij of January, and v yere of the Raynge of or Sou'ayne ladey quene Elizabeth" (1563-64), this list of the "neate," or cows, was handed in, together with the names of the persons to whose care they were entrusted, and of the sureties, who protected the parish from loss.

The sum'e of ye neate that belongethe to the p'yshe of Elmyssett.

In the hands of Nycholas Boyse iiij nett. Swerte for ij of them John Sherewoode, and for the other ij, Robt. Hamond and John Plampen, Sewertes.

In the hands of John Sherewoode, one cowe; Sewertie, Nycholas Boyse.

In the hands of Robt. Stowell, one cowe; Sewertie, Walter Braby.

In the hands of John Lupton, one cowe; Sewertie, Thomas Mannyng.

In the hands of John Cokke, of Somersh'm, one cowe; Sewertie, John Plampen.

Sum'e viij nett.

It is rather amusing, on examining this list, to see how the object of the "swerties" was practically defeated. One neighbour appears to have been surety for another, on condition that the kindnes was returned to himself by the party whom he had befriended; and thus the parish had really no security against a "conspiracy to defraud."

The list, which is given in the following year, shews that a few changes had taken place in the names of the persons who had possession of the "cowes," and of the friends who were sureties for them.

The Sum'e of nette belonging to the parish of Elmessett.

In ye hands of Nicholas Boyse, one cowe; suertie, John Sherwodde.

In ye hands of John Sherwodde, one cowe; suertie, Nicolas Boyse.

In ye hands of John Plampen, one cowe; suertie, Robert Warde.

In ye hands of John Bacon, one cowe; suertie, Wyll'm Stevens.

In ye hands of John Snowden, one cowe ; suertie, John Sherwodde.

In ye hands of John Cokke, of Somerssh'm, one cowe ; suertie, John Plampen.

In ye hands of Robert Covie, one cowe ; suertie, Walter Braby.

In ye hands of John Lupton, one cowe ; suertie, Thomas Manning.

In ye hands of Robert Hammond, one cowe ; suertie, Harry Hadcocke.

It will be observed that the number of cows mentioned in this year is 9 ; and that no person has more than one in his possession.

I will stop here, lest I should be thought to occupy a disproportionate space in the present number of the *East Anglian* ; but I hope to be able on a future occasion to supply you with some more lists of, and with some further information about these cows. I will only remark on the preceding contributions, that in the list of 1563-4, we have the old form of the plural in the word "belongethe," that is, if we can venture to give credit for a knowledge of grammar, to an Elmsett Churchwarden of the 16th century.—(See Pegge's *Anecdotes of the English Language*, pp. 202, 203.) We have a relic of the same form of the plural in the prayer at the close of the Litany, when we say, "Graciously hear us that those evils which the craft *and* subtilty of the devil or man *worketh* against us, be brought to nought."

I am also very anxious to ascertain, whether any light can be thrown by any of your readers, on the parentage of Nicholas Boyse, whose name occurs in both of the last lists, and who was "collector of the poor," in the years 1563, 1565-6-7-8. One of the distinguished men whom I have claimed as connected with Hadleigh, from having been educated at our school, was John Boise, and he was resident, in his early life, at Elmsett, for his father was first Curate and then Rector there, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Was Nicholas Boyse related to John Boise ? The difference in the spelling of the name is of no importance ; but there are difficulties in the way of a satisfactory answer. The Christian name of John Boise's father was William, and John was the only survivor of his children.—
HUGH PIGOT.

HOURLASSES IN CHURCHES (p. 61.)

At Burlingham S. Edmund, otherwise South Burlingham, Norfolk, the Jacobæan hourglass and stand remain. It was in use till not very many years since. The glass was slightly broken by some men at work in the church. I am *told* that an hourglass stand remains at Little Melton.—EXTRANEUS.

FLY-LEAF SCRIBBLINGS.

I do not think any fly-leaf scribblings have yet appeared in the *East Anglian*. The following, I believe have not been printed. The Latin verses and their translation, are from a volume of copies of Wills, proved in the Court of the Archdeacon of Norwich, from 1529 to 1536. The handwriting is of the period. The other English verses are on the title page of an Index to Wills, proved in the Bishop's Court, from 1591 to 1625, but the writing is scarcely so early.—EXTRANEUS.

Sustulit atra dies astream Cana fides Sed
 Sompno presta Jacet: Jus iter arripuit
 Et Ratio secum *p'ficiscens* Limite Longo (proficiscens)
 Nemo duas *p'mas* evigilare parat (primas)
 Atque duo postrema abeunt et munera tantum
 Impediunt nequeunt qd Remeare *do'um*. (for domum)

Justice nowe is dede, Trought with a drowsy hedde
 As hevy as led, Is leid downen to slepe, And right
 is ouer the ffallowis: Goen to seke hallowes, with
 Reason to gether, Noman can tell whether, Noman
 will vndertake the first tweyn to awake And
 the tweyen last be with holde So fast with mome
 as men seyn. They cannot come ageyn.

He that is Jdle, and would buisnes haue,
 Lett him of these two thinges himselfe p'uide; (provide)
 A woman and a Shipp, noe two thinges craue
 More coste or care, the one for pride
 The other for her tackles; they are both like fier,
 The more they haue, the more they still desire.
 Ffor this J speake by prooffe, from morne till noone
 Theire Labour and theire trauell haue noe ende
 To wash, to rubb, to wipe, and when thats done
 To Striue where nothing is amiss to mende;
 To polish and expolish, painte and stayne,
 With oyntment daube, and then wipe out againe.

INSCRIPTIONS ON CHURCH BELLS (pp. 5, 13, 28, 44, 60).

Bungay St. Mary.—1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, "T. Mears of London, fecit, 1820; 7 and 8, "T. Mears of London, fecit. 1820, Richard Mann, John Reynolds, Church Wardens; Chas. Brightly, Richd. Smith, Robt. Butcher, Robert Camell, M. B. Kingsbury, Thomas Hunt, Jas. Sheppard."

Bungay Holy Trinity.—One bell (black letter):—"Fac Margareta Nobis Hec Munera Leta." The founder's stamp was a shield ermine, three bells, and a ducal coronet. I have reason to believe that his name was W. Bond, Norwich. Can any of your correspondents enlighten me?

Ilketshall St. John.—One bell (Longobardic):—"† Sancte Petre ora pro me."

Southelmham St. Margaret.—1, 2, 3,—"John Brend made me, 1657;" 4,—"Anno Domini 1627." The founder's stamp is a shield with a monogram, composed of the letters A. B. (Anthony Bond), and W. below. 5,—"Anno Domini 1596, W. B." Founder's stamp as at Bungay Holy Trinity.

Mettingham.—1,—"Anno d'ni. 1612:" three stamps, one as Bungay Holy Trinity; another as Southelmham St. Margaret, 4th; the third, the arms of the City of Norwich. 2,—"John Stephens fecit. 1722; Benjamin Culham, Church Warden." 3 and 4 are without inscriptions. The former is a rather cylindrical bell, with many signs of great antiquity about it.

Rumburgh.—1 and 4,—"Anno Domini 1624, W. J. B." 2,—"R.S., J. T., Churchwardens, Anno Domini 1624, W. J. B." 3,—"Tho. Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit. 17(28?)" 5,—"The Revnd. Lombe Atthill, Perp: Curate; John Briant, Hertford, fecit. 18(23?); C. Reynolds, C. W.—J. J. RAVEN.

BELL-FOUNDERS.

I observe from Hawes's *History of Framlingham*, that the treble to the peal of six, then (1798) in the tower, was inscribed "Elias Brend made me, 1669." Now one Elias Brend was a Norwich bell-founder, from 1658 to 1666, in which last year he died, as appears from the parish Register of All Saints, in this city. I do not suppose there were two bell-founders of that name; and am inclined to think that Hawes must have given the date incorrectly, or that the last figure is an inverted 6. A reference to the Churchwardens' Account Books of that period (if they fortunately remain) would probably settle in what year the bell was cast. I am collecting materials for a little work on Norfolk bell-founders and their bells, and this is *one* of the stumbling blocks in my way. I shall be obliged to any Suffolk correspondents of the *East Anglian*, who will remove it for me. I wish to mention that any information tending to render my Norfolk bell-founders more complete, whether communicated through the *East Anglian* or by post, will be thankfully received and acknowledged by—JOHN L'ESTRANGE, *Stamp Office, Norwich*.

CONDUCT OF THE CLERGY—TENTHS AND SYNODALLS.

From the First Faculty Book in the Bishop's Office, Norwich, I make the following curious extract.—EXTRANEUS.

"Anno Dni 1639,

"Directions giuen by the Rt. Reuerend ffather in God, Richard, Ld. Bishop of Norwich, and published by his Lo'pp's Comand. To the Clergie, at the Synod holden at Ipswich.

The first three pages are occupied with directions as to the manner in which Communicants are to go up to the rails. I have not copied them as they would occupy far too much of the valuable space of the *East Anglian*.

A second thing which I haue to say vnto my Clergie is That they be more carefull, discreet, and lett me say honest, then many of them both in Norffe and Suffe have bene in paying of theire Tenths.

There were w^hin these three weekes some sixscore behinde for payment of them due last Christmas and yet are allmost C. It is a straunge Passe considering the danger appointed by Parliament for non payment wch they take but as a scarecrowe. But let them not foolifie themselves. That they have as good ffrend at ye Court, as ye Bp. as: if theire ffrende could defend, or excuse them, as one hath spoken, Lett them not deceiue themselves, as some haue done in saying They will, or haue paid it at the ffirst ffruit office. The ffirst ffruit office is not to take it, there they are not to pay it, but to the Bp: or his deputed Collector, to whome they shall pay it againe for theire peevisshnes and follie, or their Benefices are like to be voyde. I put it to theire honest consciencies whether the Bpp. his heires, executors or administrator should pay their Arrerages as they must, or sequestration ffrom the Exchequer come upon the Benefices in theire successors dayes. The last Sub Collector (as I haue scene upon Accompt) is behinde for monie paid by himselfe for such defaulters above 24^{li} these 4 5 6 last yeares.

This is lewd and wicked dealing in Clergie men, I must and will look vnto it, And in the word of a Bishop I protest, That Light where it will I will make some an example for other to be more Carefull, and honest afterward. I shall find a Trick they shall know beyond theire Tricks and skill as they suppose some of them they have, To Out them of theire Benefices, nor will I spare them as they shall ffinde.

3. Thirdly, I have many Complaints by men of Worth, of great Misdemeanor amongst diuers of the Clergie especially for Drunkenesse, frequenting Alehouses, Tap-

houses, and Tobacco houses, especially in p'ts towards ye Seaside To ye foule Scandall of theire Calling, offence of good men, And theire owne vndoing many ways.

Churchwardens Informe little, nor will Parishioners complaine of anything except the Minister and they fall out for Tithes, Then malice, and forgery will not spare to speake more then Truth, But those Complaints wch I often heare are from men not Interessed in theire p'ishes where such offenders live.

I must confesse ye Lawes are not strict enough for such malefactors, but if such men come vnder my ffingers, what extremety Lawe will afforde They are like to ffinde. It seems to me unreasonable To use Rigor, in Minoribus, [minabioribus, written thus] and to suffer these Majora to passe vnpunished, Those which are guilty I hope will amend, if not it concernes theire Brethren of honestie and worth, to joyne with theire Bpp: to Ridd the Church of them.

Lastly. I have somewhat to say concerning Synodalls wherein I am much wronged, as some allsoe of my Predecessors have bene: The Registers to the seuerall Archdeacons have vsed of late, and but of Late, to take the Synodalls due from the Clergie to the Bp. at Michaelmas and Easter Twice every yeare, wch in all Christendome besides, are paid but once at Easter: But this is Auncient and cannot be altered. This money they having ffingered (but quo warranto) pay the Bpp at Leysure, and halfe in halfe, vj*d.* for xij*d.* And yet is he Taxed in the ffirst ffruits office in the Exchequer, and proportionally answereth in All payments yf they receive 100*li.*, as they doe the Bp. must be content with 50. For what is past, I shall Take order with them by due Course of Lawe, ffor what is to come I Require my Clergie to pay noe Synodalls vnto those Registers thereafter; But only to my Register, his deputie, or whom I shall Appoint. And I doe Charge those Registers vpon paine of Excommunication not to demand, or Take any Synodalls of my Clergie hereafter. If I doe them wrong The Lawe is open, But for the Clergie not paying I must and will maintaine them.

Soe with my hearty Love and Commendations

and my Praiers vnto God for them

I commit them to Christ and the
Spirit of his Grace

Their louing Brother and Servant

*RI NORWICENSIS.

PLAY-STALLS (p. 63.)

May not this *Play-stall* which Mr. Charnock enquires about be the same as the *Play-stow*—that is, *Play-sted*, or *Play-ground*—which I believe was to be found in many, if not most parishes in England, in the old days, when sports were countenanced not only as the amusement, but as the “cheap defence” of the nation. White, in his ever-fresh *Selborne*, tells of a “square piece of ground, in the centre of the village, and near the church, vulgarly called the *Plestor*,” with a great oak, whose arms once almost overshadowed the place, and whose bole was surrounded with steps and seats for the old to look on, while the young “frolicked and danced around them.” White, who does not notice the meaning of the word *Plestor*, tells afterwards in his *Antiquities of Selborne*, how Sir Adam Gurdon, in 1271, when drawing to the close of life, “granted to the Prior and Convent of Selborne, all his right and claim to a certain place,—*placea* called *la Playstow*, in the village aforesaid, *in liberam, puram, et perpetuam Elemosynam*.” *Stall* or *Stæl*, though now limited to the stable and the cathedral, is mere A.S. for *place*, as *stede* or *stow*. Is there any other A.S. for *play* but what I here take it for? (I saw indeed some-

* This was Richard Montague, who was translated from Chichester to Norwich in

1638, and died in 1641. Blomefield says “his ink had much gall in it.”

where in *Notes and Queries*, that there was a *Plaistow* in Essex; one near Bromley in Kent; and one near Petworth in Sussex. Does this mean whole parishes? which could hardly have been all *Playground*, even in the most golden age of England that Cobbett could fancy.)—F.

ST. LEONARD'S CHAPEL, BILDESTON (p. 9.)

The following is copied from the first Faculty Book, belonging to the See of Norwich. I searched several of the following books but could find nothing further.—EXTRANEUS.

An order concerning Bildeston Chappel. Antony by divine p'mission, Lord Bishop of Norwich. To or wel beloued in Christ, The Minister and Churchwardens of the Towne of Bildeston, in the County of Suff. and diocesse of Norwich. Health in or Lord God Euerlasting. Whereas wee are credibly Informed That before the vnhappie effects of the late Rebellion divine Service hath bin read in the Chappell of Bildeston for the ease and convenience of the parishioners by reason of the Distance of the Church from the bodie of yor Towne. And wheras wee are humbly desired by seuerall Inhabitants of the said Towne That the said Chappell may be used as formerly it hath bin; Wee therefore in Consideracon of the p'misses doe heerby jnjoyne and order The said Chappell to be opened and that publike prayers and other divine service be p'formed in the said Chappell by the Minister or Curate of the said parish imediately after the receipt of this or order according to the ancient usage before the Rebellion. In testimony, &c., Dated 29 April, 1680.—ANT. NORWIC.

INSCRIPTION AT BURGH CASTLE, SUFFOLK.

I think a correct version of the curious legend, on the carved oak beam, which now spans the village school room, in this parish, is no where correctly given.

That in Ives is thoroughly absurd; and Dawson Turner only commenced to correct it. This is odd, as the letters are by no means difficult to read. In Ives' time it was in a farm house, but had been in the old Rectory.

The Arabic numerals are of the ancient form and tended still further to mistify the decyherers of the inscription. It reads thus:—

his cremabatur denuo reedificatur. Thyse brent aforne, is bylt agean
bi robert Thorne the parson. 1548. edbdi 6. 2.

i.e. *Edvardi Sexti (anno) secundo.*

Ormesby, Norfolk.

E. S. TAYLOR.

DRINKINGS (p. 23).

L. will find some interesting information on this subject, in *Notes of the Town and Parish of Watton*, by Thomas Barton, Esq., in the 3rd volume of *Norfolk Archæology*. Reference is also made to Brand's *Popular Antiquities*, vol. i., pp. 300-312.—EXTRANEUS.

BURIAL CUSTOMS (p. 36).

Extract from the will of Richard Ferror, of Thurne, 1644.

I will that my dead body be handsomely trussed up in a black bullock's hide, and be decently buried in the church yard of Thurne aforesaid, at the Chancell's end there.—*Norfolk Archæology*, vol. v., p. 212.—EXTRANEUS.

TAPERING TOMBSTONES.

Tombstones in their varied forms have recently undergone a searching descriptive investigation; but the one very common, alike in England, France, and Belgium, and singularly numerous in the East Anglian district, made rectangular on one side and aslant on the other, reducing the width at the foot about five or six inches less than at the head, has been passed with very few remarks, and probably no attempt made to explain the significant distinction. They are rarely if ever inscribed or indented with crosses; the surface is always flat, but the sides are occasionally moulded with projections and cavities. It is most desirable to ascertain whether the inclined line is always on the left, or, in military language, on the sword side, or if pastoral what is thereby signified?

Boutell, the most searching of the recent authors upon the subject, at p. 9 of his *Christian Monuments*, says: "But in some examples the tapering form is found to have been produced by a slope on one side only, the other being worked at right angles to both ends of the coffin." He then continues in foot note: "These were evidently designed to be placed in immediate connection with one of the walls of the church."

It is impossible to conceive this puny species of economy could have shed its influence—certainly tinctured with parsimony—over so fair a portion of Europe, and decidedly inelegant, when compared with the rectilinear ledgers.

That they were destined to cover the remains of priests not in full orders, is a problem that has been proposed, but on what authority is not stated. The only variety known to exist is in the size; one in the very beautiful porch to Beccles church, and another in the church of Burgh St. Peter's, are reduced to the usual proportions of tombstones over children to those over adults.—HENRY DAVENEY.

 BEAUMONT FAMILY.

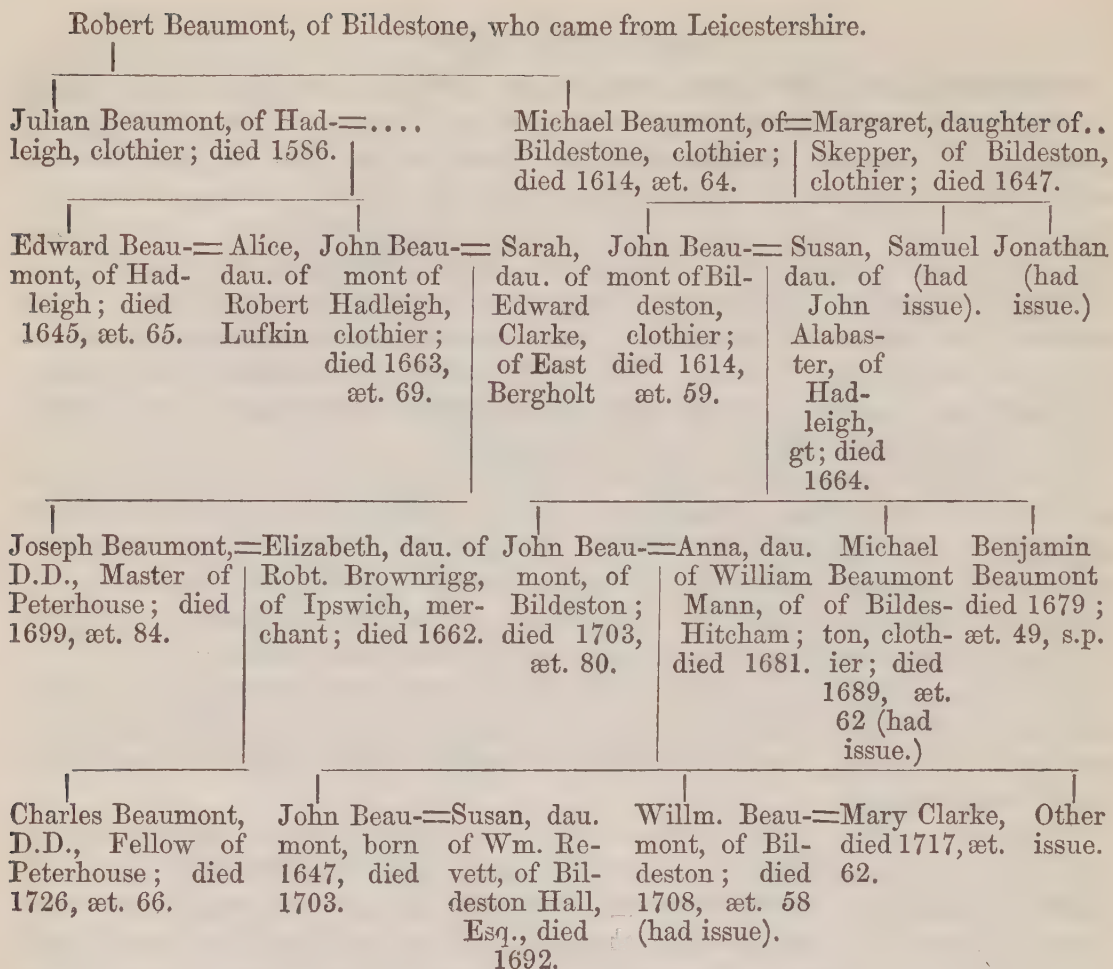
Looking through the *History of Hadleigh*, which has recently appeared in the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, I notice a slight error (p. 158), which it may be worth while to correct. Joseph Beaumont's mother was not an Alabaster; but one of his father's cousins, of the same christian name as his father, married into that family. This appears from an inscription in the north aisle of Bildeston church:

Michael Beaumont married to Margaret, ye daughter of Skepper, of Bilderstone, in the county of Suffolk, clothier, by whom he had Margaret and Alice. At the age of 64 years he departed this life, ye 14th of December, the yeare of grace 1614, whose body lieth under this stone, and his spirit is restored to God who gave it.

Of the north side were interred John Beaumont, his eldest son, ye 30th of November, 1641, aged 59 yrs.; and Susan his wife, daughter of John Alabaster, of Hadleigh, gent., the 10th day of Eebruar 1664. John had living at his decease three sons and five daughters.

Arms:—semée with fleur-de-lis, a lion rampant, *Beaumont*; impaling ermine, a cross-bow erect, *Alabaster*.

The pedigree then, stands thus:—



F. S. GROWSE.

MATERIALS TOWARDS A HISTORY OF SUFFOLK (p. 62).

A beautiful 8vo volume of 345 pages, with nearly 30 engravings, of portraits, mansions, &c., has been printed for private distribution, at the sole expense of J. B. Bright, Esq., of Waltham, Massachusetts, United States, under the title of "*The Brights of Suffolk, England*, represented in America by the descendants of Henry Bright, junr., who came to New England in 1830, and settled in Watertown, Massachusetts."

"The labour of collecting (says the Preface) the widely scattered materials of the history and genealogy of a family believed to be extinct in the male line in England, was undertaken by H. G. Somerby, Esq., a gentleman of much experience in such inquiries, then sojourning in London. Accident furnished a clew to the connection with the mother country, found in the early records of Boston, in the registry of the payment of an English legacy to the Anglo-Saxon ancestor in New England. This led to the discovery of the will in London, and through it to a knowledge of his family, once numerous and flourishing, in one of the eastern counties, where at this day there is no one left bearing the name to represent it; and not a soul in Suffolk, if in all England, to answer to the family roll-call. The investigation was pursued by that gentleman with zeal and diligence in the limited time devoted to it, and the result of his labours is embodied in this volume. To his pencil the work is indebted for many of its illustrations, which have been engraved from sketches made by him in various towns and villages, during his exploring tour to the old manor-houses, the

churches, and churchyards, and among musty relics of a race, the last generation of which disappeared more than a century ago. In preparing his work for the press, the writer was, through that gentleman's absence in Europe, deprived of the valuable assistance he might have derived from his personal knowledge of Suffolk, his perfect familiarity with the materials he had collected there, and his correct taste in the arrangement of genealogical information."

A copy of this valuable and interesting work has been presented to the Library of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, &c.; and we are sure that if any of our readers can add a "Note" to the thousands here gathered together, it will be most gratifying to the patriotic author.

NICHOLAS BOUND, D.D.

Nicholas Bound, D.D., Rector of Norton, Suffolk, and author of "*Sabbatum vèteris et novi Testamenti*," and other works, is stated in *Page's Supplement to the Suffolk Traveller*, to have died 8 Feb., 1607. It happens that on that very day Nicholas Bond, D.D., President of Magdalen College, Oxford, died. We felt satisfied therefore, that this was not the correct date of Nicholas Bound's death. The Rev. Dr. Dicken, the present Rector of Norton, kindly made enquiries for us on the subject, but did not succeed in obtaining precise information. On casually turning to *Blomefield's Norfolk* (8vo edit., vol. iv., p. 301), we discovered that Dr. Bound was buried at St. Andrew's, Norwich, 26 Dec., 1613.

It appears that he married the widow of John More, the Apostle of Norwich, who had been minister of St. Andrew's, in that city.—C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER, *Cambridge*.

QUERIES.

RICHARD DAMPORT.

Richard Dampport matriculated as a sizar of Sidney College, 5th July, 1604; B.A. 1606-7; M.A. 1610; B.D. 1617; in or about 1625 became rector of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, on the presentation of Paul D'Ewes, Esq., and of Feltwell St. Nicholas, in Norfolk, about 1628. He was chaplain to Charles the First, and was ejected from both his livings during the civil war. He was restored to Feltwell in 1660, but resigned it in 1664. He has verses in the university collections, on the death of Henry, Prince of Wales, 1612; on the death of Queen Anne, 1619; and on the marriage of Charles the First, 1625.

Although matriculated as Dampport, and his name is so signed to his poem of 1619, all his degrees are registered as DANFORD. He so signs his name to his B.D. supplicat, and to his poems of 1612 and 1625. Sir Symonds D'Ewes, who frequently mentions him (and usually disrespectfully), uniformly calls him Danford. Walker in one place calls him Dampport, and in another DAVENPORT.

We desire to know whether he was restored to Stowlangtoft Rectory, in 1660; and when he died.—C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER, *Cambridge*.

RICHARD D'EWES,

Third son of Paul D'Ewes, Esq., by his first wife Cecilia, was born at Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, 14 Oct., 1615. In 1628, he was sent to Bury school; and on 7 April, 1632, was admitted of Catherine hall. He left the University in October following, and studied the law at the Middle Temple. He subsequently travelled abroad, and we find traces of him at Dordt, Paris, and Orleans, in 1636, 1637, and 1639. On 18 August, 1640, being then a captain in the King's army, he was despatched from London to Berwick, on his Majesty's service. On 9th April, 1642, he was sent to York on the King's service, and was at that city in June and August in the same year. We suppose that he was slain in the war, and that he is the Lieutenant-colonel Dewes mentioned in an order of the House of Commons, 10th May, 1643, whereby it was referred to the committee of sequestrations to examine the matters concerning the estate he left behind him. A fine was imposed on Sir Symonds D'Ewes, for the delinquency of his brother Richard, who took up arms for the King, £157. 13s. 4d.; part of this fine remained unpaid 21st May, 1649.

Many of Richard D'Ewes's letters are extant. Two to Sir Symonds D'Ewes, and one to Mr. Hastings, Sheriff of Leicestershire, have been printed. One in Latin, 9th Feb., 1630, is addressed to his father.

Any particulars respecting him will be acceptable.—C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER, *Cambridge*.

Orwell Wands.—In one of the earliest English Voyages of Discovery to the north, A.D. 1553 (Hakluyt's Collection), the ship is more than once obliged to put back into "*Orwell Wands*," or "*Wannes*." "The 15th day being at Orwell, in lat. of 52 degrees, in the morning we weyed our ankers, and went forth into the *Wands* about two miles from the towne, and lay there for the night." Will an inhabitant of *Orwell* tell me if its *Wands* are two miles off? "*Wand*," indeed, we may take to be "*Want*," or "*Went*," the perfect of "*Wend*," (as *Road* is of *Ride*,) used for a road or way in Chaucer; and still found in Suffolk as "*The four-want-way*." "*Orwell Wands*" may therefore be "*Orwell Roads*" or "*Ways*;" but does the name survive now? and can any "*Orwell*" man tell me where? —F.

Jilly-hooting.—Can any of your correspondents give me the derivation or original meaning of "*jilly-hooting*?" It seems to be a compound word, and is used in *Norfolk* to signify "*cheating*," or some milder form of deception. Example: a man replies, "*I'm awake to your jillyhuting*." I have no means of referring to Forby, and cannot therefore say whether he mentions this word.—GEORGIUS, *White Notley, Essex*.

[Forby has *Jill-hooter*, *jilly hooter*, s. an owl. It is exactly A. S. *jil*, noctua. Forby quotes Moore's *Suffolk Words*, and Wilbraham's *Cheshire Glossary*.—EDIT.]

Round Tower Churches.—I shall be obliged by any of your correspondents furnishing a list of such Churches in East Anglia, with the dates of erection, or style of architecture, and material, and the name of the saints to whose honour they have been dedicated.—L.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. 7.]

JULY, 1860.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTES.

CURIOUS FRESCO IN RINGSHALL CHURCH.

In the little parish church of Ringshall, dedicated to St. Katherine, is a curious fresco on the wall over the south door of the nave, illustrating no doubt *some* saintly legend, but *what* I have been unable to discover. Some correspondent may perhaps be more successful. The painting is divided into seven compartments. The 1st has apparently no connection with the others, and looks like a grotesque imitation of the common picture of Christ breaking bread. In the 2nd an old man with reddish beard and loosely attired in a blue coat reaching to his knees, is seen pressing upon the acceptance of a demure female something which he extends in his hand, but what it is I am unable to distinguish. In No. 3 we see them again quietly conversing, the old man resting upon his staff. No. 4 suggests horrible ideas of murder, for a man habited much like a street-tumbler in a very short pair of drawers, is holding out the blue coat which the woman is examining with looks of alarm. Our fears are relieved by No. 5, where we find the coat restored to its original owner, who is again in company with his friend as if nothing had occurred: she is seated under an arbour. In No. 6 Red-beard is on his bed with clasped hands, while the arm of an obliterated figure can be discerned holding out a wafer (?) In No. 7 the grave is dug, but there seems some difficulty about finding the body to bury. At the foot stands a little grave-digger, spade in hand and hair on end, and by his side the veiled lady. At the head of the grave is apparently the figure of a man, and a small boy stands before him holding open a very large book.—F. S. GROWSE.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME OF WANGFORD (p. 64).

The syllable *ford* generally explains itself, but the British word (*fordd*) was used in a more extended sense than the A.S. word, and is supposed to have denoted "a road or passage whether over a stream or dry land." With regard to Wangford, *wang*, *wong* is the A.S. *wang*, *wong*, a plain, field; allied to the Dan. *vang*, a meadow, green field, as Vang (Essex), Ullesvang, in Norway. Cf. Basfordwong, Cornerwong, and Wetwang; Swang in Yorkshire, as White Cross Swang, is probably the same word. In Norfolk there are Swangey Lane, and Swangey Fen. Gage writes the personal name Wangford, Wainforde, and Wanford. The vocable Wain may be from the Brit. *uain*, "marshy." Vianona, *i.e.* *uain on*, "the marshy river," is supposed to be the modern Wainfleet, co. Lincoln. There is also Wansford, co. Northampton, and Wainsford, co. York.

Gray's Inn.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

Wankeford is the form in which the parish of Wangford, in Suffolk, occurs in the Domesday Book; and I do not find the name referred to at an earlier period, unless we may take it to be the *Wengeford* mentioned in a Latin Charter of king Eadweard, printed in the "Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici," edited by the late eminent Saxon scholar J. M. Kemble. In this charter, which is No. 784 of the series, king Eadweard grants a portion of land to one Athelstan, in the year 1046, consisting of three *cassatas*, that is, of as much as would support three families of cottagers. The boundaries of this piece of land are given in the Anglo-Saxon language, as is usually the case with charters of that period, although the charter itself is in Latin; they may be thus rendered:—

"These form the boundary of Athelstan's portion; that is from Thornham brook to Thursleah brook: so on to Martinesho; so on to Holebrook; from Holebrook so on to Brockholes; so on to Rædweg; from Rædweg so on to *Wengeford*; and so on to Thornham brook again."

It must, however, be admitted that there is nothing in the charter to shew that the grant had any reference to the county of Suffolk; it may be that we must look elsewhere for this Athelstan's portion, although Kemble, in the Index to the last volume of the "Codex," appears to have been of opinion that the donation was made in that county. If so, I am not able to identify the names in the boundaries, with those of the localities of either of the Wangfords in Suffolk; my acquaintance with the county, however, is very slight, and doubtless a resident on the spot will have a much better chance of being successful in the enquiry.

I would observe that these *boundaries*, which are appended to almost all the earlier Anglo-Saxon charters, are of immense value and importance to the pursuits of the topographer: and the whole collection forms so rich a store-house of facts for the historian, and for the general reader, that it is much to be regretted that the work is now so rare and costly.

As to the etymology of the name *Wangford*, which we find written *Wangeford*, and perhaps *Wengeford*, to which, with a little industry we might in all likelihood add half a dozen other ways of spelling, it appears

clear that, however spelt, it is of Teutonic origin, as indeed is the case with far the greater part of our local nomenclature: thus *Wang*, A. S. *Vænger*, Dan.=a plain, a field, and land in general; and *Ford*, A. S. *Fjord*, Dan.=a ford or passage over water. The terminal syllable *ford*, however, is not to be restricted to this meaning, for it is sometimes found affixed to names of places far removed from any water, and particularly in the neighbourhood of Roman roads, where, indeed, it is of frequent occurrence. In these cases it is said to be the Celtic word *Fforrd*=a passage, a road, a way.

To arrive at the correct mode of spelling our local names, we must in all cases have recourse, where it is possible, to documents of the ninth century or earlier; at all subsequent periods the greatest uncertainty prevails. Even in the Domesday Book, which in other respects is of the highest authority, the nomenclature is most capricious and perplexing; and this arises from the original rolls having been taken by Norman scribes, unacquainted with the Saxon tongue, and afterwards copied out by other Norman scribes, who from the great diversity of the hand writing of the first entries, were of course more liable still to error.

Should these brief observations be of any service to your correspondent L., in the fifth number of the *East Anglian*, I shall be happy in having contributed them to the pages of your very interesting little serial.—GEORGE MUNFORD, *East Winch*.

THE HARES OF STOW BARDOLPH (p. 56).

Some twenty years ago, or more, there were upon the chancel wall of Leigh church, Essex, two sepulchral memorials with arms and inscriptions richly emblazoned in gold and colours upon oak panels, one in memory of Catherine, wife of Richard Hare, citizen and mercer of London, and daughter of Richard Edwards, of Arlesey, in the county of Bedford, Esq: who died 5th June, 1668. The arms were identical with those of Hare, of Stow Bardolph, “Gu. two bars, and a chief indentée Or” (charged with a mullet Sa. for difference), impaling Edwards, “per bend sinister Sa. and Erm. a lion ramp. Or.” The other was in memory of Jane, daughter of Samuel Hare, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, daughter also of Richard Edwards of Arlesey. The arms on this panel were those of Hare alone, without the mullet upon the chief. During the repairs of the church, at the period to which I refer, when several sepulchral memorials were disgracefully destroyed,* and others were removed, these were taken down; and for a long time remained in a lumber room at the Rectory. Subsequently they got back to the vestry, where they used to stand upon the floor, but, I believe, they have never been restored to the church. I can find no trace of any connexion of this family with the parish of Leigh, or with the county of Essex. I shall be glad to know whether they are of the family of the Hares, Baronets, of Stow Bardolph.—K.

* Vide Chelmsford Chronicle, 14th Dec. 1842; 20th Dec. 1844; 7th July, 1848; Morning Post, 23rd May, 1859; Gent's Mag. July, 1858; Aug. 1858; Chelmsford Chron. Sep. 1858; Archæo-

logical Mine, (A. J. Dunkin, Dartford), Part 31; Essex Gazette, Sep. 1858, on the subject of the Destruction of Church Monuments in Essex.

BURIAL CUSTOMS (p. 72).

Your correspondents, whose enquiries are directed to the subject of *Ancient Burial Customs*, will find in one of a series of papers on Parish Registers by the writer of the present note, under the signature "Antiquarius," published in the *Essex and West Suffolk Gazette*, for Jan. 4th, 1856, some little information which may perchance be serviceable to them. The article is too long to re-produce in the pages of the *East Anglian*. In it, the writer has ventured to attempt a translation of the obscure and remarkable entries from the Burial Registers of Staplehurst, cited by Burn in his *History of Parish Registers*, and which seem to have been previously inexplicable. He is not responsible for the accuracy of the transcripts, which are repeated as Burn gives them, and is of course open to correction as to the meaning of the entries; with respect to the use of the word "Presbyter," he is aware that he was in error, and he thinks also with respect to "templum," though these will not affect the question.

At first sight it might appear, that the directions of Richard Ferror to be "handsomely trussed up in a black bullock's hide," was a mere piece of eccentricity—it may have been so—but as it was a common practice as late as that date to bury without a coffin, as I have mentioned in the articles previously alluded to, a *black* bullock's hide was simply, perhaps, a more costly, respectable, and decent mode of envelopement than was usually adopted, especially if the hide were a tanned or prepared one, as is probable. I mention this lest the circumstance should be hastily assumed to be a mere eccentricity. Burial in hides and in leather was common enough in the middle ages.

There is a somewhat analogous case in more recent times which was obviously a mere whim. Thomas Cooke, a trustee of Morden College, and a Director of the Bank of England, ordered that his body should be sewn up in a blanket and borne to the grave *in* a coffin, but be buried *without* it, and the coffin was directed to be left in the college for the first pensioner it would fit. Killegrew, I think, desired to be buried in a similar manner. But on this point and others, vide the *Essex and West Suffolk Gazette* above referred to.—K.

CLOTH MANUFACTURE AT CLARE.

In all the old descriptions of Clare it is mentioned as having manufactories of *says*, *bays*, and *serges*, and although it is not known when this trade was introduced, there can be no doubt that it was nearly at the time when the same trade was established in the neighbouring Suffolk towns of Sudbury and Lavenham. Nor are there any records to show the amount of business transacted, yet it must have been of considerable extent, for, after a careful examination of the ancient house in the Market street, called the Bear and Crown Inn, I conclude that it was the *Wool Hall* for this district. I have ascertained from the deeds, that up to the commencement of the 17th century it was known as "New Hall," and the original arrangement of the rooms indicate that it was used for public purposes. The situation also goes far to prove its public character, for

immediately in front of it, and distant but a few feet, stood the old *Market Cross* (demolished in 1839); while on the southern side, separated only by the road that led, and still leads, to the Castle Bailey, was placed the *Moot Hall*, now a small private modern residence. It is not improbable that the persons engaged in the wool trade, as factors, staplers, and websters or weavers, had also a guild here, as there is in the High Street, situated opposite the western end of the church, an old house that was styled the *Guild Hall*.

There are other evidences, in the appearance of the oldest houses in this town, that the manufacturers of says, &c., were in a flourishing condition, as most of them present the remains of ornamental carvings both on the exterior and interior: some indeed were elaborately adorned, the alleged Wool Hall being, even now, the most conspicuous and most perfect.

From this palmy time, however, there was a gradual declension until 1825, when the trade became entirely extinct by the death of the last operative weaver of says, at the advanced age of 83. I recollect having seen him work at his loom, which he used until he was past 70. It may be remarked as a singular coincidence, that the cottage where the last representative of the Clare manufacturers lived and died, stands at the entrance of the Castle Bailey, and within fifty yards of the Wool Hall; thus apparently did the expiring trade cling, in its last days, to the centre of its operations. There were several other weavers, contemporary with this individual, but of these, all had forsaken their original calling, and followed others by which a better subsistence could be obtained.

In concluding this short notice, of the rise and fall, in this town, of a once widely extended and important trade, I must allude to the establishment of the equally important and more widely extended silk trade: a factory for the weaving of silk velvets, having been commenced here a few weeks since, thus verifying the old adage that "when one door is shut another opens."—JOHN B. ARMSTEAD.

P.S. Before I determined to make the Bear and Crown Inn the *Wool Hall*, I thought it might have been the *Town Hall*, but there were not sufficient proofs of its identity for this purpose. As already mentioned, there were the Moot hall, the Guild hall, and the Market cross; but I have omitted to state that over this latter building there was one *large room*, and at its northern end a smaller room. Now as the business of the town, or corporation, might easily have been carried on in any of these edifices, I considered that the inhabitants would not incur the unnecessary expense of erecting another and larger building for that purpose, and therefore inferred that this originally handsome structure could not be other than the *Hall* for the then all-important *Wool trade*.

PLAY-STALLS (pp. 63, 71).

Dr. Bosworth gives the A.S. *plege-stow pleg-stow*=a play place, a theatre; *plega*=play, sport, pastime, gaming; *plegan*=to play, sport; but this can hardly be the origin of Plaistow. Plaistow (in the parish of West Ham) was named from Hugh de *Playz*, who married Phillippa,

third sister and co-heiress of the last Richard de Montfichet, who held the estate called Playz, now (?) in the possession of Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart., and A.S. *stow*=a place. I take it that the name *Playz* or *Pleyz* is the same with *Pleshy*. Leland (Itin. iv., part i., f. 19) says he was "told by one of the college here, that he had heard of men of knowledge that the town and place where the castle now standeth was of ancient time called *Tumblestoun*, and that the new name is written thus—*Castel de Placeto*;" to which Gough (Hist. *Pleshy*) adds "It since went by the different names of *Pleshynchou*, *Plesinchou*, *Plessy*, *Pleshe*, *Pleycie*, *Placy*, *Pleissiz*, *Plaseis*, *Plaisiers*, *Pleshites*, *Plecy*, *Plaisy*, alias *Belhous*, alias *Bowles*;"—all alluding to something peculiarly pleasant and agreeable in its situation, which is high, commanding a good prospect, especially to the south, and well watered." It seems to me that both *Pleshy* and *Playz* are from the O.Fr. *plaissey*, *plaisé*, *plaisié*, *plaisis*, haie entrelacée clos, parc fermé de hais; *plessis*, *plesseis*, *plessié*, parc, jardin entourné de claies, forêt fermé de hais, maison de plaisance (in Med. L. *plessa*, *plaisia*, *plaisaitium*) *plassis*, *plaiz*, haie faite de branches entrelacées. Cf. the Med. L. *placetum*, for *pleissetum* sepes, virgulæ simul implexæ, and *pleisseicium* which Ducange translates "domus suburbana, maison de plaisir, a *placendo* dicta, inquit Camdenus in Britan. in Trinobantibus. Alii sylvulam, seu *parcum* undique clausum esse contendunt. Scaliger, *Plessis*, sepem, esse ait seu *plicationem ligni*, ita ut *pleissicium* sit locus, palis seu virgulis implexis conclusus, vel certe domus rustica, aut prædium, in quo sunt parci: nam *plaisier*, nostris est plectere."

Le Roman de Garin—

"Les haies fait *Plaisier* et enforcir
Fossez emprez, fossez recueillies."

Again—

Ni a guichet, ne sentier, ne larris,
Ne bois hautein, ne riche *Plesseis*,
Que ne sachons et moy et Hernaudin.

Chron. M. S. Bert. du Guesclin—

Comtes, Dus y ot mains, et chevaliers prisiés,
Qui mout grand desir ont d'issir sur le *Plessier*.

Again—

Sor ciel n'a tor, ne chastel si garni,
Recet, ne voute, ne mur ne *Plesseis*,
Se il puet converser, dis ù dis,
Qu'il ne l'est ars, ô abatu ô pris.

Gray's Inn.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

RICHARD DAMPORT (p. 75).

Richard Dampport was instituted to the Rectory of Stowlangtoft (by the name of Dampport), on the 30th June, 1625, and to the Rectory of Feltwell S. Nicholas, on the 11th Nov., 1630. I am inclined to think he was not *ejected* from Stowlangtoft, for on April 16th, 1644, George Speede (on the presentation of Sir Symond D'Ewes) was instituted to that rectory vacant "per Resignaco'em Rich. Damporte, Clici, vltimi

Rectoris et Incumben." Certain it is, that he was not Rector after 1644, as in the case of Feltwell.* His will is dated 15th February, 1665. He is described "as Richard Dampont, of Wordwell, in ye County of Suffolk, Clerk." After the commendation of his soul and the hope to be saved, usual in wills of the period, he directs his body to be decently buried in the parish church of Wordwell, and gives and bequeaths unto "John Dampont, Cittizen of London, my kinsman (now living at the signe of the "Black Horse, in Ironmonger Lane, in London), fiftie pounds." To Edward Mead of Hunnington, in the county of Devon, yeoman, his kinsman fifty pounds. "To Drue Gesner (my good friend), Fellow of Pembroke Hall, in Cambridge, the summe of Fortie shillings to buy him a Ringe." To Timothee Adamson, Rector of Wordwell, Ten pounds. The remaining part of his household stuff, utensils, and goods not given away by him during his life, to be sold by his executors, for payment of debts and funeral expenses. Residue thereof to the use of his kinsman John Dampont. Executors Mr. Timothy Adamson, and Mr. John Dampont. Signs his name "Richard Dampont," and seals with a shield bearing a fess between 3 birds; but knowing nothing of heraldry, I am unable to say what they are. There are two codicils, the first is dated Sep. 26, 1666, and disposes of part of the household stuff that he had directed to be sold. To Frances Bridon, daughter of Mr. Roger Bridon, of Bury, one silver porringer, twelve silver spoons, one feather bedd, one bolster, one pillow, one rugg, two blanketts, one bed stead, with the curtains and valence, and eight handkerchiefs. To Elizabeth Page, his servant, one feather bedd, one bolster, one pillow and pillow beere, (?) one rugg, two blanketts, one bedstead and curtains, one pair flaxen sheets, one board cloth, six course napkins, one great brass kettle, and two skilletts. To Lydia Hindes, his servant, one little featherbedd, one flock bedd, and other domestic articles. This is also signed Richard Dampont, and sealed with the same seal as the will.

The 2nd codicil is dated Sep. 30, 1666, and appears to be in the handwriting of the testator's "dear friend Mr. Timothee Adamson," who is one of the four witnesses. It recites the making of the will and codicil and proceeds to state that for a good reason moving him thereto, he gives Adamson all his library books, and papers, sermons, and notes, and ten shillings for the reading divine service at his burial. Gives Elizabeth Page, his servant, for her great pains £5, and to the Randalls, father and son, ministers of Fornhams, five shillings each to buy them gloves. He was doubtless, in articulo mortis, when this codicil was made, for he was unable to do more than make a mark. It is sealed with the same seal, and the will, with the two codicils annexed, was proved in the Episcopal Consistorial Court of Norwich, on the 11th Oct. 1666. The date of his decease is thus ascertained within a few days. Some one of your Suffolk correspondents may be able to say whether there be a monument for him in the church at Wordwell, or to supply the date of his burial from the parish register.—JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

* Nathaniel Coga was instituted to this Rectory, vacant by the resignation of Richard Dam-

port, the last Rector, on the 17th Dec., 1664.

BISHOP OVERALL'S MONUMENT.

At pp. 123 and 124, of Rev. H. Pigot's *Hadleigh*, Bishop Overall's monument in the chancel of Norwich Cathedral is described and the inscription thereon given. The following slight corrections may be acceptable. The bust alone is in bas relief, his arms impaled with those of the see, are simply emblazoned. As to the insert, in the 5th line, "perituræ" should be "morituræ"; after the 13th line, insert "atque ad pedem Himes Columnæ Sepultus Est;" 15th line "Cosin," should be "Cosinvs." There are a few other small errors, but too trivial for me to take up your valuable space by correcting them.—A.

BRASSES IN CAMBRIDGESHIRE CHURCHES (p. 50).

Amicus will find the information he requires, in a work shortly to be published by the Messrs. Parker of Oxford and London, to be entitled "*A Manual for the study of Monumental Brasses*," by the Rev. Herbert Haines, M.A., of Exeter College, Oxford, and second master of the College School, Gloucester. It will consist of two parts, the second being "A List (based on that compiled by the Rev. C. R. Manning) of the Monumental Brasses remaining in the British Isles, accompanied with Brief Notes and Descriptions."—EXTRANEUS.

INSCRIPTIONS ON CHURCH BELLS (p. 69).

Bungay Holy Trinity.—The arms on this bell, Erm. between three bells (az.) a coronet (or) are those of Brasyer of Norwich. This family—as Blomefield was the first to remark—anciently bore the name of Bond, and assumed that of Brasyer from their business. This change of name must have been made at an early period, for in 1391, a Robert Brasyer, was a bailiff of this city, and he it is stated was not a bell-founder, but a mercer. I have notes of three Brasyers who died between 1420 and 1426, and of another who was sheriff here in 1426; but the first of the name that I am able at present to claim as a founder is Richard Brasyer, who was sheriff here in 1436, and died about 1482. His son Richard succeeded him and died in 1513. On his tombstone in St. Stephen's church, in this city, were the arms above blazoned. The third bell at St. Peter Parmentergate is inscribed "Ricūs Brasyer Fecit me," and has on the crown three shields, similar to those on the bell at Bungay Holy Trinity, except that the ermine is omitted and a diaper substituted.

Southelmham St. Margaret. The monogram (W. A. B.) on the 4th bell is the stamp of William Brend, a Norwich founder, from about 1590, till 1634, when he died. The letter A., I take to be the initial of his wife's christian name Alice. 5th bell, W. B. are the initials of the same man. He not only used Brasyer's old type for his capital letters, but also Brasyer's arms, and that with the monogram, and the arms of Norwich, as on the 1st bell at Mettingham, or without as his fancy dictated. John Brend—whose name is on the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd bells—was the son of William and Alice Brend, and died in 1658.

Rumburgh.—First and 4th—W. I. B. are the initials of William Brend, and his son John. I have evidence that he was in partnership with his father, and have found these initials as early as 1612.—JOHN L'ESTRANGE, *Norwich*.

Falkenham, S. Ethelbert.—1 and 2—"John Darbie made me, 1666;" 3 and 4—"Tho. Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit 1728."

Henley All Saints.—"Thomas Gardiner, fecit 1715."

Levington, S. Peter.—1, "Sit nomen Domini benedictum;" 2—"Stephanus Tommi me fecit 1581, de Bury St. Edmund."

Nacton, S. Martin.—1, "Miles Graye made me, 1625;" 2, "John Darbie made me, 1660."

Walton, S. Mary.—"Sancte Johannes ora pro nobis." Lombardic.—F. S. GROWSE.

Denton.—1, Anno Domini 1616, stamp as 4th at Southelmham St. Margaret.

2, (Longobardic.)—O Matthee me adjuva mente' ab imis sulleva.

3, (Longob.)—Edmunde Rex Sanctissime fac tecu' se'per vivere.—J. J. RAVEN.

IPSWICH.—*S. Mary Tower*.—Ten bells. Tenor, E flat, weight 24 cwt. diameter 51 inches. 1,—"Taylor and Sons, Loughborough, founders, July 15, 1845." 2,—"George Jocelyn, Esq., and Edward Brooke, Churchwardens, 1844." 3, 4,—"Christopher Hodson made me, 1688, R. Mott. Cw." 5, 7, 9,—"John Darbie made me, 1671." 6, 10,—"Miles Graye made me, 1610." 8,—"En resono reparata Maria decora vocata 1707." On the 5th bell are the arms of the town of Ipswich.

2, *S. Margaret*—Six bells. Tenor, F c. 16 cwt. diameter 44 inches. On each bell "Miles Graye made me, 1630;" also on the tenor "The living to the church, the dead unto the grave, that's my only calling and property."

3, *St. Clement*—Six. Tenor, F sharp, c. 14 cwt. diameter 43 inches. On each bell "John Darbie made me, 1680."

4, *S. Mary Key*—Six. Tenor, A c. 8 cwt. diameter 33 inches. 1, T. G.* fecit, 1732, Mr. Henry Bowell, Cw." 2, 3, 6.—"John Darbie made me, 1662." 4,—"Miles Graye made me, 1613." 5,—"Pach and Chapman, London, fecit, 1775."

5, *S. Lawrence*—Five. Tenor, F. c. 14 cwt. diameter 43½ inches. 1,—"† Sancta Maria ora pro nobis." 2,—"† Sancta Katerina ora pro nobis." 3,—"† Sonitus Egidii ascendit ad culmina coeli." 4,—"† Per Thome meritis mereamur gaudia lucis." 5,—"† Sum Rosa pulsata mundi Maria vocata." This is a black letter peal. 2, 3, 4, are the original bells of the church, and on the crowns of each are three shields with the arms of Richard Brasyer, bellfounder of Norwich, in the 15th century, viz. erm. a coronet or, between three church bells azure. The two trebles were probably brought from some other church, one of them has the mark of the Bury foundry: a bell between two keys in saltire, &c.

* Thomas Gardiner, of Sudbury.

6, *S. Mary Elms*.—Five. Tenor, G c. 10 cwt. diameter 36 inches. 1, 3, 5,—“John Darbie made me, 1669.” 2,—an ancient bell without inscription; on a shield is a bend between a cross in chief, and an annulet in base, also some good floriated crosses. I believe this bell came from the Lewes foundry, in Sussex, there being several similar shields in that county. 4,—“Miles Graye made me, 1613.”

7, *S. Stephen*.—Three. Tenor, B c. 6 cwt. diameter 32 inches. 1,—“† Vox Augustini sonat in aure Dei.” 2,—“† Christus perpetua del nobis gaudia vite.” 3,—“Miles Graye made me, 1629.” 1 and 2 are black letter bells, on the crowns of each are three shields, on each a chevron between three trefoils slipt. I believe these bells to have been cast by Wm. Ffounder.

8, *S. Nicholas*.—Five. Tenor, G c. 10 cwt. 38 inches diameter. 1, 3, “H. P. 1706, W. Tweedy, E. Syer, Cws.” 2,—“Miles Graye made me, 1630,” 4,—“Henry Pleasant have at last made us as good as can be cast, 1706.” 5,—“H. P. 1706. Marlboro duce castra cano vastata inimicis.”

9, *S. Peter*.—Six. Tenor, G sharp, c. 9 cwt. 34½ inches diameter. 1, 4,—“John Darbie made me, 1662.” 2,—“Tho: Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit, 1733.” 3,—nil. 5,—“T. G. (Tho: Gardiner) fecit. 1733, I. Rainbird, W. Gooderich, Cws.” 6,—“Miles Gray made me, 1630.”

10, *S. Matthew*.—Five. Tenor, G. c. 12 cwt. 39 inches diameter. 1, 5,—“Pach and Chapman, of London, fecit, 1772.” 2,—Do. 1779. 3,—“† Sancta Katerina ora pro nobis” (black letter): on the crown 3 shields, bell and cross keys, &c. 4,—“Miles Graye made me, 1601.”

At *S. Mary Stoke* are 3 bells, and at *S. Helens* are 2, but to neither of these belfries could I gain access.—JOHN H. SPERLING, *Wicken Rectory, Bishop Stortford, June, 1860.*

ORWELL WANDS (p. 76.)

Wands here belongs to a large family of words signifying any change, more especially of place, of which the Anglo-Saxon *wend* (Bosworth), is the root, as still retained in modern English *wend*, as from Gray's beautiful Elegy written in a Country Churchyard:

“The Ploughman homeward wends his weary way.”

It is in this sense still retained in nearly all the Indo-Germanic languages of Europe: *Wānda*, *Swed.*: *wenden*, *Germ.*: *winden*, *Germ.*, and to *wend*, *English*: *wonung*, *Anglo-Saxon* (Bosworth): *wunden*, *Anglo-Saxon* (*Ibid*), to twist. Derivatives are numerous, of which I will enumerate a view in the sequence of the five vowels.

In *a*—*wanton*, fickle: the threshing *Van* or *Fan*, as well as the female ornament: also *Vane*, from its frequent change of place: *Wane*, the moon's changes, &c.

In *e*—the German *wendig*, change; so in a curious expression from a German translation of the Psalms by Notger, 1100.

“I (Sela) ist wendig—er (Gott) ist unwendig.” He is changeable, but God is unchangeable.

In Alfred's Orosius, the Mediterranean is called *Wendel See*, from the Spanish and African Vandals on its nearest coasts.

In *i* our *will* corresponds with the same old German word, and has the meaning of change of property: our and the old French *Gaul* are the same through the archaic varieties *vain*, and connected with the Latin *vincere*; but the changing *wind* is a more apposite example.

In *o* we have the participle *wound* from to *wind*, or twist: and *won* a similar part of speech from to *wind*.

In *u* the German participle of *wenden* is *gewunden*, which agrees with the Anglo-Saxon *wunden* in the same signification.

But there are various indirect meanings from the direct ones, signifying what is either cause or consequence of such winding; or from its nature subject to frequent or continual change. We have already cited the wind as one of the unstable elements, but equally so has the other, water, its derivation from the same property; *vand* is the ancient and still the vernacular Danish name for water. An old German writer, and more recently Everard (*De origine German*, 4to. Gottingen, 1750, p. 207) says "*Vandatorum hoc est aquaticorum nomine Vanducim Danis adhuc aquam denotat:*" and I can carry down the evidence for the designation nearly a century later from personal knowledge. Orwell *wands* would therefore simply mean Orwell waters. In this meaning as *wand*, *wend*, and *wind*, for water, the word has been the fruitful parent of nomenclature to seaborne countries round the entire coast of Europe, which I now cannot go into: only mentioning Gwentland or Venedocia, in Wales, or Winchelsea and Winchester, in which latter mint Athelstan coined monies with the inscription "*Rex Winulorum*," by which the sovereigns of Sweden are still designated. "*Rex Gothorum et Vinulorum:*" King of the Goths and Wends.—

WILLIAM BELL, PHIL. DR., 31, *Burton St., Euston Square*.

Query Dan. *vand*, water.—R. S. CHARNOCK.

NORFOLK ANTIQUITIES.

As some men were digging for the foundation of a new Station House, at Alburgh, near to the Dove, Wortwell, in the meadows by the roadside, they came upon eleven or more human skeletons, close together, but in every direction. Nothing that I could learn was found with them, but a rude looking weapon, much resembling an old billhook or butcher's cleaver, very much corroded; this I secured with one of the skulls in a very good state of preservation and might, had the workman been careful, been taken out quite entire. The opinion of the people on the spot, is, that an engagement or rising took place there at some remote period. Can any of your correspondents say to what circumstance, whether war, rebellion, or pestilence, this interment may be referable?

There are two other remains of antiquity in this parish and in Denton adjoining, that appear to have been but little noticed, but are now talked of. A tumulus was opened just below Alburgh church, and human bones found there a few years since; and the Castle hill in Darrow Wood, Denton, consisting of considerable earth works (slightly alluded to by Mr. Rix and the Hon. Mr. Chester) being concealed from public view, is but little thought of or known in the neighbourhood; the present proprietor is breaking up the woods, and it is possible, the whole will soon disappear.—R. HEMPSTALL.

QUERIES.

ESSEX QUERIES.

Borough English.—What are the names of the eight manors in which this custom still prevails; and do they differ in any of them; for although the custom is strictly confined to the youngest son or his lineal representative, it is sometimes varied by *special* custom; in some manors the descent extending to the youngest daughter, in others to the youngest collateral heir? (See Mr. Corner's paper on *Borough English*, in co. Suss. in Suss. Arch. Collec., vol. iii).

Church Chase.—What is it?

Greening Pits.—Is the Colchester oyster-greening now in disuse?—R. S. CHARNOCK, *Gray's Inn*.

Chartulary of Buttley Priory.—I am anxious to learn where is now the Chartulary of Buttley Priory:—a MS. of the years 1509 to 1536. Sir Thos. Phillips does not say into whose hands it passed from those of Le Neve and of Ives. It is not in the Bodleian nor in the British Museum, where I was advised to enquire of you.—A. T. P.

Surnames.—Would alphabetically arranged lists of surnames from the earliest periods of our smaller country parish registers, arranged in half centuries, be admitted into the *East Anglian*, as tending to popularize the work among the country families and clergy, by making it somewhat of a genealogical guide.—A. T. P.

[They will be very acceptable.—EDIT.]

Terry Family.—In the chancel of St. John's church, Maddermarket, Norwich, is a well-executed brass of curious design, to the memory of John Terry, merchant, who died Jan. 1st, 1524. A quaint metrical inscription states that he had been Mayor and Alderman, and that he left £200 "among the cytizens in lonne for eye to remayne therwyth for a tyme to easse ther nede and payne. And over that eel. to purchase londe or fee, to comfort and relieve por folkk at necessyte." His wife's christian name was 'Lettise,' and by her he had two sons and two daughters. I should be glad to learn something more of his family, and especially to ascertain whether he was an ancestor of Richard Terry, born 1563, rector of Saham, Norfolk, from 1604 to 1626, who left property to the value of £200 to his successors in the rectory, augmented the free school with £10 per annum, and made other benefactions to the parish. His arms were: Sable a fess Or, between three swans Argent. Motto: "Uni viros una beans."—F. S. GROWSE.

Jilly-hooting (p. 76.)—May not this word be a corruption of "jilting"?—R. S. CHARNOCK.

ERRATA.

P. 63, l. 8, for *Trampoline* read *Frampole*; p. 63, l. 9, for *Peny* read *Penny*; p. 68, l. 9 from bottom, for *Little Walton* read *Little Melton*; p. 71, l. 2 from bottom, for *Ab-* *breivation* read *Anglo Saxon*.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. 8.]

OCTOBER, 1860.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTES.

THE DUTCH CHURCH, NORWICH.

The short and erroneous description of this edifice given in Blomefield, has already been pointed out by Mr. Harrod, in his *Castles and Convents of Norfolk*, p. 71 et seq. But it was of course no part of Mr Harrod's design to describe minutely its present condition. It was originally the choir of the conventual church of Black Friars; and is 100 feet long and 32 feet wide, without aisles or clerestory. The modern roof has a few pieces of carving about it, some of which appear to represent St. Matthew, and probably preserved from the old one. All the old fittings are gone, including the pulpit, which, though called by Mr. Harrod "Jacobean," is usually assigned to the 15th century, from the "linen pattern" which it bears. When the desk was removed, during the late repairs, this pulpit was found to stand on a pedestal in an advanced stage of decay. Out of the ten windows by which the church was originally lighted, one, on the north side, has lately been restored by the members of the "Free Christian Church" (who now use the building); and another, on the same side, still remains blocked up, in consequence of a house being built against it. The great east window (of seven lights) has been re-glazed with lozenge-shaped panes, instead of the unsightly squares with which it was previously filled. The west wall of the church was much injured by the fall of the tower in 1712, and was re-built the following year. It bears this inscription, which is curtailed by Blomefield:—

Paries hic Occidentalis &
 Pars Tecti subito
 Turris elegantissimæ lapsu
 Demolita VIto IXbrix
 Anno 1712^{mo} reædificata
 Sunt Tempore Majoratûs
 NICHOLAI HELWYS
 Armigeri, Anno 1713^{mo}.

On the north wall is a large mural monument, which (with all others in this church) is omitted by Blomefield. It commemorates a John Ellison, who was minister of the Dutch in Norwich, from 1603 till 1639.* This monument is surmounted by a cherub, and a plain shield below. In the centre is a large brass plate, with the following inscription (as far as I am able to decipher it):—

Epitaphium

JOHANNIS ELISON,
 circiter xxxvi annos Ecclesiæ Nordovico-Belgicæ
 Pastoris Fidelissimi.

Nati xi Aprilis anno MDLXXXI, Denati XIX Augusti, anno MDCXXXIX.

Cuius adorandum docuit Facundia christum
 Et pia dexteritas pandit ad astra viam.
 Hic jacet exanimis tacet heu mellita sonora
 Linguaq: sed posthac non habitura parem.

[Here follow two Dutch couplets, but the characters are to me wholly unintelligible, however, what appears to be a translation comes next.]

That worthy Elison whose holy life and preaching
 Did equally advance with both his Dutch Flock teaching,
 Lies here in dust dissolv'd, whose loud sweete voice no moore
 In this church sounds, but now sings in that heavenly chore.

[Eight lines of Dutch conclude the epitaph.]

Impensis Johannis Elison filij
 Natu maximi, mercatoris
 Amstelodamensis.

This brass bears the engraver's name, but it is almost illegible. That he was a Dutchman, the mistake in spelling the word "moore," sufficiently testifies. It would be very desirable to have the Dutch characters on this monument explained; possibly some of your Norwich friends may be able to do so.† The last words of the inscription show that this memorial was erected by the eldest son of the deceased. He was succeeded in his "pastorall office" by a younger son Theophilus, who, like his father, was the Dutch minister in Norwich for 36 years (1640-1676), and to whom there remained a small brass on a stone in the church.

Here lyeth the body of Mr. Theophilvs
 Ellison, who having bin borne in this
 Citty anno 1609, after succeeded his
 Father in the Pastorall office to the
 Dvtch congregation, wherein as his fat-
 her before him, hee faithfvly served
 God 36 years, and died Jvne 1th 1676.
 Doe not beleeve that Ellison is dead,
 His dvst lyes here, his sovl to heaven is fled.

* A portrait of this gentleman and also one of his wife—by Rembrandt—was in 1829, in the possession of Henry Colby, Esq., of Yarmouth, and is now I believe, at Gt. Ellingham, in Norfolk, in the collection of another member of the Colby family.

† I am acquainted with but one other Dutch inscription in Norwich, which is on an old stone

in St. Michael Coslany. I remember seeing this small stone during the late repairs in the church, but cannot say whether it was preserved. All I recollect is, that Blomefield had erred in his copy of the inscription, which was quite as unintelligible to a Dutchman of the present day, as it was to me.

This, as well as the preceding, appears to have been executed by a foreigner, from the singular error in the date *JUNE 1TH*. The present congregation, having thought fit to board the floor of the church, caused this brass to be taken up and re-fixed immediately over its original position. There are some dozen stones therefore now covered, which, as they commemorate families no longer existing in Norwich, may as well be preserved for the benefit of posterity. On a broken slab near the vestry door is an elegant Latin inscription, to the memory of the Rev. Edward Crane, also a minister of this congregation.

H. S. E.
Vir Eximius
EDWARDUS CRANE
Apud
Ecclesiam Presbyterianam
(necnon & Belgicam)
Norwicensem.
Non Scholasticæ atq: Hodiernæ
Sed Primitivæ Religionis Christianæ
Et gravis & elegans
Prædicator
Pastorisque officio benè functus
Qui
Ob ingenij Acumen & Judicij vim
Cum Integerrima Pietate Morumq: probitate junctâ
Cæterisq: vitæ Socialis virtutibus adornata
Omnibus Sibi notis Amatus vixit,
Omnibusq: non minus defletus obiit
Præmaturo Eheu ! Fato.
Exinde autem Discimus
Non tanti vitam œstimare ob Dierum Longitudinem
Quanti ob officia versus Deum atq: Homines
Ritè peracta.
Obijt 18 Augusti, Anno Domini 1749,
Ætatis suæ 28
Also of Mary his affectionate wife,
Who died Jany. (19th, 1782, Aged 61 years.)

The lower part of the stone was hidden by a seat, but the inscription is finished from the register.

In the porch is a defaced slab, and under a seat is this inscription :—

Vincent de Cleve, Died 15th of May, 1788, Aged 61.

The following are above the steps :—

1. Adrian de Cleve, died January 22nd, 1842, aged 76 years.
2. In memory of JOHN ATHOW, who died Oct. 9th, 1822, aged 80. Also of Deborah his wife (Daughter of Adrian de Cleve), who died Sept. 6th, 1808, Aged 61.
3. Adrian de Cleve, died March 28th, 1785, aged 80 years. Also Judith his wife, died Dec 5th, 1790, aged 88 years.
4. In memory of John Smith, who died 3d of Decbr., 1779, aged 72 years. Also Mary his wife, who died 11th of Sepbr., 1815, aged 85 years.
6. Alice White, their Daughter, died April 5th, 1847, aged 89 years.

On stones below the steps :—

1. Catherine de Cleve, died Decr. 7th, 1785, aged 63 years.
2. Here lieth the body of Nicholas Boltz, who died Janry. 13th, 1782, aged 69 years. Also M. M. Boltz, his wife, who died Jaury. 23d, 1791, aged 77 years.

3. Here resteth the body of Mary Prime, daughter of Peter and Mary Prime, who departed this life July 20th, 1677, aged 1.. (covered).

4. In memory of James de Boltz, died June 14th, 1849, aged 72 years.

There are two stones so much obliterated that I give the register with them :—

1. *Stone*.—In memory of...the wife of...ob Boltz, who died Decr. 12, 17....

Register. Mary ye wife of Jacob Boltz, was buried Dec. ye 15th, 1796, aged 46 years.

2. *Stone*.—.....memory of.....wife of..... Boltz.....18....
..... of their children.

Register.—Martha ye wife of John Boltz, buried July ye 29, 1802, aged 58.

Below is this :—

Also of Jacob Boltz, many years clerk of the Dutch congregation, who died Decr 7th, 1817, aged 66 years.

In the altar rails a modern stone has :—

In memory of Margaret, wife of Wm. White, died May 16th, 1841, aged 45 years*
Three of their children.

A diamond-shaped stone :—

T. A. C. White, died Oct. 30, 1850, aged 7 years.

There is a large stone near the altar-steps, having had effigies of a man and his wife, with two sons and one daughter below, and two shields above. I am told the brasses remained till the commencement of the present century. All I can learn from the matrices is that the man was in armour, and that the lady was represented with the “butterfly” head-dress.

The Dutch congregation possess several curious old Dutch books, which are kept with the registers, &c., in the vestry chest (vide my note in vol. iv. of new series of *Notes and Queries*; and *Burn's History of Protestant Refugees*).

They have also four small silver cups, inscribed :—

“TE GIF OF MR. RICHARD BROW'E OF HEIGHAM.”

The bell in the turret, between the church and St. Andrew's hall, appears to have been one which escaped injury from the fall of the old tower. It is inscribed in late Longobardic capitals.—“† Ista campana facta e'. i'. honore Sci Andree Ap'li” (the last *l* is inverted).

Should you think fit to insert the above memoranda, I think every inscription in the church will be on record. I should not feel justified in occupying so much space in your valuable periodical, if these inscriptions were uncovered; but they are not, and—from the dampness of the church, and the inferior quality of the stones—I venture to say that, in thirty or forty years, they will become completely illegible.—THOMAS R. TALLACK.

BOROUGH ENGLISH IN ESSEX.

The following are some of the manors in this county in which the custom of Borough English, or descent to the youngest son, prevails. I should be glad of any particulars of the variation of the custom in any of these

manors, whether the custom extends to collateral heirs and to females, what is the custom as to dower, heriots, &c., as my notes are deficient on these points. I add, however, the authority in each case for the existence of the custom in each respective manor.

Manor of Alresford—Authority—S. Turner, Esq., of Colchester (Steward), in a letter to J. D. Norwood, Esq., of Ashford, Kent.

Manor of Boxted Hall.—Robinson's Gavelkind, 3rd ed., p. 392, n. (a.)

Manor of South Bersted.—Edwards *v.* Hammond, 3 Levinz, 132; 1 Scriven Cop., 2nd ed., p. 204.

Manor of Dedham Hall.—Mr. Turner, *ut sup.*

Manors of Old Hall and New Hall, in Beaumont.—J. S. Taylor, Esq., of Guy's Hospital, and Court Rolls there.

Manor and Town of Maldon.—William's Blackstone, vol. ii., p. 36, n.; Blount's Tenures by Beckwith, p. 440; Lewis's Topogl. Dictionary.

Manor of Wivenhoe.—Mr. Turner *ut supra.*

Manor of Woodford (St. Mary).—In this Manor the custom extends to the youngest brother. Lysons's Environs of London, vol. iv., p. 274; Lewis's Topol. Dictionary.

Manor of Wikes or Park Hall in Wix.—Messrs. Winter, Williams, and Co., Stewards. Wrabness.—*Ibid.*

Wal hamstow, Toney, and High Hall, in Walthamstow,—A. Walford, Esq., Depy. Steward.

Doubtless there are other manors in this county wherein the custom is that copyholds descend to the youngest son; and if any of your readers know of such instances, I trust that they will become correspondents, and communicate their information through the useful pages of the *East Anglian*.—GEO. R. CORNER.

FINCHAM—TEY—TILNEY.

I find in several Tilney pedigrees that Sir Philip Tilney, of Shelley, is said to marry (1) Margaret Brewes; (2) Jane, daughter of *Thomas* Tey, of Essex, who afterwards married Lionel Talmash; and (3) Elizabeth, daughter of Jeffery of Stanfield, co. Suffolk.

Here it is plain that Jane must have been the third wife if she married Talmash afterwards. In an old MS. collection of Pedigrees, however, which I have lately seen, Lionel son of John Talmash is said to marry (1) Edith, daughter of Joice, of Helmingham; and (2) Elizabeth, daughter of Jeffery, and widow of Sir Philip Tilney.

In the Tey pedigrees in the British Museum, I do not find the marriage of Jane Tey. I have however, before me, the marriage settlement of John Fincham, of Fincham, with Jane, daughter of *John* Tey, deceased, dated 16th July, 22 Edward the Fourth, to which her mother, Margaret Tey, of Birch, co. Essex, widow, is a party.

Again Thomas Fincham, fellow of King's Hall, Cambridge, and of Hockwold, co. Norfolk, by his will, proved 15th Feb., 1517, devises lands to "John Fincham, son and heir of my cousin John Fincham, late deceased, of Fincham while he lived, natural son * of my lady Tilney."

* Natural son did not mean formerly, as now, an illegitimate son.

I think this will clear the contradictory statements first given, and that the Tilney pedigree should stand thus:—

Jane daughter of *John* Tey, = Sir Philip Tilney of Shelley, = Margaret Brewse. First wife. by Margaret his wife; and Knt., ob. 26 Henry the relict of John Fincham, of Eighth.

Fincham. Second wife.

||
Elizabeth, daughter of Jeffrey. Third wife.
Re-married with Lionel Talmash.

The Fincham pedigree stands thus:—

John Fincham, of Fincham, Esq., died 30th April, 1499. Jane, daughter of *John* Tey, marriage settlement dated 16th July, 1482, 22 Edward IV.; re-married with Sir Philip Tilney, Kt., whose wife she was in 1517.

John Fincham, son and heir, devisee under the will of Thomas Fincham, of Hockwold, dated and proved in 1517.

Jane was executrix to the will of her husband, John Fincham, together with Sir Henry Tey, Kt., and others, executors. This seems to point out the branch of the Tey family to which she belonged. In Harl. MSS., 1541, fo. 46, I find—

John Tey of Brightwell hall, co. Suffolk, Esq., son of John Tey, of=Layer de la Hay, co. Essex.

John Tey of Brightwell, son and heir.=

John Tey of Brightwell.=

Sir Henry Tey, Kt., son and heir. Probably the brother of Jane.

I would now wish to put a query, which I shall be glad if any of the correspondents of *East Anglian Notes and Queries*, will answer. Who was the father of Thomas Fincham of Hockwold? Though he calls John Fincham of Fincham, and his brother† John Fincham of Outwell, his cousins, I have not been able to identify him; the word cousin not being always taken in the sense now generally used.

Stow, June 16th.

G. H. D.

STONE COFFINS.

In p. 52, H. W. Sass starts two speculative inquiries. He wishes to know 1st, whether stone coffins were kept ready made, and by whom? This question can be answered only by conjectures. It is very possible that the same Mediæval Society of masons which built cathedrals, furnished also coffins; but though possible, not probable, that they kept them ready made. The number required would be only few, and at times far between each other, according as any spiritual or temporal lord happened to die; neither would it take long (many hands make light work), for a society of workmen to hew out a coffin from the blocks of stone which they might have kept always in readiness for this purpose. Moreover the corpse might, for a time, have been kept (perhaps lying in state), deposited in another coffin, to be afterwards consigned to its last resting place, in-

+ Two brothers with the same christian name.

cased in stone. A circumstance that came within my own observation bears me out, in some measure, in this supposition. At the beginning of this century, in the extreme east end of the Abbey church, at Sherborne (I quote from the notes of a local antiquary then living there), the workmen in digging a vault struck upon a stone coffin, evidently very antient. It clearly had never been moved since its first interment. The coffin was of Ham hill stone, hollowed out so as to receive the body; length internally, five feet ten inches, including the circular aperture for the head; depth, ten inches; breadth at the breast, one foot eight inches. At Ham hill (ten miles from Sherborne), quarries of freestone have existed for ages, and no doubt a little band of masons (as they do now), have always lived on the spot, to prepare blocks (ready excavated), for whatever religious works they might be ordered; and consequently on the death of any dignitary in the abbey at Sherborne, the monks would naturally send to Ham hill for a stone coffin. Another stone coffin was, by accident also, discovered in a chapel on the south side of the abbey church. This appeared to have been made, and placed under the floor, to receive a wooden coffin. Here, then, might have been a spare coffin kept in reserve, for any contingency; or, it might have been an old coffin, from which the decayed skeleton had been removed into the charnel house. This, then, may somewhat explain the second question—whether empty stone coffins, often found in the neighbourhood of churches and cathedrals, had ever been tenanted, or whether desecration accounts for no bones being found within them?

Empty coffins found in the neighbourhood of churches, were most probably removed from their original positions, on repairs or improvements being made, and became untenanted at their removal; probably the decayed bones found in them, crumbled into dust on being exposed to the air. This dust would naturally be put back into the vault, while the empty coffin would be kept as a curious relic above ground. Briton says—“stone coffins were commonly sunk in the ground up to their lids, on which were inscribed the names and titles of the persons they contained, and no other ornament than a cross or pastoral staff.” Many years ago, I myself saw a good example of this kind at Christchurch, in Hampshire. Does Briton’s statement resolve the question—whether the effigy or cope stone, ever formed the lid of the coffin? At any rate these were the oldest Christian stone coffins.

Hutchins says in his account of Sherbourne:—“In digging the vault for the late Earl of Bristol, four stone coffins were found covered with flat stones, in which the bodies appeared entire, but soon mouldered away when exposed to the air. Two of them, with the remains of the four bodies, were re-interred under the vault; the other two coffins still remain in the chapel where Horsey’s monument is. The stones that covered them were used for the pavement of that chapel. It is probable that some of the Abbots were interred in them.” Were not these flat stones the lids of the coffins? At any rate the second question—“whether empty stone coffins often found in churches, had ever been tenanted, &c.”—is clearly answered from these records.

COATS OF ARMS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.—DUNMOW HUNDRED, NO. 1.

Great Dunmow.—Chancel. On a mural tablet for Sir John Swynnerton Dyer, late of Newton hall, Bart., who died 17 May, 1701.—Quarterly, 1 and 4 Or, a chief indented Gules, 2 and 3 Argent within a border engrailed Gules, a cross patee fleury. Crest—out of a ducal coronet Or, a goat's head Sable; underneath Dyer only, with escocheon of pretence defaced. Grave stone—*Dyer* quarterly, as above, impaling a chevron between 3 fleur de lis, for Ann, wife of Sir Swynnerton Dyer, Bart., who died 21st August, 1714.

Mural Tablet.—Wm. Beaumont, Esq., son of Sir Thomas Beaumont, Bart., died 31st March, 1718: Jane his wife, died 22nd June, 1719. Arms—*Beaumont* impaling *Beaumont*.

Mural Tablet—Sir George Beaumont, Bart., died Feb. 4, 1762, aged 36; Dame Rachel, his wife, died May 5, 1814, aged 96. *Beaumont*, impaling Argent, 2 bars Sa., in chief 3 lions rampant, *Howland*.

Mural Tablet—Rev. John Mangey, 28 years vicar of this parish, died Nov. 1, 1782, aged 55. Argent, a chevron Vair, on a chief Gules, 2 mullets of the field, impaling Azure, a tortoise Argent.

Hatchments.—1. *Beaumont*, Bart., impaling *Howland*, as on mural tablet, for Sir George Beaumont, who died Feb. 4, 1762. Crest—on a chapeau Az., semée of fleur de lis and turned up Ermine, a lion passant Or.

II. Hatchment for Sir George Beaumont, who died Feb., 1827, with quarterings.—1, *Beaumont*. 2, Azure, 3 garbs Or. 3, Gules, 7 mascles conjoined Or, 4, 2, 1. 4, Gules, a cinquefoil Ermine. 5, Azure, a lion rampant Argent, crowned Or. 6, Argent, an inescoscheon within a border flory counterflory Gules. 7, Azure, 3 garbs Or. 8, Gules, a lion rampant Vairy. 9, Azure, a fesse Argent, between three cinquefoils Or, impaling Argent, a chevron Sable, between three mullets Gules. *Willes*.

Crests.—1, on a chapeau Azure, semée of fleur de lis and turned up Ermine, a lion passant Or. 2, an elephant Argent, bearing a tower Or.

III. In Transept—small and square in frame—for Mary, daughter of John Wiseman, wife of Thomas Cullum, who died 31st August, 1660. Az., a chevron Ermine between three pelicans, *Cullum*, impaling, quarterly 1 and 4, Sable, a chevron between three cronels Argent, *Wiseman*. 2, Argent, ten torteauxs, 4, 3, 2, and 1, within a border Sable. 3, Argent, a cross Gules, between four birds.

IV. Circular in gilt frame—Jenour, Bart., and 19 quarterings. 1, Azure, a cross patonce, between four fleur de lis Or—*Jenour*. 2, Sable, a fesse between three saltiers coupé, Or. 3, Gules, three lions rampant, Or. 5, Argent, a chief Vair Or and Gules, over all a label Sa. 5, Argent, ten torteauxs, 4, 3, 2, and 1, in chief a label of five points Azure. 6, Argent, a fesse Vair Or and Gules between three water bougets Sa. 7, Argent, a chief Azure, over all, a bend Gules, three plates. 8, Azure, a cross flory Or. 9, Azure, a lion rampant Argent. 10, Gules, two lions passant regardant Argent. 11, Gules, a bend Sa. . . . 12, Azure, three lions passant Argent. 13, Or, a lion rampant Sable. 14, Or, two lions passant Azure. 15, Argent, a cross flory Azure. 16, Argent, a bend Sable, over all a label of five points. . . . 17, Gules, a lion rampant Or. 18, Azure, three garbs

Gules. 19, Azure, a wolf's head erased Argent. 20, Gules, three escocheons Argent.

V. For Ann, wife of Sir John Henniker, Bart., and eldest daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Major, Bart., died 18th July, 1792. Or, on a chevron Gules, between three crescents Azure, as many estoiles Argent, *Henniker*; escocheon of pretence Azure, three corinthian columns 2 and 1, top of each surmounted with a ball Or, *Major*.

VI. Sir John Henniker, Bart., first Lord Henniker, died 18th April, 1803. Quarterly, 1 and 4 *Henniker*; 2 and 3 *Major*; escocheon of pretence *Major*.

VII. Major General the Hon. Sir Brydges Henniker, Bart., third lord; John, first Lord created Bart., 1813, died 1816. *Henniker* quartering *Major*, escocheon of pretence *Press*.

VIII. The widow of Major General the Hon. Sir Brydges Henniker, Bart., in a lozenge *Henniker* and *Major* quarterly, escocheon of pretence lozengy, Argent and Gules, on a chief Or, a rose Gules, between two escalop shells Sable, *Press*.

IX. Sir Frederick Henniker, Bart., son of the last named, died unmarried, August, 1825, *Henniker* and *Major* quarterly.

X. Sir Augustus Henniker, Bart., next brother of Sir Frederick, died 1849, *Henniker* and *Major* quarterly. First wife, quarterly 1 and 4, Or, a fesse checky Argent and Sable, *Stuart*; 2, Argent, a lymphal Sable; 3 quarterly 1 and 4 Argent, a lion rampant Gules; 2nd and 3rd Argent, an eagle displayed Gules. Second wife, *Henniker* and *Major* quarterly.

XI. Gules, on a chevron between three demi-lions erased Or, three sickles Sable, *Pepper*; impaling Ermine, a saltire Gules, *Fitzgerald*.

XII. *Pepper* as above quartering *Fitzgerald* and impaling 1 and 4 Azure, a cross potent rebated. 2 and 3 Argent, in base on a mount Vert three trees, in chief a gem ring Gules, studded Or.

XIII. In a lozenge—*Fitzgerald*—escocheon of pretence, Gules, 2 swords in saltire between three roses Argent, in base two eagles legs erased Or.

In the transept window may still be seen among some fragments of stained glass, the coat of *Bourchier*, Argent, a cross Gules between four water bougets Sable; and over the west doorway a row of 13 quaterfoiled circles, each containing a shield. Most of these are now, however, utterly defaced, and only two can be seen with any degree of perfectness, viz. —*Bourchier*, as in the transept window, with an annulet for difference; and a cross quarterly between four escalop shells.

June 4, 1860.

F. G. W.

POSIES, &c., ON RINGS (p. 61.)

See paper on *Ancient and Medieval Finger Rings discovered in the County of Essex*, by the Rt. Hon. Lord Braybrooke, in vol. ii. part i. of the *Transactions of the Essex Archæological Society*; also the Descriptive Catalogue of the fine collection of rings in his lordship's possession.—K.

At the meeting of the Society of Antiquaries on March 22, 1860, the Rev. T. Jones exhibited a hooped ring, found at Markland, near Lynn, on which is engraved the legend "UN SAUNZ MUER."

HARE FAMILY (p. 79).

Richard Hare (son of John Hare, mercer, of London), is described as citizen and mercer of London : he died 5th Oct., 1575, leaving a wife and three children, namely Ralph, Richard, and Margaret. Sir Ralph Hare, K.B., was of Stow Bardolph ; and Richard was *probably* the person named by your correspondent K. I have hitherto found no account of him, except that he is named in the will of his uncle, Ralph Hare, Benchet of the Inner Temple, as " my unfortunate nephew Richard Hare," and to whom his uncle left an annuity of £20. Of the marriage with a daughter of Edwards of Arlsey, or of Samuel Hare, I have no account.

Could K., or any other of your correspondents furnish the full inscriptions referred to, or give an account of the said Richard and Samuel Hare ? if so, I shall be glad to have the information.

Stow Bardolph, Downham, Norfolk.

G. H. DASHWOOD.

 MASTER RICHARD COPPYNGE, OF BROCKLEY.

At the late visit of the Suffolk Archæological Institute, to Brockley church, the Rev. Henry Creed called attention to the name of Master Richard Coppinge, on the base of the church tower, but gave no information about this personage. It may be of interest to him and the other visitors on that interesting day, to note that on the table of the drawing room, at Somerton hall, where the Institute met with good old English hospitality from J. E. Hale, Esq., were a number of early Court Rolls of the manor of Brockley hall, sent for inspection by F. C. Brooke, Esq., of Ufford, the present lord of the manor; and that on taking up a roll of the reign of Henry the Seventh, the name of Richard Coppinge occurred; and a cursory examination of the later rolls, down to the time of James the First, shewed that the family continued to be connected with Brockley till that date. Where can I see a pedigree of this old Suffolk race? And what is the meaning of the name?—S.

 FRESCO DISCOVERED AT ELSING, NORFOLK.

In the early part of this year, 1860, my attention was called to a fresco series of paintings on the south-eastern church wall at Elsing, Norfolk. As yet, no opportunity has occurred to bring the subject prominently before the N. and N. Archæological Society, therefore, if you will allow their introduction in your East Anglian Journal, a step towards some record will have been taken ere the Rector, the Rev. J. J. C. Valpy, order their re-covering by plaister, as the designs are too rough and mutilated to remain with benefit.

The 1st of the series your correspondent did not see, but the subject treated of relates to John the Baptist, and he had the description from the clergyman. It consisted of Herodias dancing before Herod; her attitude was rollicking and bent to the ground, so that her auburn hair touched the very ground. In the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th of the series, the writer made a tracing of the designs, which have been thus secured.

Tab. II. denoted John the Baptist preaching before Herod and Herodias, in the characteristic costume of the age. She has pointed heater-shaped shoes. Herod's figure is marked by solerets of a puce diaper; slight indications of a toga, and of braced or ribbed braccie. He seems to rest on one foot, a posture seen on antique gems. But John has a vestment of blue, he has rough hair inclined to red, and coarse feet; no zone visible, or in dignity does the figure approach that found at Witton, and publish'd by Mr. Minns, in *N. and N. A. Journal* last year.

Tab. III. In the female (Herodias) the same form of shoes and slim figure as in the former, but little is perceptible of the form, except the lower part of the dress and feet, shoes pointed also. The soldier objective only through his trunk or body, has a jupon fringed at bottom, indicative of the time of the Edwards. John is coming from the prison in supplicating posture, color of hair and costume according with Tab. II. There is a portcullis to the prison gate, with iron teeth, and tracings of Early English ecclesiastic architecture.

Tab. IV, is most perfect. It represents the dire attack on John whilst emanating from the prison passage; the centurion or soldier seizes John by the hair to pull him down on the block at his feet, habited as guards would be with jupon, belt, and soleret very long and peaked. The next figure thereon is the Decapitator, accoutred with helmet and plume, jupon, belt, soleret and diaper colour, as the preceding. The massy sword, scimitar shape, is ready for the blow, and small annulated braces of metal appear more than half way up. Is this to secure a more powerful effect; or through its length for a hand grasp?—Thus far of the description which requires illustration, not here admissable or attainable.

My own inferences are—(1) they were designs of the 14th century, and given in honor of part of the church dedicated to St. John the Baptist; and (2) that the artists were itinerant, and men who had no recourse to the western world's observances of St. John the Baptist—the girdle being concealed by the garments, if ever put there, but the camel's raiment is visible. There is no nimbus or agnus dei, no severe ecclesiastical outline, but simply a rough and not imposing draft. The enquiry should be where and when was the dedication of this part of the building to St. John the Baptist, for doubtless the designs are nearly coeval to such a purpose. I could trouble you with the comparison of the early designs in stone, &c., of St. John, in the continental churches, where the precursor of our Saviour was so honored by a nimbus and agnus dei within a shield, but think I must already have trespassed sufficiently on your journal.—S. SOTHERN, *Norwich*.

STRANGERS IN NORWICH (p. 60).

A few years since I made some notes of matters connected with Norwich; and among them I find is a reference to a letter of Bp. Parkhurst, of Norwich, for one church for the Strangers in that City, preserved in the Library of Bennet College, Cambridge. I have no means of procuring a copy of it, but if any of your Cambridge correspondents would send you a copy, it would form an acceptable pendant to what has already appeared.—NORWICENSIS.

DR. TRUMBULL.

In the memoir of Dr. Trumbull, in Pigot's *History of Hadleigh*, mention is made of the Doctor's "tender grief" for the loss of his wife Anna, in 1682, but no notice is taken of his second marriage with Elizabeth, youngest daughter of James Calthorp, Esq., of Ampton, ancestor of the present Lord Calthorpe, and that the "sad fatality of his life" attended him also in this instance; as we gather from the following inscription on a black marble slab within the altar rails of Ampton church:—

"To the Memory of Elizabeth, wife of Charles Trumbull, L.L.D., Rector of Hadleigh, and youngest daughter of James Calthorpe, Esq., of Ampton. She died June 11th, 1686, and Charles their son died 12th of July following."

ANIMALS AT THE FEET OF EFFIGIES (p. 64).

In Bennett's *History of Tewkesbury*, p. 160, is this note:—

Lions at the feet of effigies are explained by several writers as emblems of vigilance and courage; but Mr. Gough doubts the etymology, and thinks the practice was derived from an allusion to the words in Psalm xci. 13. "Thou shalt tread upon the lion and the adder; and the young lion and the dragon shalt thou trample under foot."—Dogs on monuments are thought by some to have been chosen on account of their reputation for watchfulness and fidelity. Mr. Gough supposes that, when at the feet of ladies, they may allude to their favourite lap dogs; and adds, "that knights and nobles may have them at their feet as the companions of their sports, or as symbols of their rank."

Henry Curtis, Vicar of Martham, Norfolk (p. 24).—Was instituted on the 19th of April, 1683.—J. L'ESTRANGE.

QUERIES.

Brasses in East Anglia.—Where can I refer to the most extended list or lists of Brasses remaining, or formerly existing, in the churches of all, or either of the counties comprised within the sphere of your inquiries?—L.

Querns.—In the will of Alice Pechye, of Soham, 1525, the testatrix directs that her "querne shalbe common to euerie poore man who hath neede and helpinge to the reparacyon of the same."—(Reg. Wills, Bury, Lib. Brydone, fol. 310.) Can any of your readers give any explanation of this item; or supply any further information about Querns?—BURIENSIS.

Yawl.—What is the origin of this word, applied to a particular kind of boat on the coast of East Anglia?—L.

Ton and Tun.—What is the difference between the terminations *Ton* and *Tun* in names of places?—L.

Picture of King Edmund.—In the will of Thomas Bright, of Bury St. Edmund's, proved 1711, the testator bequeaths his "picture of King Edmund to the town of Bury St. Edmund's, to be hung up in the chamber where his grandfather, Mr. Thomas Bright, was." The portrait of Thomas Bright, one of the great benefactors of that town, may still be seen in the Council Chamber; but I looked in vain for the "picture of King Edmund." Is any thing known of it?—S.

ERRATA.

P. 84, line 6 from top, for *Himes* read *Huius*; pp. 87—90 should be 85—88.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. 9.]

JANUARY, 1861.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTES.

HARE FAMILY (p. 100).

The arms and inscriptions in memory of the Hare family, which were in the chancel of Leigh church, Essex, prior to the year 1837 (about the year when the parish iconoclasts commenced the work of destruction and removal), are as follow:—

1. Lozenge shield—Gules two bars, a chief indented Or.

Near this place lyeth the body of Jane, fourth daughter of Samuel Hare, Esq., and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Richard Edwards of Arlesy, in the county of Bedford, Esq. She died 12 Feb., 1669, aged 8 months.

2. Heart-shaped shield—Gules two bars, a chief indented Or, charged with a mullet Sa., for difference, impaling Edwards, per bend sinister Sable and Erm. a lion rampant Or.

Catherine Hare, second daughter of Richard Edwards of Arlesy, county of Bedford, Esq., and wife of Richard Hare, citizen and mercer of London, who dedicated this to her memory. She departed this life June 5, 1668.

The parish register, which came down to about twenty years later, is lost or destroyed, though it is said to have been extant within living memory. Only one entry of the burial of one of the family occurs in the succeeding volume, viz.:—"Samuel Hare, Esq., buried in the chancel, Sep. 29, 1702." There is no sepulchral monument to his memory.

Morant, in his *History of Essex*, sub. Wallasea Island (which lies in the mouth of the river Crouch), mentions "Ringwood marsh, the property of the heirs of the late justice Hare, of Lee." Who those heirs were I am unable to say, nor can I supply any further information about the family. Samuel Hare is, I presume, the justice Hare referred to, and was most probably brother to Richard.—K.

FEMALE PARISH APPRENTICES.

The custom of binding poor girls apprentice, by the churchwardens and overseers of parishes, to learn the "art of housewifery," which is now fallen into disuse, appears at one time to have been practised to a considerable extent, particularly in agricultural districts, and farmers were often supplied in this way with maid-servants as well as men-servants, or, as they were then called, "town girls" and "town boys." A curious Indenture in my possession records the apprenticeship of one of these "town girls," in the following terms:—

"This Indenture made the tenth day of July, in the twelfth year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Anne, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Queen, defender of the faith, &c., Annoq. Dom. 1713. Witnesseth that William Brampton, Gent., and William Palgrave, Gent., Church-wardens of the parish of Pulham St. Mary Magdelene, in the county of Norf.; and Mr. Robert Moril, and Mr. William Buckenham, Overseers of the poor of the said parish, by and with the consent of her Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the said county, whose names are hereunto subscribed, have put and placed, and by these presents do put and place Sarah Howes, a poor child of the said parish, apprentice to Lawranse Vnderwood, with him to dwell and serve from the day of the date of these presents, until the said apprentice shall accomplish the full age of twenty-one years, according to the statute in that case made and provided: during all which term the said apprentice her said master faithfully shall serve in all lawful businesses, according to her power, wit, and ability; and honestly, orderly, and obediently in all things demean and behave herself towards her said master and all his, during the said term. And the said Lawranse Vnderwood for himself, his executors, and administrators, doth covenant and grant to and with the said Church-wardens and Overseers, and every of them, their and every of their executors and administrators, and their and every of their successors for the time being, by these presents, that the said Sarah Howes, the said apprentice, in the art of housewifery, shall learn and instruct. And shall and will during all the term aforesaid, find, provide, and allow unto the said apprentice, meet, competent, and sufficient meat, drink and apparel, lodging, washing, and all other things necessary and fit for an apprentice. And also shall and will so provide for the apprentice that she be not any way a charge to the said parish, or parishioners of the same; but of and from all charge shall and will save the said parish and parishioners harmless and indemnified during the said term. And at the end of the said term, shall and will make, provide, allow, and deliver unto the said apprentice double apparel of all sorts, good and new, that is to say a good new suit for the holy-days, and another for the working-days. In witness whereof the parties abovesaid to these present indentures, interchangeably have put their hands and seals the day and year above-written."

LAWRANSE  VNDERWOOD.

his marke

L.S.

Sealed and delivered in the presence of

CHRISTIAN WARD.

ELIZABETH PALGRAVE.

We whose names are subscribed, Justices of the Peace of the county aforesaid, do hereby consent to the putting forth of the above said Sarah Howes apprentice, according to the intent and meaning of the indenture abovesaid.

J. MALLOM.

J. SAYER.

--G R, *Pulham, Norfolk.*

A VISITATION OF THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF SUFFOLK.—PART I.

I. *Redgrave S. Mary.*

I. A brass to Ann, daughter of Henry *Bures*, Esq., and wife of Edmund *Butts*, Esq., 1609; two shields.

1. *Butts*, Gules, on a chevron between three stars Or, as many lozenges of the field.

2. *Bures*, Ermine, on a chief indented Sable, two lions rampant Or.

II. On the fine marble altar tomb in the north aisle, with recumbent effigies to Sir Nicholas *Bacon*, Bart., 1616; and Anne, his wife, daughter and co-heiress of Edmund *Butts*, of Thornage, co. Norfolk, Esq.; two shields.

1, quarterly { 1, 4, *Bacon*, Gules, on chief Argent, two mullets Sable, with Ulster.
2, 3, *Quaplod*, barry of six Argent, Azure, over all a bend Gules.

Crest—A boar pass. Ermine.

2, *Butts* impaling *Bures*.

III. On a monument on the south wall of the chancel, to Dorothy, daughter of Sir Nicholas *Bacon*, Bart., who married (1) Sir Bassingbourne *Gawdy*, Bart.; and (2) Philip *Colby*, Esq., 1621, these arms quarterly.

1, 4, a chevron. 2, a lion rampant. 3, on a bend three roundles.

Impaling quarterly { 1, 4, quarterly { 1, 4, a cock and chief.
2, a chevron. 2, 3, a bend.
3, a chief indented.

These arms are much defaced, the charges on them do not appear to have any reference to the names on the monuments.

IV. On a monument to Robert *Bacon*, Esq., son and heir of Sir Robert *Bacon*, Bart., 1652. *Bacon* only, with a file of three points.

V. On a flat stone to Thomas *Burlingham*, M.A., 1686. *Burlingham*, two bendlets.

VI. On a monument to Sir Edmund *Bacon*, Bart., 1685. *Bacon*, with Ulster and *Quaplod* quarterly, impaling *Crane* of Chilton, co. Suffolk, Argent a fess between three crosslets fitchées Gules.

VII. On a flat stone to Samuel *Foster*, D.D., 1680. A tower between three bugle horns strung. Crest—an arm erect, in the hand a bugle horn.

VIII. On the sumptuous monument on the north side of the chancel, to Sir Richard *Holt*, Knight, lord chief justice of England, 1709, these arms: *Holt*, Argent, on a bend engrailed Sable, three fleur de lis of the field, impaling Ermine, on chief Gules, three owls Argent. Crest—an arm erect, vested per pale Argent, Sable, in the hand a pheon Or.

IX. On a flat stone to L'Estrange *Bokenham*, M.A., 1719. Argent, a lion rampant Gules, over all on bend Azure three besants.

X. On a tomb in the churchyard to John *Goate*, gent., 1736. Fretty over all, a lion rampant; impaling *Cullum*, Azure a chevron, Ermine, between three pelicans vulning Or. Crest—a griffin's head erased.

XI. On a tomb in the churchyard to Robert *Symonds*, of Botesdale,

gent., 1760. Sable, a dolphin embowed swallowing a fish Argent, impaling a chevron between three escallops. Crest—a bird.

Atchievements.—1, *Bacon* and *Quaplod* quarterly with Ulster, impaling *Kempe*, Gules, three garbs and border engrailed Or.

2, *Bacon* and *Quaplod* quarterly in a lozenge.

3, *Bacon* and *Quaplod* quarterly with Ulster, impaling *Crane*, as on monument No. VI.

4, *Holt* only, with crest as before.

5, *Holt* impaling Ermine, on chief Gules, three owls Argent, as on monument No. VIII.

6, 7, each *Holt* impaling Azure, a star Or, between three keys erect Argent.

8, *Holt* impaling *Parsons*, Gules, two chevronels Ermine, between three eagles displayed Or.

9, *Holt* impaling Argent two bars, and in chief three mullets Gules.

10, *Wilson*, per pale Argent, Gules, on a chevron engrailed between three wolves heads erased, as many mullets, all counter changed, impaling Argent, a chevron between three escallops Sable.

11, *Wilson* impaling *Surtees*, Ermine, on a canton Gules, an inescutcheon Argent.

In modern stained glass in east window, are these two shields:—

1, *Wilson* impaling *Hele*, Gules, three arrows, points downwards Or, feathered Argent, 2, 1.

2, quarterly $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1, 4, \textit{Blake}, \text{Argent, a fret Gules.} \\ 2, 3, \text{ ——— Gules, three pallets Or, on a chief per pale} \\ \text{Gules and Azure, a chaplet and a demi-lion rampant,} \\ \text{both Or.} \end{array} \right.$

II. *S. Nicholas, Thelnetham.*

On a large monument with busts, in the south aisle, to Henry *Bokenham*, Esq., lord of Thelnetham, and Dorothy his wife, daughter of Guildford *Walsingham*, Esq., 1648. *Bokenham*, Argent, a lion rampant Gules, over all on bend Azure, three besants; impaling *Walsingham*, paly of six Or, Sable, a bend Gules. Crests—1, *Bokenham*, a lion rampant; 2, *Bokenham*, on a mural crown a griffin's head erased, ducally gorged.

III. *S. Mary Hinderclay.*

On a monument, on the north wall of the chancel, to George *Thompson*, M.A., rector 1711, son of Anthony Thompson, of Trumpington, co. Cambs., Esq. Per fess Argent and Sable a fess counter-embattled between three falcons close all counterchanged. Crest—an arm erect, holding a spear.

IV. *S. Mary, Rickingham Superior.*

I. On a flat stone in the chancel, to John *Browne*, gent., 1716. Argent, on a bend Sable, three eagles displayed Or. Crest—a goshawk rising Or.

II. On a tomb in the church yard, to Elizabeth *Laws*, 1727. Or, on a chief Azure, three stars of the field.

III. On a tomb in the church yard, to George *Elmy*, gent., 17.... Ermine, two bars Sable, on each five elm leaves Or.

Wicken Rectory, Bishop Stortford.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTITUTION BOOKS OF THE SEE OF NORWICH.

Permit me to transfer from my note book to the pages of the *East Anglian*, the following extracts from the Institution books of the See of Norwich:—

Hermits at Sudbury.

“A Supplicacon of the Maior and tonsmen of Sudbury to the B. of Norweh, for the Admissiōe of one to be an heremite.

To youre ryght Reuerent lordshepe and faderhod in god. We, John Hunte, Meyr of the toun of Sudbery, Henry, Roberd, John Turnor William Jacob, Robt Morell, William Hereward, Wateer Oldhalle, John Cowelle, John Vyns, John Bakere, and Thomas Prentys, p'sshien's to ye Cherche of seynt Gregory, of ye same toun, in humble wyse comaund vs, as it be falleth vs to your worshepful astate to do. And for as moche as we ben enformed yat on Richard Appelby of Sudbery, conusuant with John Levyngton of the same toun, heremyte, wheche Richard is a man as to oure conscience, knowen a trewe membr of holy cherche, and a gode gostly levere as your meke chid and diocesan at the reu'ence of god, hath be sought vnto youre lordshepe to be admitted in to ye ordere of an heremyte, and ye be youre gracious and sp'uell counsell wuld not admitte hym lesse yanne he wer sekyr to be inh'ited in a solytary place wher vertues myght increce and vices to be exiled. We, consederyng youre sayd pat'nell ordynaunce and his holy desyr saely set as We truste to god it shall eu' in hym bett' and bett' be founde, haue graunted hym be the assent of all the sayd paryssh and cherchereves, to be inh'ited with ye sayd John Levyngton, in his solitarie place and heremytage, wheche yat is maad at the cost of the paryssh, in the Cherche yerd of seynt Gregory, ther to dwellyn to gedyr as long as yey leuen or whiche of them lengest levith. Wherefore oure ryzt reu'ent lord and fader in god, We enterly be seke youre gracious benyngnyte to admitte hym in to that order there to abyde youre bedeman the lordes of the toun, and the parsshians, as we trust to god he will be pseu'aunt, wheche god graunte hym grace to. More over ryzt reu'ent lord and fader in god for as moche as we will yat yis oure lett' and graut be not adnulled, but be vs confermed, we have in wytnesse put to oure seales yoven and g'unt at Sudbery, xxviiij the day of Janyver, Jn the yer of oure lord M^cCCCCXXXIIJ.”—Lib. ix, fo. 112.

The heading “A Supplicacon, &c.,” is in writing of the latter part of the 16th century. As a companion to the above, I transcribe the form of the vow made by a hermit:—

“I, John Fferys, nott maridd, promyt and awowe to god, or lady sent mary, and to all the seynts in heuen, in the p'sence of you reuerend fadre in god, Richard, bisshop of Norwich, the wowe of chastite, after the rule of sent paule the heremite. In the name of the fadre, sone, and holy gost.

JOHN FFERERE.”

“xiiij meij anno dni MIVcIIIJ, in capella de Thorpe.”—Lib xiv, fo. 27 a.

S. Paul the first hermit was born of christian parents, about A.D. 229, and was a native of the Lower Thebais. In his life, written by the great S. Jerome, in 365, it is related that the occasion of his becoming a recluse was the persecution set on foot by Decius, about 250, to avoid which he fled into the wilderness, and advancing farther and farther into the solitudes of the desert, he came upon some caves, supposed to have been the retreat of coiners, in the time of Cleopatra. He lived there about 90 years, and died in 342. Alban Butler—from whose *Lives of the Saints* I have mainly gathered these few particulars—says that a congregation of Hermits, under his name, was instituted at Buda, in the 13th century. His feast was kept on the 15th January.

Memorandum as to the Founding of a Chantry in St. Ann's Chapel, at Walsingham.

“Memorand. that the Prior of Walsinghm is bound to fynd iiij prests to sing every

day iij masses in the Chapell of saint Anne, in Walsingh'm, next vnto o^r Lady Chapell ther. And for every masse feilyng the said Prior doth fforfet to my Lord of Norwich xls, and to John Cursun, gentilman, now founder ther, other xls, And for kepinge of the said masses the said Prior hath and jnioyeth the man' of Ryburgh."—Lib. xiv, fo. 60, q.

This is not dated, but it immediately follows an entry made 10 November, 1513. A note is appended that the Bishop will enquire into the matter at the next visitation.

Clock in the Bishop's Chapel, at Horne.

"Md that the xxij daie of Marche, MCCCCXXJ^o, Willm passheler, of Carleton Rode, p'myseth to make and sett a good and a sufficient klok w^{tin} the Chapell of the Manor of Hoxne, afore the fest of Ester, that shalbe in the yere of o^r lord god MCCCCXXIIJ. And he shall for the same Clok (*sic in orig.*) lijs iiij^d, of the whiche he hathe Receyved vjs viij^d afore hand, in Ernest, and in ptie of payment of the said lijs iiij^d. And in the meane tyme he shall amende the klok that now is in the said Chapell to s'ue (*serve*) vnto suche tyme as the new be made."—Lib. xiv, fo. 60, s.

Taken in connection with the above the following items from the Account of William Reslond, Sacrist of S. Benet's Abbey, for 1472, are not without interest:—

"In emendaco'e horolog. horesonij ijs In repastis vni's ho'is rep'ant p'dict horolog. et horesoniu' p' sex dies xij^d."

So it appears at that period the wages of a clock maker when engaged upon repairs, were 4*d*. a day and his board.

Here, for the present, I will stop, not wishing to occupy too much of your space, to the exclusion of more interesting matter.—EXTRANEUS.

THE ROUND TOWERS OF EAST ANGLIA (p. 76.)

In compliance with the wish of L. I forward a list of the round tower churches of Suffolk.

Aldham, St. Mary.—Norman.

Ashby, St. Mary.—The tower part round, the upper two-thirds octagonal. It is constructed of flint and bricks; and the loops in it are faced with the latter.

Belton, All Saints.—Temp. Henry the First. The tower in ruins.

Beyton, All Saints.—Norman.

Blundeston, St. Mary.—This tower is very small in diameter, and battens, Norman, with a later window inserted in the west side of the lowest stage, and it is finished with a parapet, below which are windows of different periods. (See *Fritton*.)

Bradwell, St. Nicholas.—A Norman tower, constructed of flint rubble.

Bramfield, St. Andrew.—The tower is detached from the church about 18 feet, and has small lancet windows with angular heads. It is built of flint and brick, and has Decorated west doors inserted.

Brome, St. Mary.—Rubble. The two lower stages are round, the two upper octagonal and later. A Decorated west window has been inserted in the lowest stage; a lancet in the second stage; and a mutilated Decorated window in each of the eight faces of the upper stage. A later parapet has been added. There are gurgoyles over the south and north-west sides. The tower is set on a low plinth of earlier work.

Bruisyard, St. Peter.—Has two-light Decorated windows.

Burgh St. Peter.—This tower is very late Norman, and is built of flint and bricks. The small windows are formed of tiles—probably Roman, from the adjacent castle

Fritton, St. Edmund.—This tower is a mixture of flint and bricks, and appears set on a still older base; and has Decorated windows inserted in the upper stage. Like Blundeston tower it is considerably to the north side of the west end, which seems to indicate that it is the original tower of an older church, which in this instance is confirmed by its centre raging in a right line with the east window of the circular apse, which is evidently of anterior date to the nave. It is low and has no parapet.

Frostenden, All Saints.—The tower has a very narrow arch and lancet windows.

Gisleham, Holy Trinity.—Norman.

Gunton, St. Peter.—Late Norman. The upper stage is uncovered, but there is a modern ceiling to the lower one.

Hengrave, St. John Lateran.—The tower is of larger diameter than usual. The upper part appears to have been taken down, and a battlement of later date and rude work has been added.

Herringfleet, St. Margaret.—A very remarkable tower. It has no parapet, but three mouldings; between the two upper are circular-headed windows of considerable width, divided into two triangular-headed arches by a baluster; between these windows are circular-headed loops, and in the next lower stage are circular-headed loops also. The character of the whole church is Norman. In the lowest stage of the tower there appears to have been a circular-headed arch, in which is now inserted a very base square window.

Holton, St. Peter.—Early Norman, with round-headed single lights, mostly now filled up, and Perpendicular windows inserted.

Little Bradley, All Saints.—Tower part round with square-headed lights deeply splayed. The upper part octagonal and Perpendicular, with two-light windows north, south, east, and west.

Little Saxham, St. Nicholas.—The most beautiful Norman round tower in Suffolk; 56 feet high, and 19 feet in diameter at the base. It battens up to the sill of the upper stage windows, and thence rises perpendicularly. It has in the upper stage four semicircular-arched windows of two lights each, between which are two smaller blank arches; and gurgoyles below the parapet in the lower stage. On the west side is a narrow Norman window, with zigzag moulding.

Lound, St. John the Baptist.—Norman.

Rickingham Inferior, St. Mary.—Norman. Lower part of rubble-work, with the upper stage of later work, and a Perpendicular octagon, with good parapet and pinnacles.

Risby, St. Giles.—Tower 46 feet high, and 11 feet 4 inches in diameter, internally; of Norman rubble laid in regular courses. On the north and south sides of the upper stage are two rows of small circular-headed windows; in the middle stage three loops are now filled; and in the lowest stage is a small Decorated window.

Rushmere, All Saints.—This tower is constructed internally of a mixture of flints and tiles. The windows are all angular-headed, shewing the late period either of construction or insertion.

Rushmere, St. Andrew.—Norman, rubble. Has a triangular-headed window in lower stage; later windows in third stage; and Decorated windows inserted in upper stage; leopard-head gurgoyles, and later parapet.

South Elmham, All Saints.—Norman, with very thick walls.

Stuston, All Saints.—Norman, Rubble-work, with octagonal Perpendicular top.

Syleham, St. Margaret.—Norman. Rubble early work, with an upper stage of later work, and a brick parapet. A round-headed window in the second stage.

Thorington, St. Peter.—Early Norman, with round-headed arches, in which are loops. A Decorated window inserted, and capped with a brick battlement.

Thorpe, St. Peter.—The tower has Decorated insertions.

Weybread, St. Andrew.—Early Norman, with small openings for light. The upper stage has Decorated windows and gurgoyles above the upper water table.

Wisset, St. Andrew.—Early Norman.

Wortham, St. Mary.—Tower very large, now in ruins. It appears to have been used as a watch tower, and has a fire-place in the second stage, and a chimney carried up in the thickness of the wall.

Of all the districts of the county of Suffolk Lothingland Deanery abounds most with round tower churches—there being eleven out of twenty-five parishes; the Deanery of Dunwich has five; and that of Hartismere four.

I may have omitted some churches, and shall be obliged to any of your readers who will supply any deficiency in this list.—C.

CURIOUS FRESCOES IN RINGSHALL CHURCH (p. 78.)

My acquaintance with mural paintings is so slight (amounting indeed to little more than being able to distinguish a S. Christopher from a Consecration Cross), that it is with great diffidence I offer a suggestion as to the subject of this fresco. May it not be intended for the Seven ages of man? I must confess I am not able to identify all the subjects from the description. No 2 I should imagine to be courtship; and that the swain in blue is pressing upon the acceptance of the lady nothing less than the wedding ring. No. 6 represents the death bed; the arm of the obliterated figure is no doubt that of the priest administering the Holy Viaticum. No. 7

“Last scene of all
That ends this strange eventful history.”

The figure at the head of the grave is doubtless the priest, who is reading the burial service from the open book held by his attendant acolyte.—A.

QUERNS (p. 102).

Quern is undoubtedly a *hand mill*. Skinner in his *Etymologicon lingue Anglicanæ* (edition 1671), inserts "Quern ab Anglo Saxon *cweorn*; Danish *haand quern*—(*mola trusatilis, versatilis manuarum*).” In the registers of the Commissary, Bury St. Edmund’s, appears the will of Mary Chapman, widow, who bequeathed in 1649 “a pair of mustard quearnes” to her son John; and in the inventory of the goods of Margaret Baxster, 14th October, 1521, the following is included: “item, a qwerne, iij s. iij d.” Webster thus describes “Quern, a hand mill for grinding grain:—a mill, the stone of which was turned by hand, used before the invention of wind mills and water mills.” He traces it also to the Gothic *quairn*; Dutch *kweern*; Swedish *qvarn*.

This allusion to the hand mill naturally carries us back to the ancient customs in the East, in which women were employed in this drudgery. Dr. Clarke mentions it as still existing at Nazareth:—

“Looking into the courtyard belonging to the house, we beheld two women grinding at the mill, in a manner most forcibly illustrating the saying of our Saviour (Matt. xxiv, 41 v.) The two women seated on the ground opposite to each other held between them two round flat stones, such as are seen in Lapland, and such as in *Scotland are called Querns*. In the centre of the upper stone was a cavity for pouring in the corn, and by the side of this an upright wooden handle for moving the stone. As the operation began, one of the women with her right hand pushed this handle to the woman opposite, who again sent it to her companion, thus communicating a rotary and very rapid motion to the upper stone, their left hands being all the while employed in supplying fresh corn, as fast as the bran and flour escaped from the sides of the machine.”—*Travels*, iv, 167-8.

This hard work was sometimes assigned to female slaves, and therefore the more galling to *Samson*, who deprived of sight and bound with fetters of brass, was forced to *grind in the prison house* (Judges xvi, 21 v.); and to this Milton (*Agonistes*) alludes:—

“O glorious strength
Put to labour of a beast, debased
Lower than bond slave.”

Homer, as translated by Cowper, describes this female toil:—

“She rested on her mill and thus pronounced—
Jove, Father, Governor of heaven and earth,
O grant the prayer
Of a poor bond woman. Appoint their feast
This day *the last*, that in Ulysses’ house
The suiters shall enjoy, for whom I drudge
Grinding to weariness of heart and limb
Meal for their use.”

Loddon.

J. C.

A quern is a hand mill for grinding corn. The stones are generally called querns. Roman querns are frequently found and have been engraved in various antiquarian publications. The construction of the Roman hand mill is very simple. The quern mentioned by Alice Pechye was most probably of larger size and more complicated character, requiring greater motive power. It may have been worked by a horse.—K.

A *kern* or *quern* is a hand mill, consisting of two stones, one of which is turned by the hand. Indeed, the word may have been used for a larger sort of mill; for the A. S. word *cwyrn*, *cweorn*, from which it is derived, signifies both a mill and a hand mill; and *cwyrn—burne*, is a mill stream; and *cwyrn—stan*, a mill stone (*ceren*, *cyrin*, a churn; *cerran*, to turn; *cernan*, to churn); indeed the word *churn* is found written *quern* and *kern*. In the *Arch. Camb.* for October last, I find the following:—

“Many years ago a large number of querns or stone hand mills were dug up near Bangor, Caernarvonshire. They were so numerous that the finder built a good part of the wall of a cottage with them, and they may now be seen there.”

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

A hand mill, *Matt.* xxiv—“Two women shall be grinding at a mill;” the most antient mode of making meal in Eastern countries. The *cerene* A. S. churn, was worked in a similar manner, but the *querne* (1525), was probably *quernus*, an oaken mill, either for meal or apples; and to this day it is common in the West of England, for the Lady Bountiful of the village (like Alice Pechye, of Soham), to permit the cottagers to use her cider-press or mill: and in case the same wants, from the common wear and tear, “reparacyon,” contributions, “helpinge,” are gathered through the parish, from those who take advantage of the general permission to use it.—R. C.

Querns are occasionally to be met with, and are usually formed out of conglomerate or pudding stone. The upper being circular with a wide perforation to admit the corn; the grinding part is flat, as well as the lower stone; other querns or hand mills are flat, constructed of granite. The former were in use at a very early age, and referred to in Scripture.—W. W.

BURY BELL FOUNDERS.

The earliest bell foundry connected with Bury that I have met with, is that of one H.S., whose initials are in his foundry stamp.—His locality is indicated by the crown and arrows in the stamp. He flourished about the close of the 15th century, and cast a great number of bells in East Anglia. He died probably between 1485 and 1500. Next comes Thomas Chirche—ob. c. 1528,—whose will dated that year is preserved in the Registry at Bury (*Lib. Hood*, f. 154). I have never seen a bell of his. There was a Johannes Tonne, who appears to have moved towards Bury from Sussex. There is a bell of his (the 4th at Stanstead Mountfitchet, Essex), thus inscribed—“Hec tibi sit dicta s'ete campana Johes” 1540; it bears also a crown and cross, and “Johannes tonne me fecit” (black letter.) There are plenty of Stephen Tonni's bells about those counties, generally inscribed—“DE BVRI SANTI EDMONDI STEFANVS TONNI ME FECIT.” The earliest I have is 1564, the latest 1588. Among them the following (inscribed with various initials):—

West Winch, Norfolk (near Lynn)—1st.—“1576. W. L.”

Newmarket, St. Mary's.—2nd and 3rd.—“1518. W. E.”

Wicken, Cambs.—4th.—“1582. W. L. (a good bell).”

Stetchworth, Cambs.—5th.—“1564.”

Wood Ditton, Cambs.—4th and 5th.—Dated 1588 (?). Two beautiful bells ornamented with the royal arms and other devices, inscribed (4th) “Sum rosa pulsata mundi maria vocata”; (5th) “Virginis assumpte nomen in guo d’me marie” This bell bears the name “Johannes prat” as well as the founder’s).

Cambridge, St. Edward’s.—4th.—“1576. W. L.”

Bury, St. James.—Old quarter bell in north aisle.—“1580. Deo Patrie et Proximo.”

Fakenham, Suffolk.—2nd.—“1572.”

Troston, Suffolk.—1st.—“1567.”

I have no trace of the death of either of the “Tonni” or “Tonne” worthies, and shall be obliged if any one will throw a little light on their history; I take Johannes Tonne to have been the father of Stephen.

There is a bell at Little Saxham (3rd), inscribed—“Thomas Cheese made me, 1603. S. B.” I never saw another made by him; and I fancy he may have been a Bury founder. Robard Gurney, who followed the Thetford Drapers, after the Restoration, appears to have cast at least one of his bells at Bury St. Edmund’s.

The last notice I have of bell founding at Bury, is from a bell at Pakenham (I am writing now from memory, having only oral testimony), inscribed—“Thomas Newman of Norwich cast me at Bury St. Edmund’s”—probably about 1730.—J. J. R.

TON AND TUN (p. 102).

The difference between these monosyllables may be this: *tun*, from *tynan*, to enclose, seems of more importance than the more common termination *ton* (a corruption of *tun*), in the names of places. *Muri* and *mœnia* may, perhaps, in a measure, serve to explain the distinction—*mœnia* belongs to a fenced city; *muri*, the boundary of a *town*, the English word now in use, a word elastic in signification, extending beyond the walls, including the inhabitants and the lands belonging to the parish, and their rights and privileges—*e.g.* at Oulton, near Leaystofe, the rate-payers of the whole parish meeting and voting in vestry, at the church, are called the *town*; hence we have Borough-town, town-dues, township, and divers other compounds, not strictly applicable to the term *tun*, an enclosed town, or fenced city, as in the Saxon era.—R. C.

There is no difference between the termination *ton*, *tun*, *town*, *toun*, in local names. In some few instances, however, local names ending in *dun* and *don*, have been corrupted into *tun*, *ton*, and *toun*. The primitive meaning of the A. S. *tun* is an enclosure, then a fence, garden, village, town; but *dun*, *dunum*, is derived from the Anc. Brit. *dun*, a height; Gael. *dun*, *duin*, a hill, then a fortified hill, a fort, fortress, town (W. *dinas*, *dir*, Corn. Armor. Basq. and A.S. *dun*). The termination *on* in French surnames, may sometimes be confounded with *ton*, *on* being one of the commonest French diminutives; thus Margoton is not the town of Margot, but Little Margot, a corruption of Marguerite; of Janneton, a double diminutive of Jeanne.—R. S. CHARNOCK.

POSIES ON RINGS (pp. 61, 99).

At the late meeting of the *Suffolk Archæological Institute*, at Woodbridge, I had an opportunity of seeing some inscribed rings, found in that neighbourhood, belonging to Mr. Baker, of that town. As two of them have posies different from those you print, I send them for insertion:—L.

10. "As God decreed so we agreed."

11. "If in thy love thou constant bee
My heart shall never part from thee."

BRASSES IN EAST ANGLIA (p. 102).

The most accurate list of brasses is that appended to the Rev. H. Haines's recently published *Manual for the Study of Monumental Brasses*. It would be next to impossible for a list of the kind to be made complete in the first edition. I would therefore suggest to the brass-rubbers of East Anglia, who I take for granted are subscribers to both the *Manual* and the *East Anglian*, that if they are acquainted with any brasses not in Mr. Haines's list, they should record them in the pages of the *East Anglian*, in the concise manner that Mr. Haines has adopted.—F. HUNT.

YAWL (p. 102).

Ceol, A. S. a small bark or vessel, had its origin and use on the coast of East Anglia, from the *ceols* in which the Jutes came and landed at Leaystoft. And Chelsea, on the Thames, derived its name in the same manner from the *ceols*, boats, used there in ancient times. Yawl and yacht means the same. The difference in spelling arises from the Teutonic Dialects. The root of both words is the same—*Ea* A. S. *eau* French—*vas*, *vat*, yacht, an ewer or water vessel, whether for crossing the sea or holding liquids.—R. C.

ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN CHURCHYARDS IN SUFFOLK.

A few weeks since, in digging to construct a vault in Melton churchyard, a jet amulet was found, evidently early Saxon. My friend, Mr. Edge, the late Rector of Waldingfield, presented me with an urn of Saxon type, dug up in his churchyard; and in 1819, a silver ring ornamented with amulets, was found in Laxfield churchyard, with several coins of the East Anglian stamp, shewing the early interments in these burial grounds.—W. W.

BEAUMONT FAMILY (p. 73).

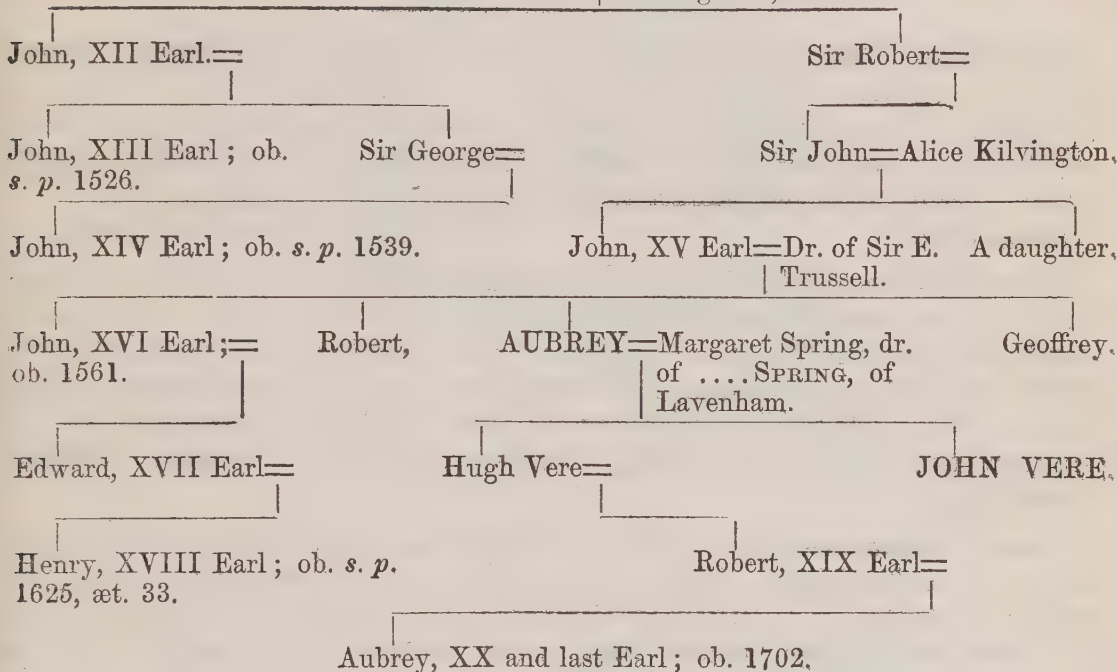
Allow me to correct a date, which *must* be a mistake, in the Beaumont pedigree, p. 74. M. Beaumont of Bildestone, clothier, died 1614, æt. 64; his son, J. Beaumont of Bildeston, died 1614, æt. 59. Therefore, if these dates are correct, the son was born when the father was five years old.—G. W. M.

QUERIES.

FAMILY OF VERE.

Can any of your readers supply information as to the marriage of Aubrey Vere, third son of John, Fifteenth Earl of Oxford, with Margaret, daughter of . . Spring (the rich clothier as he was termed), of Lavenham; and what became of John, the second son of this marriage, and the other children of Hugh?—R.

Richard, XI Earl of Oxford=Alice, daughter of Sir
| R. Sergeaux,



SIR ISAAC APPLETON.

Isaac Appleton, son and heir of Sir Isaac Appleton (who was buried at Little Waldingfield, in Suffolk, 19 Sept., 1608), was created M.A. at Cambridge, on the visit of Charles Lodowick, Count Palatine, 4 Feb.. 1635-6. He married Susan, daughter of Sir Giles Allington, of Horseheath, in Cambridgeshire, and widow of Sir Robert Crane, Bart. His only son died 1657. Frances, his daughter and heiress, married Jacob Preston, Esq., of Beeston, Norfolk. He was living 5 Oct., 1660, and was a Knight. Amongst the Tanner MSS. are two letters from him; also letters to him from Robert Appleton of Gray's Inn, Lady Anne Armyne, Sir Michael Armyne, Sir William Armyne, Edmund Bacon, Thomas Colman, William Colman, Sir Robert Crane, Sir D. Dene, Martha Eure, Sir Thomas Gee, Sir Ralph Hare, Arthur Jenney, Dorothy Leventhorpe, Walter Long, Sir George Morton, Edward Rainbow (afterwards Bishop of Carlisle), George Reve, Sir John Sidley, Sir William Smithe, Henry Smyth, Sir John Tracy, George Waldegrave, and his nephew, John Wentworth jun. We trust that some of your correspondents may be able to inform us the dates of his Knighthood and death.—C. H. AND THOMPSON COOPER, *Cambridge*.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Would perfect collections of monumental inscriptions from East Anglian churches, be acceptable to the *East Anglian*. Owing to the "destroying hand of time," the "destroying feet of the country clods," and above all to the modernizing hands of zealous rectors and churchwardens, these valuable genealogical records are becoming scarcer every day. Cannot we rescue them?—G. W. M.

[The pages of the *East Anglian* will be readily opened to our Correspondents for so desirable a purpose.—EDIT.]

Christopher Burrell.—Matriculated as a Pensioner of Trinity College, Cambridge; B.A. 1619-20; M.A. 1628; was Rector of Great Wrating, in Suffolk. He petitioned the House of Commons against Bishop Wren; and the inhabitants of Great Wrating petitioned the House in Mr. Burrell's favour. Additional particulars respecting him will be acceptable to
Cambridge. C. H. AND THOMPSON COOPER.

John Christmas.—Matriculated as a Sizar of Christ's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1683-4; was Rector of Little Cornard, in Suffolk; and in 1687 went over to the church of Rome. He is not mentioned in Jermyn and Davy's *Suffolk Collections*, although Mr. Davy has a list of the Rectors of the Parish. We shall be glad to know the date of his institution, and to obtain any other information about him.—C. H. AND THOMPSON COOPER, Cambridge.

Henry Daveney.—Mayor of Thetford in 1639, and again in 1647; was the only son of Henry Daveney of Colton, and Margery his wife; he married Dorothy; they had estates in Thelnetham, Thetford, and in Livermere Magna, where they were buried. The names of these females is particularly requested.—D.

Hagioscopes.—In some of our old churches, hagioscopes have been cut through the pillars and walls, evidently since the churches themselves were built. At what period was the sight of the Elevation of the Host deemed so necessary, that such openings should be made to afford it?—P.

Marriages of Jews.—It is said that the modern Jews always marry on Wednesdays. What is the authority for the custom?—P.

ERRATA.

P. 99, lines 11 and 12, for *Major General the Hon. Sir Brydges Henniker, Bart., third lord; John, first lord, created Bart., 1813*, read *Major General the Hon. Sir Brydges Henniker, Bart., third son of John, first lord Henniker, created a Baronet 1813, and died 1816*; or, for *third lord*, read *third son of John, first lord Henniker, created, &c.* P. 99, line 33, for *a cross Gules*, read *a cross engrailed Gules*.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Rev. Hugh Pigot, Hadleigh, would be much obliged to A, if he would kindly send him a correct copy of Bishop Overall's Epitaph. DR. BELI, on Local British Nomenclature; F. G. W.; J. H. SPERLING; EXTRANEUS; G. W. M.; and other Correspondents, in our next.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. 10.]

APRIL, 1861.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.]

NOTES.

EPITAPH IN HADDISCOE CHURCH, NORFOLK.

The following epitaph, though deficient alike in style and composition, is still worthy of record; not only from the construction, but from that touch of feeling which pervades the whole composition.

The pardonable desire, implicitly believed, to be buried where “the crack of the whip” might echo over his grave, was strictly complied with, and was the honest effusion, as the epitaph is descriptive, of his native mind.

WILLIAM SALTAR,
Yarmouth Stage Coachman,
Died October the 9, 1776,
Aged 59 years.

Here lies Will. Saltar, honest man,
Deny it any if you can;
True to his business and his trust,
Always punctual, always just.
His horses could they speak would tell
They lov'd their good old master well.
His up-hill work is chiefly done,
His stage is ended—Race is run;
One journey is remaining still,
To climb up Sion's Holy hill,
And now his faults are all forgiv'n,
Elija like drive up to heaven;
Take the reward of all his pains,
And leave to other hands his reins.

H. DAVENEY.

SURNAMES IN PARISH REGISTERS.

As you assured me in the 7th number that lists of the surnames in the earlier years of our smaller parochial registers would be acceptable aids to the genealogist, I send you one. Could you find room, you would have no difficulty in obtaining more interesting lists from the Clergy, for obvious reasons:—the records both of the Gospel and of the Reformation, begin with genealogies, and the keepers of those records cannot be indifferent to the connection between the religious feeling and the hereditary. —A. T. P.

INDEX TO REGISTER OF KIRSTEAD WITH LANGHALE, NORFOLK.

1663-1699.

Adams	Edmunds	Hutchin	Palm	Toungate
Allen	Firmin	Jewell	Pitcher	Utting
Allward	Fiske	Jones	Plummer	Vere
Amys	Foster	Lamb	Poynter	Walker
Barnes	Foulsham	Leake	Riches	Walters
Beanes	Freswill	Leech	Rogers	Ward
Buddry	Garwood	Lock	Roper	Watson
Burlward	Goodin	Love	Rowland	Whall
Cock	Green	Lynder	Russells	Wigge
Cronshay	Hall	Martins	Shriefe	Winter
Debbidge	Harvey	Michaelborough	Smith	Woodcock
Degon	Harwood	Moor	Sparham	Woodrow
Denny	Holl	Osborne	Spinks	Wormoll
Dickerson				

1700-1049.

Abraham	Cound	Hales	Mays	Sendley
Adams	Cow	Halls	Meek	Sersham
Aldis	Cronshay	Hanworth	Meen	Sherewood
Amys	Crowlin	Harman	Mickleburgh	Stratford
Andrews	Dains	Harper	Moor	Symonds
Bailey	Davy	Harvey	Muffet	Thacker
Baldry	Dawson	Hasel	Naggs	Tibnam
Barber	Dennis	Haselope	Nixon	Todd
Barrow	Drane	Haws	Norton	Tubby
Baxter	Driver	Hern	Osborne	Turner
Bean	Drury	Howes	Payne	Twaits
Beaumont	Edmunds	Hubbard	Pells	Vinn
Bellard	Edwards	Hunter	Penn	Wade
Betts	Eldin	Huson	Persley	Walker
Bird	Estoe	Jarvy	Philips	Walpole
Bishop	Fenn	Jermy	Pitcher	Ward
Body	Fisk	Jewell	Rackey	Waters
Borett	Fitt	Kearney	Rake	Wegg
Brewerton	Flatman	Kerrison	Rayner	Whall
Brighten	Foster	Kettle	Read	Whittaker
Brown	Fuller	Leader	Redgrave	White
Buck	Fulsher	Leech	Riches	Widtop
Butcher	Garwood	Leman	Rivet	Witred
Catilin	Gates	Long	Roberts	Wix
Caysey	Gill	Lowne	Rope	Woolmer
Clarke	Glover	Low	Roy	Woods
Claxton	Gooch	Margetson	Say	Yallop
Coaker	Goreby	Martins	Scott	Young
Corbold	Griggs	Mayhew	Seamon	

1750-1799.

Abraham	Davey	Hart	Newson	Sones
Alexander	Daynes	Harvey	Osborne	Stanley
Allday	Denny	Hasel	Paddy	Starling
Anguish	Dickerson	Hawks	Page	Steele
Atmere	Diggins	Hensby	Parker	Stephenson
Balls	Dikes	High	Pain	Storey
Barker	Downing	Hindes	Peake	Stowers
Barton	Dring	Holl	Pearce	Symonds
Beaumont	Duckett	Holmes	Pearson	Taylor
Benbridge	Eastor	Hunt	Penn	Thomson
Blackbird	Eaton	Hunter	Pennywell	Thurlow
Bleasey	Eccleston	Jacob	Peymer	Thurston
Block	Eglington	Johnson	Plowman	Tibbs
Borrett	Fallow	Kemp	Plummer	Tibenham
Bowles	Flatman	Kerrison	Poll	Tillett
Brabant	Feake	King	Pooley	Todd
Brewer	Fenn	Knaggs	Pyle	Trollop
Brierton	Fishe	Knights	Read	Tune
Bristow	Fisher	Lamb	Redgrave	Underwood
Brookes	Folkard	Lanham	Revel	Verdy
Brookesby	Foster	Larn	Reyner	Wade
Brown	Franklyn	Larter	Rich	Waits
Bullen	Frost	Lawes	Richers	Walpole
Burgess	Fulcher	Lawn	Riches	Walton
Burton	Fuller	Leggate	Richard	Ward
Caley	Gardiner	Leman	Riddlesworth	Warmoll
Capon	Garwood	Long	Rose	Webb
Casey	Gaze	Looewell	Roy	Welton
Chamberlain	George	Ludbroke	Rushmere	Whall
Chapman	Gillens	Marshall	Russels	Whiteman
Clarke	Gills	Martins	Sad	Whitwood
Claxton	Glover	Meek	Sagon	Wigg
Cleveland	Goke	Mickleburgh	Sampson	Windett
Coleman	Gooding	Minns	Say	Wolsey
Coman	Gowen	Mollet	Seamans	Woodcock
Cooke	Groom	Moore	Shearman	Woolard
Cooper	Gyatt	Mortimer	Shemonds	Woolby
Crane	Hall	Moyse	Shreeve	Wurr
Crisp	Hanworth	Muffet	Simpson	Wymer
Cullum	Hardiman	Murse	Smith	Yallop
Cunningham	Harwood	Neech		

SUFFOLK BELLS.—DEANERY OF BLACKBOURNE.

This Deanery comprises 33 churches, yielding 124 bells. Of this number 24 are Medieval; of the remainder 8 belong to the 16th century; 42 to the 17th century; 40 to the 18th century; only 3 to the present and 6 are undated. Of the 24 Medieval bells, no less than 13 are from the Norwich foundry, and bear the shield of the Braziers—a ducal coronet Az., between three church bells Or, on an Ermine or diapered ground; 9 bells are from the Bury foundry, and have shields with the bell and cross keys, &c.; one bell is by William Ffounder; and one is by a hand unknown to me.

1. *Ashfield*.—Five bells. Tenor G sharp, 36 inches diameter, c. 10 cwt. 1,—“Thomas Newman, fecit 1745; Thomas Rice, Cw. Pull

on brave boys, I'm metal to the back bone, but will be hanged before I'll crack." 2,—“Thomas Newman of Norwich made me, 1745.” 3,—“John Draper made me, 1631.” 4,—“† Meritis Edmundi simus a crimine mundi.” 5,—“† Sum rosa pulsata mundi Maria vocata.” 4 and 5 are black letter bells and have the shield of the Bury foundry.

2. *Bardwell*.—Six. Tenor G, c. 12 cwt. 1,—“Thomas Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit 1719.” 2,—“Pack and Chapman of London, fecit 1770.” 3,—“1820, William Eaton, Cw. (by Wm. Dobson of Downham).” 4,—“T. Newman, fecit 1723; Thomas Spinluf and Chas. Phillips, Cws.” 5,—“Thomas Newman made me, 1713; Roger Cooke and Robert Bugg, Cw.” 6,—“Thomas Osborn, Downham, fecit 1780; John Brett, Cw.”

3. *Barningham*.—Three. Tenor G, 39½ inches diameter, c. 13 cwt. 1,—“† Quesumus Andrea famulorum suscipe vota.” 2,—“† Nos societ sanctis semper Nicholaus in altis.” 3,—“Thomas Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit, 1722.” 1 and 2, are black letter bells, with Brazier's shield—viz. Ermine, a crown between three bells.

4. *Coney Weston*.—One. A small bell in the roof, out of reach, it is the smallest of the three bells which the tower, before it fell, contained. Of the two others, one was sold; the other stolen and broken up on Knettishall common.

5. *Elmswell*.—Five. 1,—“Robert Gurney made me, 1670.” 2,—“Stefanus Tonni de Buri sante Edmundi me fecit 1582.” 3,—Medieval. 4,—“John Darbie made me, 1677” (split). 5,—“John Draper made me, 1616.”

6. *Euston*.—Five. 1, 2, 3,—“Henricus Pleasant me fecit 1701.” 4,—“Thomas Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit 1730.” 5,—“H. P., anno domini 1701, impensis Thome Hanmeri, Baronetti.”

7. *Barnham, S. Gregory*.—Four. Tenor A, c. 8 cwt., 31½ inches diameter. 1,—“John Darbie made me, 1664.” 2, 4,—“Thomas Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit 1735.” 3,—“John Draper made me, 1623.”

8. *Fakenham*.—Three. Tenor A sharp, c. 8 cwt. 1,—“† Ora pro nobis sancta Maria.” 2,—“Stefanus Tonni de Buri sante Edmundi me fecit 1572.” 3,—“R. G. (Robert Gurney), 1667.” No. 1 has the Bury shield, a black letter bell.

9. *Hepworth*.—Five. Tenor A, c. 9 cwt. 1, 2, 3,—“Thomas Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit 1726.” 4,—“Wm. Dobson, founder, 1825; Robert Nunn, Cw.” 5,—“† Petrus ad eterna ducat nos pascua vite.” No. 5 a black letter bell with the Norwich shield.

10. *Hinderclay*.—Six. Tenor G, c. 13 cwt., 39¼ inches diameter. 1,—“T. Osborn, Downham, fecit 1790; Cum voco venite.” 2,—“Thomas Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit 1716.” 3,—“† Sancta Katerina ora pro nobis.” 4,—“J. D. made me, 1621.” 5,—“Thomas Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit 1734.” 6,—“† Nos Thome meritis mereamur gaudia lucis;” on waist “Johe's Samson.” Nos. 3 and 6 are black letter bells; No. 3 has the Bury shield; No. 6 Brazier's Norwich shield.

11. *Honington*.—Three. Tenor A, c. 8 cwt. 1,—Nil. 2,—“† Ave Maria gracia plena Dn's Tecum.” 3,—“John Draper made me, 1600.” No. 2, a black letter bell with Brazier's Norwich shield.

JOHN H. SPERLING, *Wicken Rectory, Bishop Stortford, Nov., 1860.*

BURIAL CUSTOMS (p. 36).

If the following extracts should be of no service to Mr. Beedham, they may still, perhaps, interest some of your readers. They are copied from an old English chronicle, belonging to the Norfolk and Norwich Museum. I cannot speak with certainty as to the date of the MS. The author chronicles only down to about the 6th year of Henry the Fifth, but the handwriting does not appear so early by a dozen or more years. After stating that king Richard the Second was "enfamyned vnto the dethe by his keper," the writer proceeds :

"And when kyng herry wist verely yat he was dede he lete sere hym in the beste man'e and closed hym in a faire chest with divers spices and bawmes and closed hym in lynnyn clothe all save his visage, and that was lefte opyn yat men myght se and knowe his p'sone from all o'r men and so he was brought to london with torche lights brennyng vnto seynte poulys and there he hadde his dirige* and his masse with mych reu'ence and solempnyte of s'vice and from poulys he was brought unto Westmynst' and there he hadde all his hole s'vice ayem. And from Westmynst' he was hadde vnto langley and there he was buried, vpon whose soule god haue m'cy Amen."

The next chapter commences

"And after the dethe of kyng herr the iiij^{the} Reigned kyng herr his sone....And in the fyrst yere of his Reigne for grete love and goodnesse he sente to the ffrerers of langley yere yat his ffader hadd buried kyng Richard the seconde. And he lete take vp his body ayein oute of ye erthe And did bryng hym to Westmynst' in a Ryall chare cou'ed with blake velvette and ban's of dyu's armys all aboute and all ye hors drawyng in the chare drawyng were trapped in blak and dyu's armes and many a torche brenny'g all ye way till he come to Westmynst' and yere he lete make for hym a Ryall and a solempne terement† and buried hym by queen Anne his wife, like as his owne desire was, vpon the ferthere side of seynt Edwardes shryne in the Abbey of seynt petirs of Westmynst', on whose soule god haue m'cy Amen."

EXTRANEUS.

COATS OF ARMS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.—DUNMOW HUNDRED, NO. 2.

Little Dunmow. On a mural monument to Sir James Hallett, Kt., and other members of his family.—Or, a chief engrailed Sable, over all on a bend engrailed Gules, three bezants. Crest—out of a ducal coronet Or, a demi-lion Argent, holding in the paws a bezant.

Mural Tablet for the Rev. Thomas Hambley, late Incumbent of this parish, who died 28 April 1802, aged 56. He married Anne, second daughter of John Hallett, Esq., who died his widow 26 January, 1835, aged 84. Quarterly, 1 and 4, Gules, a lion rampant Or; 2 and 3 Sable, two lions passant Or, reversed; impaling *Hallett*.

Hatchments.—I. *Hallett* impaling *Pinnell*, per pale Or and Argent, an eagle displayed Sable, standing on a billett raguly Vert—for John Hallett, Esq., who died 1765.

II. *Hallett* and *Pinnell*—in a lozenge—for Elizabeth, widow of John Hallett, Esq., died 1794.

III. *Hallett*—in a lozenge—Elizabeth, daughter of John Hallett, Esq., died 1805.

* Matins for the dead.

† This may be "cerement."

IV. *Hallett* impaling *Crowley*—Vert, on a chevron Or, an estoile of 16 points between two roses Gules; for James Hallett, Esq., son of Sir James, who married Mary, daughter of Sir Ambrose Crowley, and died Nov., 1723, aged 38.

V. *Hallett* impaling *Pearce*—Argent, a fesse wavy Gules, between 3 Cornish choughs; for James Hallett, Esq., who died April, 1766.

VI. *Hallett* and *Pearce*—in a lozenge—for Mary widow of James Hallett, Esq., and daughter of James Pearce, Esq., died October, 1767.

VII. *Hughes*—Sable, a chevron between three fleur de lis Argent; impaling *Hallett*; for Mary, wife of William Hughes, Esq., and eldest daughter of John Hallett, Esq., died 1780.

VIII. *Hambley* impaling *Hallett*—for the Rev. Thomas Hambley, died 1802.

IX. *Hambley* impaling *Hallett*—in a lozenge—for Anne widow of the Rev. Thomas Hambley, died 1835.

X. *Hallett* quartering *Pinnell*—for James Hallett, Esq., son of John Hallett and Elizabeth *Pinnell* his wife, died May, 1823, aged 74.

ADDENDA.

Great Dunmow.—Coat of Arms omitted—In the east window, south transept. Argent, 2 bars Gules, thereon 3 water bougets Argent, 2 and 1 impaling *Kindlemash*—per fesse Ermine and Sable, a lion rampant counterchanged.

A friend who examined the bells found on them the arms of *Jenour* impaling *Smythe*—Sable, a fesse between three saltiers Or.

DUNMOW HUNDRED, NO. 3.—*Little Easton*.

I. On spandrils of west doorway—Arms of *Bourchier* and *Louvain*, on separate shields; on the *Bourchier* arms a cross moline for difference.

II. On an ancient monument, north side of the chancel, without any inscription—1, on a large shield, . . . a cross engrailed, between four water bougets. . . . on the cross, an annulet for difference, *Bourchier*; impaling . . . a fesse between fifteen billets, for *Louvain*. And on smaller shields — . . . a cross flory. . . ; *Bourchier* quartering *Louvain*; . . . a saltire engrailed. . . ; a fesse within a border engrailed. . . .

III. Chapel, south side of chancel—on a mural monument for Sir Henry Maynard, Kt., who died 11th of May, 1610.—Quarterly, 1, Argent, a chevron Azure, between three sinister hands coupé at the wrist, Gules, for *Maynard*. 2, Gules, a fesse Vaire, between six crosses pateé Or. 3, Gules, fretty Argent, a canton Ermine. 4, Argent, a chevron Sable, between three lions couchant Gules. Crest of Maynard—a stag statant Or. Below, on two smaller shields—1, the above mentioned quarterings of *Maynard* impaling Argent, two chevrons Sable, on a canton of the second an eagle displayed of the first, for *Pierson*; and 2, the arms of *Pierson* only.

IV. On a mural monument for Lady Maynard, wife of Sir William Maynard, Kt. and Bart., and sole daughter of William, Lord Cavendish, and Anne, his first wife; died 1st Sept., 1613, in her 20th year. 1, Maynard with quarterings before mentioned, and the arms of Ulster in

the centre of the same, impaling Cavendish—Sable, three stags' heads caboshed Argent, attired Or—quartering (2) Argent a chevron Gules, between three cross-crosets Sable; (3) Argent, a chevron between three lion's paws erased Sable; (4) Gules, three stirrups with straps Or; (5) Argent, on a bend Sable, a plate; (6) Argent, a saltier engrailed and on a chief three cinquefoils for *Hardwicke*; (7) Argent, a fesse Sable. Below, on separate lozenges—*Cavendish* with a crescent, and the before-mentioned quarterings of Cavendish.

On the west side of the chapel, over a very noble monument for William, Lord Maynard, who died 10th Dec., 1640, and Anna Everard, his wife, who died 5th August, 1647, are sculptured the Maynard arms, and previously described quarterings, surmounted by a Baron's coronet.

Against the east wall of the chapel is another noble monument, very correctly described by Muilman, in his *History of Essex*, vol. iii, p. 175—erected in 1746 to the memory of various members of the Maynard family, Quarterly 1, Maynard. 2, Gules, a fesse Vaire, between six crosses pateé Or. 3, Gules, fretty Argent, a canton Ermine. 4, Argent, a chevron Sable, between three lions couchant Gules. 5, Pierson, before described. 6, quarterly 1 and 4, Argent, a fesse nebulée between three estoiles Gules, for *Everard*; 2, Sable, a chevron embattled Or, between three white roses seeded Or—*Cornish*; 3, a bend Azure, within a border engrailed Sable; 4 as 1. 7, Argent, a cross flory Sable,—*Banastre*. 8 as 1.

On grave stones in chapel—*Maynard* differenced by a crescent for Prescott Maynard, second son of the Hon. William Maynard, died Jan. 4, 1724-5. *Maynard* in a lozenge, in memory of Ann, daughter of the Hon. William Maynard, died 1772. *Maynard* impaling . . . a chevron between three owls—for Lady Fisher, daughter of Sir John Prescott, Kt., and wife of the Hon. William, Maynard died 1st March, 1675.

Hatchments.—I. *Maynard* only with Baron's coronet and the quarterings as described on the large monument against the east wall of the chapel.

II. The same arms and quarterings with a Viscount's coronet.

III. *Maynard* only with a Viscount's coronet.

IV. The hatchment of Mary, Viscountess Maynard, who died 22 Oct., 1857. *Maynard* impaling *Rabbett*—viz: Argent, a chevron Sable, guttée d'or between three rabbits heads coupéd of the second, each charged on the neck with a guttée d'or.

Horham Hall, Thaxted, Essex.

F. G. WEST.

ESSEX NOTES.

Maplin (p. 63).—It occurred to me as just possible that a tract of land called the *Maple-ing* or meadow, may have been here submerged. The corruption from *Maple-ing* to *Maplin* would be easy enough.

Rayleigh.—Morant says the name seems to be derived from the Saxon *raa*, a roe-buck or wild goat, and *ley*, a pasture. In asserting, however, that "the parish of Raley extends to the *Ray* or water of Hadley," Morant seems unconsciously to have hit upon the true etymology of this name.—R. S. CHARNOCK.

THE WINTER OF 1860-1.

Your readers may form an estimate of the severity of the season by running an eye through the subjoined catalogue of birds seen, and in most instances shot, within the last week, on the 12 miles of coast between Wells and Thornham harbour, Norfolk :—pink footed goose, brent goose, merganser, mallard, red headed poachard, gold eye, curlew, widgeon, gulls of three kinds, godwit, redshanks, gray plover, knot, sanderling, purple sandpiper, dunlins (in myriads), oyster catcher, wild swan, diver, scoter, and jack snipe. Among sand birds I observed the short eared owl, snow bunting, mountain and common linnet, corn bunting, and black headed bunting ; but what was most remarkable was the number of land birds driven by the severity of the weather from the meadows and arable land, to pick up a subsistence on the seashore. Among these I noticed crows, royston crows, jackdaws, starlings, greenfinches, meadow pipits, thrushes, redwings, fieldfares (the last so tame that they allowed the observer to approach within 20 yards of them), and larks, flocking with dunlins, and alighting on the “scarves” of the submarine forest of Brancaster, when almost covered by the advancing tide.

January 11th.

C. A. J., in the Times.

MARRIAGES OF JEWS (p. 116).

Widows may be married any day in the week except on the Sabbath, but virgins must be married on the Wednesday only. The authority for this is to be found I am told in the *Talmud*, so that the custom instead of being peculiar to the modern Hebrews, is of great antiquity, and may be for anything that is known to the contrary as ancient as the days of Moses.*

P. asks only for the authority, but he may perhaps wish also to know the reason for this custom. In former times the Hebrew ancients sat at the city gates on Mondays and Thursdays, and the marriages of virgins were appointed to be celebrated on the Wednesday, in order that if the husband had been deceived, he might accuse his wife to the ancients on the following morning. Had the marriage of virgins been allowed on any day the husband's wrath might have abated, or the friends of the bride might have pacified him before he could have made his complaint to the ancients, and thus the frail woman would have escaped the punishment decreed in Deuteronomy, cap. xxii.

It may be asked but why should not virgins be married on the Sunday, as the ancients met on the following day? The reason seems to be that as on the Sabbath, the day before, no work was allowed, the preparations for the marriage could not have been made.

For the above particulars I am indebted to the Rev. S. Caro, the Reader of the Synagogue at Norwich, who in a conversation I had with him on the subject, most obligingly answered all my questions in the fullest and most lucid manner. I mention this not only to express my thanks to Mr. Caro for his politeness, but also as a guarantee for the accuracy of the facts I have stated.—A.

* The custom, however, is in force at the present day only with the Israelites of this nation, elsewhere virgins and widows marry on any day.

P. will find on turning to the ceremonies and religious customs of Leo of Modena, a Rabbi of Venice, edit. 1638, that the day which the Rabbis have assigned for marriage "is Wednesday, which if possible must be in the first quarter of the moon." The practice of the Jews is also alluded to par le Sieur de Simonville, who however, says the nuptials were on the Wednesday or the Friday for a maiden, and Thursday for a widow.

"Lorsqu' on a arrêté un jour pour les nêces qui se prend d'ordinaire dans la nouvelle lune & un Mercredi ou un Vendredi si c'est une fille, & un Jeudi si c'est une veuve." [134 edit., Paris, 1684.]

Loddon.

J. C.

NORFOLK SONGS.

I beg to solicit the assistance of the correspondents of the *East Anglian* in collecting the remains of the rustic ballads formerly common in the county, now fast becoming forgotten under the influence of wishy-washy translations from operas, and slang songs of various degrees of indecency. I think no collection has been formed of these far healthier efforts of the rustic muse for this district at any rate, though there are several for the northern counties, and I think it would prove an interesting subject for the pages of the *East Anglian*. Many years ago, while passing a country public house, I remember hearing a voice, by its nasal twang pretty well disguised in drink, trolling a song, of which I was only able to catch the chorus:—

"Of all the towns of merry En-ge-lond,
North Yarmouth for me."

A friend has since supplied me with two other fragments, apparently belonging to it:—

"North Yarmouth is a pretty place,
And it smileth where it stands

* * * *

No Duke, nor Lord, nor any else,
Shall ever pull it down."

Now it would be very desirable to recover this, as it is evidently of no modern date. I have seen a Newcastle edition, and also a Glasgow one, of a song called "Jemmy and Nancy of Yarmouth;" but, I believe, it is unknown in the locality. I have no doubt they were plentiful at the time of the old war, and that they celebrated the success of Nelson, and other Norfolk naval heroes.

In the central and northern parts of the county there were several hunting and sporting songs, of a purely local character; one I have heard of describing the exploits of some celebrated horse, called "Bluecap." The winner

"Was Hewitt bold of Mintlyn hall,
And his Bluecap for ever."

Of *dialectic* songs, there have been some capital ones, now past recovery, unless remembered by tradition. One was sung in Norwich, about twenty-five years ago, when the Duke of Sussex honored the Musical Festival with his presence. It began

Giles Jolterhead, from Ashwelthorpe,
 A joskin raw was he
 On Tuesday last, to Norwich came
 Our festival to see.

It was rich in dialect and rustic wit, but excepting a verse or two, I have been unable to recover it. I have a capital song also variously called "Roger the Miller;" "Beautiful Kate;" "The Grey Mare;" a great favourite at rustic gatherings, but three or four lines in my copy are repetitions and want correcting before printing. If the Editor would admit remembered scraps of strictly local ballads, other correspondents might supply the deficiencies.—E. S. TAYLOR, *Ormesby, S. Margaret.*

We shall be happy to receive such communications.—EDIT.]

CHRISTOPHER BURRELL (p. 116).

Was instituted to the Rectory of Great Wrating, 12 Nov., 1631, on the presentation of Sir Nathaniel Barnardiston, Bart. On the 19 Oct., 1638, John Owen was instituted to the same Rectory, vacant by the deprivation of Christopher Burrell. Unsuccessful in finding the date of his decease, I turned to *The Register Book of Subscriptions*, and found a person who on the 18 Nov., 1662, signed himself thus—"Christophe Burrell, Schole of Clare, Suff." Whether this was the person who matriculated in 1619-20, I cannot pretend to say, but I noted as a coincidence that the preceding declaration was made by Nathaniel Burrell, Rector of Wrating parva.—JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

JOHN CHRISTMAS (p. 116).

Was ordained priest, 30 May, 1686, being then in his 24th year; and on the following day was instituted to the *Vicarage of Great Cornard*, vacant by the deprivation of Nathaniel Fairelough, last Incumbent. On the 16 April, 1689, Peter Testas was instituted on the resignation of John Christmas.—JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

QUERIES.

Col. John White.—I am desirous to know when, and where, John White died; and whether he left any children. When Colonel of the West Suffolk Militia, he lived at Stow Upland, in Suffolk. Mary, his wife, died at Stow Upland, Feb. 9, 1776, aged 22, and was buried at Heigham, near Norwich, as appears by a tombstone there.

Norwich, 4th Feb., 1861.

TRIVET ALCOCK.

London Arms on Clere brass.—In the 12th vol. of the parent *Notes and Queries*, is an article by the Rev. E. S. Taylor, on the armorial bearings on the Clere brass at Ormesby, Norfolk. At No. 23, he describes what must be, certainly, the arms of the city of London. No notice has, I think, been taken of this extraordinary fact, but I think it deserves the consideration of heraldic and antiquarian correspondents, and I should like to see a probable suggestion made as to the reason of its occurring among so many knightly families.—POLINÆUS.

THE DENES.

Does this name originate from the A. S. noun *denu*, pl. *dena*? or from *Dene*, pl. *Danes*, those pirates who landed from their *ceols* (yawls), on the level sands under the cliffs of this coast? Also, are many places, the names of which end in *den*, like Tenterden, in Kent, so called solely from being situated in a plain or valley; or what other peculiarity gives the terminating syllable *den*? Would the Kentish proverb that connects Goodwin Sands with Tenterden Steeple, afford any clue for unravelling this knotty question? At Sidmouth, a fashionable bathing place in Devonshire, there is a spacious circular drive for carriages, on the beach—in *sicco littore arena*—called the *Den*, a little above high water mark from the tide. Will this at all explain the peculiarity of position? In other words, are sands a distinctive mark of plains called *Denes*; or of the adjunct *den* to the name of a town or village? Any information on these points will be acceptable.—R. C.

DILKE AND WALFORD FAMILIES.

Admiral Sir Thomas Dilkes, Knighted in=.....
1704 for his services in the Mediter-
ranean; Died at Leghorn, 1707; portrait
in Greenwich Hospital.

Thomas Dilkes, Esq., a Major in the Army.=Margaret, 3rd daughter of Robert Denny,
Esq., of Eye, in Suffolk.

General William Thomas Dilkes, late of the
Scotch Fusileer Guards, and Lieut. Governor
of Quebec; died at Teignmouth, about 25 years
since.

Can any correspondent give me any additional information as to the locality, descent, and collateral branches of this family, especially as regards, the Admiral. I have an idea that Anne his sister, married a Leicestershire man of the name of Perkins. His seal bears a lion rampant; crest on a knight's helmet, a dove close; and if I could ascertain where he lived, I should doubtless be able to obtain from registers much of the information I require.

Joseph Walford, Esq., of Woodbridge;=Ann.....; died 1761, and buried at
died 1756; buried at the East end of | Woodbridge, Suffolk.
the church.

Joseph Walford, Surgeon, born 1725, died=.....
1774.

William Green Lydia Walford,=Samuel Taylor, Sarah,=..Ridley. Mary,=..Cutting.
Walford. married at Esq., Surgeon,
Norton, in Suf- of Aylsham,
folk, 1785. Norfolk.

Is this William Green Walford, the Commander, R.N., who died at Ipswich, London Road, Nov. 24th, 1859, and was senior Lieutenant of the "Bellerophon," when Napoleon surrendered to that ship off Rochford, in 1815? I should be glad also of any information to fill up the gaps in the above pedigree, either in the next number of the *East Anglian*, or privately by letter.—E. S. TAYLOR, *Ormesby, Norfolk*.

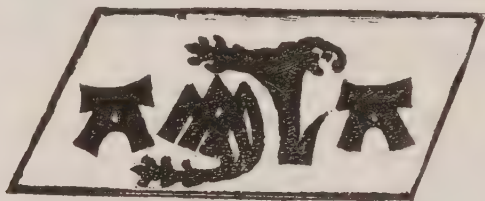
GIPPING CHAPEL, NEAR STOWMARKET.

On the entrance arch of this interesting old chapel is this ancient inscription:—

“PRAY FOR THE SOULS OF SIR JAMES TIRELL, AND DAME ANN HIS WYF.”

It is surmised that the chapel was built by Sir James, who married Ann, daughter of Sir John Arundell, of Lanherne, in Cornwall, in expiation of his participation in the murder of the sons of Edward the Fourth, in the tower—supposing the crime to have been committed, which I think doubtful.

With this preface, I beg to enquire what is the meaning of the letters, which I read AWLA, in bold relief in stone, on a bend, or broad label,



sloping across the front of each buttress, on the south side of the chapel. The letters are of remarkable character, and there may be some doubt as to the W. Is it one word, or are they the initials of two persons? There are some remnants of the same inscription glazed with the heterogeneous mixture of old glass in the chancel window.—R.A.

THE RIDING GEORGE AT LOWESTOFT.

Can any of your readers tell me anything about the “Riding George” at Leystoft? It is referred to as a model for a George in a Norfolk church, the only difference that in the “Leystoft” one the dragon lay beneath the horse, and in the other he was to be rampant before it. I should like to know if there be anything now known about the figure at Leystoft, which I judge was placed in the church, on a beam, by a guild.—H. H.

Meaning of Valet.—In perusing details of Mediæval History, I have several times met with the title of “King’s Valet,” and applied to persons not likely to undertake so menial an office as the word suggests, even for royalty. Will any correspondent inform me if this was merely a nominal title, or if “Valet” had a different meaning in the 14th century from what it now has?—POLINÆUS.

Colvile, of Carlton Colville, co. Suffolk, and Newton, co. Cambridgeshire.—Any information, not published, respecting this ancient East Anglian family, and more especially respecting the birth place and burial of William Colvile, Master of St. Michael house, Cambridge, and Chancellor of that University, in 1388, 1390, 1391, and 1394, is particularly requested by C. R. COLVILE, *Lullington, Burton on Trent.*

ERRATA.

P. 107, line 15 from bottom, for *meij* read *m'cij*; p. 108, line 18 from top, for *Res-lond* read *Keslond*; line 20, insert “*and*” between *horolog* and *horsesonij*.

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. 11.]

JULY, 1861.

[PRICE THREEPENCE.

NOTES.

ROMAN CATHOLIC FUGITIVES (p. 59).

"Suffolk. Nich'as Wendon, D. of Lawe, Archdecon, ibm."—He was instituted to the Archdeaconry of Suffolk 17th April, 1559; * to the 4th Prebendal Stall in Norwich Cathedral, 4th June, 1561; and to the Rectory of Witnesham, in Suffolk, on the 16th of the same month.

He obtained a licence from the Queen, dated 25th May, 1561, to travel beyond the seas, a copy of which I annex :—

"Elizabeth by the grace of god Quene of Englonde, ffraunce, and Irelonde, defendor of the faythe, &c. To all maiers, Shreifes, baleifs, Constables, Custamers, Comptrollers and Serchers, and to all other our officers, ministers, and Subiects, to whome in this case yt shall apperteyn, greting. We Let you wit that of or grace esp'iall we haue lycenced and by thies p'ntes (presents) do Licence or welbeloued Nicholas Wendon, Archdeacon of Suff, to Passe p'ntlye oute of this or Realme of Englonde, into the partes of beyonde the sees, for his better increse in Lerninge, wt one Sr'unt, Two horss or geldings, amblinge or trottinge, the some of twentie pounds in monye or vnder and all other there baggs, baggags, and necessaries. And of or further grace We are not onlye pleased and contented that the sayed Wendon shall and maye at his lyb'tie Remayne and abyde in the sayed p'ties of beyond the Sees for and Duringe the space of fower yeres next insuing the Date herof; but also that he the sayed Wendon shall and maye haue and Jnioy the promo'cons he nowe hathe and Dothe Possesse, During his abode oue' (over) the other syde the Sees, Prouyded that he do not haunte or resorte into the Territories or company of any potentate or other p'son not being wt vs in League, amitie, and frendshippe; provided also that not w'tstandinge [anything] in this Licence conteyned whensoever yt shall seme good and convenient for vs to haue the s'ruice of the

* He is described in the institution as "Magr. Nicholaus Wendon, cl'icus in Artibus Mr."

sayed Nicholas Wendon to be done wthin this our Realme, and that we shall signifie the same to hym, either by our owne lres, or anye of our Ambassadors, or by the lres of size of or privie Counsell, yt shall not be Lefull for hym to abyde any Longer tyme oue' (over) the other syde the sees after such signification, then shal be requisite for his Journey to retorne to this or Realme, wtoute fraude or Coven; and yf he do wtoute vrgent and very necessarye cawse, then this or License to be forthwt voyde and of non effect, and thies or Lres shalbe your sufficient warrant and Dischardg in this behalf: giuen vnder or Signet, at or Palace of Westm', the xxv of may, The thred yere of or Reigne." *

It appears from *Blomfield's History of Norwich* (folio), pp. 471 and 482 that he was not in orders, and some slight but interesting information concerning him, will be found at those pages. His successor in the Prebendal dignity was installed 26th May, 1570: Dr. John Maplesden was collated to the Archdeaconry, 10th November, 1575; and Richard Whet-crofte was instituted to the Rectory of Winesham, 13th June, 1577.—
JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

P.S. Since writing the above I have seen a copy of Dean Gardiner's answers to the Archbishop's Visitation Questions, in one of which occurs this passage—"and saith that *Mr. Wendon*, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Fowle, never come at there cathedrall church unlessse it be to fetch their money."

PARISH COWS AND SPOONS (pp. 66-68).

I have been disappointed by finding that the extracts, which I gave in the *East Anglian*, No. VI., pp. 66-68, relative to the parish cows at Elmsett, have not hitherto attracted the attention of any of your correspondents. But I will proceed to give a summary of the succeeding inventories of cows, in the hope that they may call forth some remarks, and that I may ascertain whether the possession of such parish property was at all common. I will only enter into particulars where anything unusual occurs.

The inventory for 1542-3, however, deserves, I think, to be given at length. It follows that of the year 1563-4, although it is of earlier date.

The leating of the nette that do belong to the parish of Elmesett, frome the feast of Seynt Michell in the xxxviiiij yere of Henry the viij, unto the same feast next following.
by John Smyth, Churchwarden.

I. First letyng a cowe to Thomas Prittey (Pattey ?), to fynd a light afore the sacrament, of the gifte of Roger.....and.....is suertie for this cowe, that it shalbe forthe comyng and the light honyestly kept during the yere.

II. Item, letyng another cowe by John Smyth and Thomas Pattey, Churchwardens of the said p'yshe of Elmesett, to .. Castard (?) to fynde the pascall and synging light of the gift of S. Nicolas Hanby, late p'sone of the said p'yshe, and.....is suertie for this cowe, that it shalbe forthe comyng and the said light honyestly kept during the yere.

* This is not copied from the original instrument, but from a transcript at p. 78 of "The 42 Articles Book," a book provided by the Bishop of Norwich, in compliance with instructions from King Edward the Sixth, for the subscriptions of the clergy to the Articles of Religion. The accession of Queen Mary rendered it available as a register of miscellaneous documents, such as the above, and letters from the Privy Council, &c.; and for this purpose it was used until about 1613. It is mentioned by Burnet, in his "History of the Reformation," (who printed in the "Collection of

Records," the letter from King Edward to the Bishop, with which the volume commences), and not many months since a gentleman made a journey from Bristol to Norwich to inspect the volume, in order to correct the press for a new edition of Burnet. The volume had never been heard of by the officials, and could not be found, and the unlucky wight had to return as he came. I was fortunate enough a short time ago to come upon the volume, and I am happy to say there is no fear of its being again mislaid.

III. Item, letyng another cowe unto the said . . Castard(?) by the said Churchwardens, to fynd the pascall and singing light of the gift of Thomas Voole (Boole?), and Thomas Pattey is suertie for this cowe, that the said cowe shalbe forthe comyng, and yt the said light shalbe honyestly kept this yere.

IV. Item, letyng another cow by the said Churchwardens unto John Voole (Boole?), to helpe fynde the pascall and singing light, and is suertie for this cowe, that the said cowe shalbe forthe comyng, and that the said light shalbe honyestly kept this yere.

V. Item, delyvered to Richard Sparow by the said Churchwardens, vis. viijd., of the gift of John Offode to fynd a light on the Rode Lofte.

VI. Item, delyvered to Robert Dale a cowe, by the said Churchwardens, to fynd a light before the Sacrament, of the gift of Johanne Clifford, and is suertie for this cowe, yt the said cowe shalbe forthe comyng, and that the said light shalbe honyestly kept this yere.

The sums at which the cows were let is not given, but from the next list it would appear that the "hyer" of each cow was xx pence. A few pages further on there is the following note, in a comparatively modern hand, which I give as a specimen of Suffolk orthography:—

"Rebender a gearll Nearest (nursed?) at Edmund Offordes was Baptsed."

In the inventory of 1566, there is nothing remarkable; the number of the cows was then 9. The same continues to be the number in 1567-8, 1571-2-3-4-5-6-7-8-9-80 (when the Sunday next before Nov. 17, was appointed the Reckoning day). In 1581, the stock of cows was increased from 9 to 13, by the purchase of four more, at the cost of vi^{li}, and the persons who hired them were "charged to pay yearly to y^e Churchwardens then being before or upon the daye of their acco^{pt} for every cowe so hyered syxtene pence, and with lawful warning at the nativitie of S. John Baptiste to be orderly given to deliver to y^e Churchwardens for y^e tyme being at y^e feast of S. Michaell the next ensuing, good, hable and sufficient neate, or instead of every one of y^e sayd neate thirtie shillings of lawfull English money, to be bestowed upon other hable neate to y^e foresayd use;" and in this year there is said to be remaining xv^d "toward y^e co'i'on," which from other entries means the "Communion." In 1584, there appear to have been 14 cows. In 1585, one of the 14 "cows was sunke, and 28^s was taken in for it and putt into the towne stocke." In 1587, another cow was turned into money, and the number was thereby reduced to 11; and a further reduction was made in the next year. In 1591, there remain "9 lawfull cowes." And afterwards there is a curious note in the hand-writing of "Mr. George Carter, Parson of Elmesett and Whatfield," to this effect:—

"The casting of two bells swallowed up three cowes, as appeareth by the accounts 1595 and 1599."

There is no item, however, that I can discover, giving the exact cost of the bells; but at this period the value of each cow was still considered to be 28s. : and it must be borne in mind that this reduction in the number of cows was not a deprivation of the poor of their just rights, but a return—and indeed scarcely a return—to the number, which existed in 1566. In 1606, the value of a bullock is said to be 36s, and of one three years old, in 1606, 40s. "This year according to a Canon in the last Parliament our Churchwardens were chosen in Easter week." And in 1606, "the

neate (by the general consent of the whole parish) were all turned into money at the Reckoning day," and "put out to the onely use of the poor." The result was the following:—

Sum of the Poore's Stock (besides the 3 <i>li</i> in the hands of the Churchwardens till Easter next.....	} 14 <i>li</i> 8 <i>s</i>
The hyre of this money next Hallowmas day	23 <i>s</i>

and from this date the names of the poor who received gifts varying from 2*s.* to 5*s.*, is given.

But besides this "live stock" the parish of Elmsett was formerly possessed of a certain number of spoons. Thus there is the following entry on Nov. 12, 1553:—

"vi silver sponys in the hands of Robert Planten."

But from entries in the years 1554, 1555, and 1556, it would seem that there were twelve spoons.

"Off the which iiij*li* xii*s* and vi silver sponys, in the hands of the Churchwardens, and xv*s* iiij*d* in the hands of John Smyth, and xxvi*s* viij*d* and six silver sponys in the hands of Robert Planten, &c."

But I cannot draw any satisfactory conclusion. In 1558, however, there is this clear statement:—

"Paid at another tyme afterward to the said Church Wardens xx*s* in full payment and satisfacion for vi silver sponys."

And I believe no further mention is made of spoons as parish property.—
HUGH PIGOT.

P.S. Since the above was in type I have been told that the parish of Kersey was formerly possessed of cows as parish property. I will make enquiries and communicate the result in a future number.

LOCAL SURNAMES (SUFFOLK).

I have made out a very imperfect list of surnames known to me, which are identical with the names of Suffolk parishes. The list is in itself of little or no value; but perhaps it may lead to a more complete one, if the correspondents of the *East Anglian* were to add to it from their own personal knowledge of surnames. In some districts of England surnames of this character hang about in their own neighbourhood; in Suffolk, they seem to stay in their own county on the whole, not reckoning such universal names as Weston, Barton, &c. A more perfect list of such names (including the obsolete, which would be in some measure supplied by parish registers), with the places where they are now found, might lead to interesting speculation:—

<i>Hundred of Lackford</i>	Barton	<i>Hundred of Blackbourn</i>	Langham
	Canham (?)		Ashfield
(Cavenham is usually pronounced "Kenham.")	Ingham		Norton
<i>Hundred of Blackbourn</i>	Bardwell	" <i>Thingoe</i>	Barrow
	Hopton		Westley
	Weston		Bury
	Hepworth		Reed
	Walsham	" <i>Risbridge</i>	Denham
			Cowling

<i>Hundred of Risbridge</i>	Stansfield	<i>Hundred of Bosmere and</i>	
	Bradley	<i>Claydon</i>	Needham
	Clare	„ <i>Sampfurd</i>	Higham
	Barnardiston		Bentley
„ <i>Babergh</i>	Cavendish		Capel
	Preston		Wenham
	Acton	„ <i>Colneis</i>	Walton
„ <i>Thedwestry</i>	Pakenham	<i>Ipswich Liberty</i>	Whitton
	Thurston	<i>Hundred of Carlford</i>	Playford
	Barton		Brightwell
	Rushbrook		Newbourn
„ <i>Cosford</i>	Thorpe		Rushmere
	Hadley (?)	„ <i>Wilford</i>	Sutton
	Kersey		Capel
„ <i>Stow</i>	Lindsey	„ <i>Loose</i>	Woodbridge
	Stow		Easton
	Hawley (?)		Melton
	Newton		Wickham
„ <i>Hartismere</i>	Wortham		Rendlesham
	Redgrave	„ <i>Plomesgate</i>	Aldborough
	Palgrave		Hazlewood
	Oakley		Tunstall
	Broome		Snape
	Cotton		Bruisyard *
„ <i>Horne</i>	Mendham	„ <i>Blything</i>	Middleton
	Wingfield		Easton
	Denham		Walpole
	Wilby		Linstead
	Carlton		Westall (?)
	Bedingfield		Brampton
„ <i>Thredling</i>	Debenham		Hales
	Thorpe	„ <i>Wangford</i>	Sancroft
	Ashfield		Weston
	Winston	„ <i>Mutford</i>	Carlton
„ <i>Bosmere and</i>		„ <i>Lothingland</i>	Guntton
<i>Claydon</i>	Henley		Ashby
	Barham		Belton
	Claydon		Hopton
	Bramford		

Bungay Grammar School.

J. J. RAVEN.

COPPYNGE (p. 100).

The last part of the name is a corruption of *ing*, which is used in two senses. (1) a “meadow,” as *Ing-Ralph*, by corruption Ingrave, “Ralph’s meadow”; Margaretting, “the meadow of Margaret.” (2) a “descendant of”; so that Coppynge may mean either “the descendant of Copp,” or the “Cop-ing”; but the most probable etymology is the former, for we have the surname Coppinger; and *inger* is the G. form of *ing* “descendant of.” The A.S. *cop* is “head.” With the surname Coppynge, Cf Cobb, Copp, Coppo, Cuppa; the diminutives Cubitt, Cupit, Cupitt; and the patronymics Cobbing, Copping, Kopping, &c.—R. S. CHARNOCK.

* Probably this local surname is now extinct. Friar John Brusierd held a disputation with Bil-

ney the martyr (Suffolk v. Norfolk), c. 1527.—See Foxe, vol. ii, p. 263.

ANTIQUITIES OF BRADESTONE, NORFOLK.

There are but few passengers by the Eastern Counties Railway who are unacquainted with the first station on the line from Norwich to the Ports of Yarmouth and Lowestoft. This, the Brundall station, it is necessary to state, is within the parish of Bradestone, but the immaterial fact is only stated to assist in the present enquiry.

Immediately in the rear of the buildings is an extensive jamb of sand and marine deposits, worked for agricultural purposes; the fall of these loose and friable substances are continually occasioning landslips, which bring down a considerable quantity of human remains. This sufficient evidence of a burial ground led to an enquiry, from which the following results were obtained.

In the adjacent land called "Lower," to distinguish it from the enclosure above, which is known as "Upper Chapel Field," and now adjoining the sand jamb, is a slight depression of the soil, which was the original sand pit. On the brow stood to the year 1820, the ruins of an ancient religious edifice; but of the dedication, endowment, or architecture, no local record is known to exist. In the year stated, the late proprietor caused the irregularities of the soil to be levelled, and the ruins to be removed. The difficulty described by the laborer, was immense, in severing the blocks of masonry; the levelling of the soil was an easier task, the brow with the mounds being easily hurled into the adjacent sandy hollow. The quantity of human remains laid bare was considerable; but as he continued his labors he fell upon a number of urns; these he described (as they naturally would be if intended for depositories), were standing erect, all contained ashes; many from extreme age, although in the driest situation, were decayed at the base, and fell to pieces in the attempt to raise them; others, more perfect, were brought to the surface though injured, but used for no other purpose than to repair the roads; some shared a different fate, but barely meriting a distinction. In the village resided an eccentric gentleman, Simon Peter Routh, Esq., a name at least well known in the literary world. He witnessed the exhumation and selected the most perfect, and had them conveyed to his dwelling, where, for some short time they remained—to ornament his garden walks.

This meagre information is all that can be obtained in the locality. A prevalent belief pervades the neighbouring villages, that the last person interred, died at Bramerton, and desired to be buried in this chapel, with her ancestors; and it is further believed, the body was conveyed to its resting place over the Surlingham ferry.

The north bank of the Estuary of the Yare is well known to be rich in fragments of Roman pottery, (if not in a Roman way,) in ancient wells, and is particularly well-stored with memorial slabs of the 11th and 12th centuries.

It is under these impressions that this imperfect notice is forwarded to the *East Anglian*, trusting that antiquaries in general may be induced to attempt a thorough investigation into the hitherto neglected remains of a remote period.—H. DAVENEY.

A VISITATION OF THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF SUFFOLK.—PART II.

No. V. *Wattisfield St. Margaret.*

I. On an altar tomb with brass, to John *Osborne*, Esq., 1619—Sable, a griffin segréant within an orle of ten billets Sable. Crest—A unicorn passant Or, ducally gorged and chained Sable.

II. On a monument to Anne Robina, daughter of Robert *Baker*, Esq., and wife of Nockold Thompson, Gent., 1747. *Baker*, Ermine, on a fesse engrailed Azure, three fleur de lis Or.

III. On a monument to Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Samuel *Moody*, of Bury St. Edmund's, Merchant, 1746. Or, on a chevron between three trefoils slipt Sable, as many lozenges Or, on a chief Azure, two hands fessways Or, issuant from the clouds proper, grasping a rose Gules, surtout *Baker* as above.

IV. On a flat stone to Robert *Baker*, Gent., 1713. *Baker* impaling *Roche*, Gules, three roaches naiant in pale Argent. Crest—a greyhound's head erased, in the mouth a horse shoe.

V. On a flat stone, to Elizabeth, widow of George *Roche*, of London, Merchant, 1731. *Roche* impaling semé of crosslets a lion rampant.

On the old screen, taken down and lying about in different parts of the church, these arms remain:

I. *Waldegrave* per pale Argent, Gules.

II. Argent, a lion rampant Sable.

III. Gules, a monkey climbing Argent.

IV. paly of eight Argent, Sable.

V. Argent, three eagles displayed Sable, 2, 1, armed Gules

VI. *Barningham S. Andrew.*

I. On a flat stone to Margaret *Shelton*, daughter of John *Randall*, of Bury St. Edmund's. *Shelton*, Azure, a cross Or, impaling two shields per fess. (1) A chevron between three birds; (2) *Randall*, Gules, three mulletts Or, 2, 1, a chief indented Ermine.

II. On a flat stone to Henry *Shelton*, Esq., 1685, *Shelton* only.

III. On a flat stone to Mary *Poyntz*, daughter of Sir Richard Smyth, of Leeds, co. Kent. *Smyth*, Azure, a chevron engrailed between three lions passant guardant Or; impaling dexter *Poyntz*, Or, three bars Gules; sinister *Barrow*, Sable, two swords in saltire, Argent, hilts, &c., Or, between four fleur de lis of the last.

VII. *Brandon S. S. Peter and Paul.*

Here are no monuments with arms, but only three Atchievements to the *Birch* family.

I. *Birch*, Azure, three fleur de lis Argent, 2, 1. Crest—a fleur de lis Argent, entwined by a snake proper. Surtout *Astley*, Azure, a cinquefoil Ermine, and border engrailed Or.

II. and III., each { 1, 4, *Birch*.
2, 3, *Peck*, Or, on a chevron Gules three crosses patée Or, impaling Sable, semée of crosslets a lion rampant Argent, and border Ermine.
Crest—*Birch*.

VIII. *Thetford S. Mary.*

I. On a monument to several members of the *Fulmodeston* family, 1567. Three shields—1, *Fulmodeston*, Or, on a fesse between three cranes Azure, a rose between two garbs Or. 2, 3, each *Clere*, Argent, on a fess Azure, three eagles displayed Or.

II. On a monument to Mrs. Elizabeth *Monke*, 1751, Gules, a chevron between three lions faces Argent.

III. On a monument to James *Mingay*, Esq., of Shottesham, co. Norfolk, 1801. *Mingay*, Or, on a bend Azure, three leopards faces Argent. surtout 1, 4, *Fuller*, Argent, three bars and a canton Gules. 2, 3, *Parker*, Argent, a chevron Gules, between three mullets Sable, on a chief Azure three stags heads cabossed Argent.

IV. On a monument to James *Mingay*, Esq., 1806. 1, 4, *Mingay*. 2, *Fuller*. 3, *Parker*.

V. On a monument to Denny *Thompson*, Esq., 1816. Or, on a fess dancette Azure three stars Argent, on a canton of second a sun in splendour proper. Crest—an arm erect vested Gules, cuffed Argent, in the hand proper five ears of wheat, Or “In lumine lucem.”

VI. On a monument to Thomas *Bidwell*, Esq., 1817. Gyronny of four Or, Gules, four roundlets, on each a martlet, all counter-changed. Crest—a martlet proper.

VII. On a monument to Shelford *Bidwell*, Esq., 1823, the same arms.

VIII. On a tomb in the churchyard, to several members of the *Bidwell* family, the same arms.

Atchievements.—1, Sir Peter *Ryley*, Bart. Argent, a fess between three crosses formés fitchés Sable. Crest—a demi-lion rampant Or, holding a shield Argent, thereon a cross formé fitché Sable.

2, *Mingay* only.

3, *Mingay* surtout *Fuller* and *Parker*, quarterly, as on monument No. 3 before.

IX. *Market Weston, S. Mary.*

Here are no monuments with arms.

The following *Atchievements* are stowed away in the tower :

1, *Thruston*, Sable, three bugle horns Or, 2, 1, strung Azure, impaling *Holworthy* Or, on a chevron between three trefoils slipt Sable, as many mullets Or. Crest—a heron Argent, “Nil admirari.”

2, *Bokenham*, Argent, a lion rampant Gules, on a bend Azure 3 besants, surtout.

1, *Knyvett*, Argent, a bend and border engrailed Sable.

2, *Bourchier*, Argent, a cross engrailed Gules, between four water bougets Sable.

3, *Woodstock*, France and England quarterly, within a border Argent.

4, *Berners*, quarterly Or and Vert. Crest—a stag couchant Gules, attired Or ; for Catherine Bokenham, Lady Berners, 1743.

In stained glass in one of the windows of the nave, bendy of eight Argent and Azure.

Wicken Rectory, Bishop Stortford, April, 1861. JOHN H. SPERLING.

COATS OF ARMS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.—DUNMOW HUNDRED, NO. 4.

Great Easton.

On a grave stone within the Communion rails, for the Rev. Joseph *Plume*, B.D., Rector of this parish, who died 10 Dec., 1686, in his 81st year.—Ermine, a bend vair, cottised Vert. Same floor, for George Scott, Esq., of Much Easton, who died Jan. 16, 1647. Two coats—1, *Scott*, per pale indented Argent and Sable a saltier counterchanged: 2, *Scott* impaling....two swords in saltier, points upwards....

On a mural tablet in the chancel, for Robert *Allott*, Rector of this parish, who died Jan 28, 1758, aged 68.—Argent, a fesse double cottised wavy, Sable. Crest—a dexter arm from the elbow, vested Gules, cuffed Or, hand proper, holding a mullet Or.

On a grave stone for various members of the *Meade* family on a chevron between three pelicans....an escallop shell. Crest—an eagle displayed, standing on a ducal coronet.

Also on another grave stone, for Sarah, widow of John Meade, who died 19 June, 1722, aged 73. In a lozenge—*Meade* as above, impaling Or, three martlets,....on a chief Gules, three eagles displayed.

On a mural tablet, north wall, for Mrs. Ann *Meade*, daughter and co-heiress of John Meade, Esq., and Sarah, his wife, who died Jan. 2, 1758, aged 87; and her sister, Mrs. Rebecca *Meade*, who died Jan. 20, 1761, aged 85. In a lozenge, Sable, a chevron between three pelicans Or, an escallop shell Gules.

On a mural tablet, north wall, for John *Jackson*, Esq., who died 26 March, 1826, aged 68; and Mary, his widow, who died June 15, 1837, aged 71. Or, on a chevron between three eagles heads erased Sable, as many cinquefoils Argent, impaling per fesse Argent and Vert, on a pale counterchanged three bugle-horns stringed Sable. Crest—a cross crosslet Or.

Three *Hatchments*. 1, With a Baron's coronet. Crest and supporters—*Maynard* quartering *Pierson*, *Everard*, and *Banerstre*.

2, in a lozenge—*Meade* impaling Or, three martlets Sable, on a chief Gules three eagles displayed Or.

3, in a lozenge—*Meade* quartering *Meade*.

DUNMOW HUNDRED, NO. 5.—*Tilty*.*

I. On a brass to Gerard *Danet*, who died 4 May, 1520, and was here buried with Maria, his wife.

1st *Shield*. Quarterly, 1, *Danet*,guttée de....a canton Ermine.

2, on two bars....six lions rampant, three and three. 3 as 2.

4,three eagles rising....

2nd *Shield*. *Danet*, with quarterings as on 1; impaling, quarterly,

1,....three eagles displayed....in bend cottised.... 2, two

bendlets.... 3,....bendy of ten.... 4,....a fesse chequé..

..between six crosses patée fitchée....three and three.

* A pleasing view of the remains of Tilty Abbey, is engraved in *Excursions in Essex*, vol. ii. p. 114; another drawn and engraved by John Coney may be found in *Dugdale's Monasticon* vol. v. p.

624, new edition London, 1817—30; and also some interesting remarks on the present Church at Tilty in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, for November, 1860, p. 524.

3rd Shield. Quarterly, 1 and 8 *Danet*. 2,....on two bars six lions rampant, three and three. 3,....three eagles displayed in bend cottised.... 4,....two bendlets.... 5,....three eagles displayed.... 6,....bendy of ten.... 7,....a fesse chequé, between six crosses patée fitchée....

II. On a brass to George *Madeley*, who died 21 May, 1562, and was here buried with Mary, his wife. Argent, three bars....in chief as many mullets pierced for *Madeley*; impaling eight coats, viz. 1 and 8, *Danet*; and the other six as above, on the *third* shield of the brass for Gerard *Danet*.

III. On a brass to Margaret *Tuke*, wife of George *Tuke*, who died 22 October, 1590. Three shields: 1, quarterly, 1 and 4, *Tuke*, per fesse indented....three lions passant.... 2, a fesse embattled between three lions' faces.... 3, on a saltier....an annulet....

2, *Tuke* quarterly as 1, impaling....a fesse between three martlets.... on a chief....three wolves heads erased....

3, quarterly of 6 with a mullet for difference. 1, a fesse between three martlets.... on a chief....three wolves' heads erased.... 2,....three chevrons.... 3, per pale....three lions rampant.... 4,on a cross....five mullets.... 5, per pale....three fleur de lis.... 6,....a lion rampant....

On a wooden tablet for Edward *Elliott*, who died 6 Sept., 16.. 1, Argent, a fesse Gules, cottised wavy Sable, *Elliott*. 2, a chevron Gules, between three towers Sable. 3, Or, a bend cottised between six martlets Gules. 4, Argent, two chevrons within a border Azure. 5, Sable, on a bend Or, three cinquefoils Gules. 6, quarterly, Or and Gules, a border engrailed Sable. 7, Argent, on a bend Sable, three fleur de lis Or, a border Ermine. 8, Ermine, a chevron Gules, between three cocks. Crest—an elephant's head coupéd Argent.

On *Hatchment*. *Maynard* only, with coronet and supporters.

Horham Hall, Thaxted, Essex.

F. G. WEST.

DUNMOW HUNDRED, NO. 1 (pp. 98-99).

F. G. W. notices some coats of arms over the west door of Great Dunmow church, most of which are obliterated. In Morant's day they were more perfect; he mentions in his *History of Essex* that the shields contained the arms of England, Mortimer, Bohun, Bouchier (which as F. G. W. says still remains), Braybroke, Lovein, Coggeshall, Quincy, Baynard, Duresme (Argent, a cross Gules, charged with five fleurs de lis Or). These families probably contributed towards the building of the church, or to its repair. The manor of Little Easton, an adjoining parish, was held in 1272, by Matthew Lovein; from this family the manor passed by marriage to the Bouchier family.

In Little Easton church is a very curious monumental effigy of a member of the Lovein family; and a fine canopied tomb of a Bouchier, Earl of Essex.

The arms of Lovein are according to Morant "a fesse between nine billets—five above, four below."

Morant mentions the following coats of arms as yet remaining in the windows of Dunmow church. In the East window—the arms of Edward the Confessor; in a South window—Bourchier; on the West wall—the See of London impaling several Bishops arms; in the South aisle—party per fesse, Ermine and Sable, a lion rampant counterchanged, for Kindlemarsh, impaling amongst other coats that of Bourchier; in the South porch window—Sable, a fesse, between three cinquefoils Or.—L. A. M.

EAST ANGLIAN SONGS (p. 125).

Your last number suggested a collection of these, which I hope will be done. Can any of your readers supply me with the rest of a genuine county ballad, beginning:—

“The Farmer’s old Hen she began to collogue :
Says she unto the Fox—‘you’re a precious old rogue ;
Your scent it is so strong that I wish you’d keep away,’
The Farmer’s old Hen she began for to say.”

The air to which these verses run is very beautiful, as Sir Henry Bishop thought also, to whom I sent it. And the words promise some *humour*; at any rate some good *Suffolk*: of which “collogue” is a good earnest.—F.

THE ROUND TOWERS OF EAST ANGLIA (pp. 76, 108).

I may add to the list of round tower churches in Suffolk supplied by C, two which occur to me in Essex.

Broomfield, S. Mary.—A very plain round tower. Two stages of very narrow windows, pointed heads, with the exception of one, which has a circular head.

Saling Parva, or Bardfield Saling.—Has a circular tower, with two stages of middle pointed windows.

These are the only two round towers with which I am acquainted in this county; doubtless, however, there are others.—L. A. M.

Would not a similar list for the county of Norfolk be of interest? *e.g.* Merton, Little Snoring, Kettlestone (octagonal), and Willingham. The latter church is dedicated in honour of St. Andrew, Apostle. The tower is said to be of Saxon work. It was repaired in 1620. In 1795 the chancel was in ruins. I should be glad if any of your correspondents would inform me as to its present condition.

Olney, Bucks.

WALTER PENNINGTON STORER.

Upon looking over your list I was disappointed at not finding my own parish church in it. This led me to examine the places more particularly, and I found several others omitted. As you have challenged an examination, I will take the liberty of putting down the names which I think are omitted, and which I have taken from Mackenzie’s little work, published by Stanford, Charing Cross—Barsham, Haddiscoe, Mautby, Maltashe, Burnham Nowton, Bessingham, Gresham, Glemham, Ilketshall, Mettingham, Mutford, Saxtead, Theberton, Westleton, Somerton, Rough-ton, Tichwell.—S. E.

VALET (p. 128).

There is no doubt that the word *valet* (which would seem to be merely another orthography of *varlet*) was anciently used in quite a different sense. Menage says "Il semble qu'on ait appelé varlet un gentilhomme, tant qu'il n'étoit pas chevalier." Hardouin (Hist. p. 23), calls Alexis, son of Isaac, Emperor of Greece, "Valet de Constantinople." The author of the romance of "Lancelot du Lac," speaking of the son of Vavas seur, who was not a chevalier, says "Vers la fin du manger, vint ecans (ici dedans) un varlet, qui estoit fils du Vavas seur"; and Menage says "Les Picards disent encore aujourd' huy *varlet* et *varleton*, en parlant d'un jeune enfant, qui entre en adolescence." The word *valet* or *varlet* is found written *vadlet*, *valect*, *vallet*, &c.; and in Norman, *vadlet* and *valet*. Some derive *valet* from Hebrew *valad*, an infant; others from Med. L. *valetus*. Menage suggests that *varlet* may be from *baro*, *varo*, a term of contempt, a soldier's valet; thus, *baro*, *varo*, *varolus*, *varolettus*, *varlet*; but in his *Orig. Ital.* he derives it from L. *verna* a bondsman, a saucy fellow, &c.; thus *verna*, *vernaculus*, *vernaculettus*, *vernalettus*, *verlettus*, *varlet*. Gujet derives *valet*, from *bajulettus* dim. of *bajulus*, a porter, carrier; Du Cange from *vassalletus* dim. of *vassallus*. Cf Roquefort under *vadlez*, *valet*, *varlet*, *varleton*; and Dufresne under *valet*, and *valletus legum*.

Gray's Inn.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

THE DENES (p. 127).

Den in local names generally means a "valley." It is very common in Kent, especially in the woody parts. In Durham, we read of "skarrs and dennes," i.e. "hills and vales." In Law Latin the word is found written *denna* and *dena*. Denbera was a "low valley for the feeding of swine," from *bergh*, a barrow or hog. At Yarmouth, an extensive sandy tract of ground at the mouth of the Yar, along the sea coast, is called the *Denes*. Den and Strond was a liberty for vessels to come on shore; King Edward the First grants this liberty to the Barons of the Cinque Ports—"Quod sint *Wrecefry*, et *Wyttefry*, et *Lestagefry*, et *Lonetopfry*, et quod habeat Den et Strond apud Gernemuth."—Placit. temp. Ed. I. and Ed. II., MS., 4to, penes Dom. Fountaines ex Æde Christi Oxon. (*Cowel*). According to Somner *denne* sometimes stands for a town; *dena*, *denna*, was also used simply to denote a coppice, or a small piece of woody ground. "*De Silva octo denæ parvæ*; in another place, *et una parva dena sylvæ*. Domesday apud Spelman (*Cowel*)." *Denes*, at Yarmouth, must be a corruption of *Dunes*, i.e. *Downs*, or banks of sand thrown up by the sea.

Gray's Inn.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

Tot.—I observe frequent mention of the word *tot*, and beg leave to add that it was formerly a mark in use by the exchequer as a "good debt to the king." No. 66 of Lord Braybrooke's privately printed catalogue, is a large silver ring, set with an intaglio on cornelion, rudely cut, on the shoulder of the hoop is the word *tot*. I have a silver ring with the word *tot* in Saxon letters; the setting is glass, painted with the crucifixion, and burnt in like some of the amulets.—W. W.

LONDON ARMS ON CLERE BRASS (p. 126.)

Sir Robert Clere married Alice, fourth daughter of Sir William Boleyn, who was the son of Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, Lord Mayor of London in 1457. Does not this account satisfactorily for the presence of the arms of the City of London, in *his* brass. The Rev. H. Haines observes in his *Manual*, p. cxx,—“Sometimes the arms of cities, especially those of London and Bristol, are placed on the brasses of merchants and others who had held civil offices in them.” When this coat occurs in the brasses of Knights, may it not be that some one of their ancestors were connected with the city, like Sir Geoffrey Boleyn?—F.H.

Alchymy (p.10).—Alchymy was a mixture of metals used in transmutation by the Alchymists. In the catalogue of ancient and mediæval rings and personal ornaments formed for Lady Londesborough, and printed for private reference in 1853, by Thomas Crofton Croker, frequent mention is made of rings as formed of this mixture of metals called Alchymy.—W.W.

QUERIES.

THE VOCABULARY OF THE SEA BOARD.

I have observed that Moor, Forby, and other glossarists, have confined themselves much to the *inland* phraseology, neglecting the *sea-board*, which is of so much interest in all English enquiry. When I was at Lowestoft last year I heard many words about boats, ships, fishing-gear, &c., which are *not* in these Vocabularies. Your friends who live on the spot, would do well to gather what of these they can lay hold of, and contribute them to the *East Anglian*—as, for instance the parts of a *Net* :—the *beam* (the wooden back-bone); the *lutades* (a very curious word, for the *bent irons* at the end—*qy.* whether from A.S. *Lut-ian*, to bend?); the *shales* (meshes) of which a *row* (I think) is called a *gong*. I am not *certain* of the orthography of these words; nor even, in all cases, of their exact appropriation: but you might accurately determine all, and much more. Many of such words are NOT known up the coast as far as Aldbro'. Even your *Score* for a narrow street, on a declivity, is not noticed in our Glossaries. I heard the word *Brenner*, for a flying gust over the water (as I remember). And one man spoke of a halo round the sun as an *oven*, as I also gathered. But these require verifying, as also many others to be found out and recorded, before the modern SCHOOLMASTER has drubbed them out of the language.—F.

Early Printing in East Anglia.—I am much interested in the early history of the Art of Printing in East Anglia; but know not where to look for any account of it. May I ask your correspondents to point out in what books particulars may be found; and give any notes of books, pamphlets, or broadsides, printed in the district, prior to the year 1700; with any notices of the printers or sellers of books before that period?—L.

THE VERNON FAMILY—EARL SHIPBROKE.

Admiral Vernon, who distinguished himself at Portobello, and represented Ipswich in Parliament, from 1740 till his death in 1757, bequeathed the chief of his property to his nephew, Francis Vernon, who was created Baron Orwell, in 1762, and Earl of Shipbroke, in 1777. He died in 1783, and the title became extinct. I shall be glad to know whether the Earl of Shipbroke ever represented Ipswich or any other town, in the House of Commons? Was he ever a Cabinet Minister or Great Officer of the Court? What was the career of Henry Vernon, Esq., elder brother of Francis, Earl of Shipbroke? For what reason the peerage was conferred on the younger brother?—J. R.

Family of De Argentine.—Where can I refer for the most complete pedigree of this family? They were located at Melbourne, in Cambridgeshire, and held possessions also in Suffolk, Bedfordshire, &c.—L.

Richard Sibbes, D.D.—We would direct particular attention to the “wants” of the Rev. A. B. Grosart, of Kinross, which will be found on the wrapper of this part. Dr. Sibbes was an eminent Suffolk divine; and the greater number of the names specified in Mr. Grosart’s list, belong to the sphere of the *East Anglian*.

He played old Gooseberry with him!—What is the meaning of this expression, which I have not unfrequently heard in Suffolk? It is not a local title for the Prince of Darkness, for I have met with the following in a Lancashire song:—

Then aw started up th’ fowd loike a shot,
 Un aw coom to owd Puddin’s back dur,
 (Wurnt aw beighlin o’ o’er loike a pot!)
 When aw gan it a gradely good pur:
 O’th’ merry-meighl jump’t in a lot,
 For they thaut us owd Gooseburry wur come,
 Un they screomed as if they wurn shot,
 “Tay un rum ditty, rum ditty, rum.”

H. P.

The Butchers’ Market, Bury St. Edmund’s.—What is the earliest notice extant of the letting of the stalls in this market? I have an old written indenture made for the right of selling “victualle and fleshe meate,” granted “unto Willm Awstyn thelder and Willm Awstyn the younger, of Cockfield,” of “two butchers stalls, situate and being on the east syde of the butchery in the great market place, in Bury St. Edmund’s aforesaid,” for the “yearly summe of ffifty shillings,” to bring meat there “vpon every Monday throughout the year, or vpon any other daye or dayes vsed for a ffayre or market there.” This is dated the 30th day of March, in the 2 Charles the Second, 1626.—C. GOLDING.

ERRATA.

P. 117, the epitaph on William Saltar, is not *in the church*, but *outside the church-yard wall*; l. 14, for *any* read *Envy*.

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR,

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XII.]

SEPTEMBER, 1861.

NOTES.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. I.

There can be no history which bears upon the manners and customs of the people, and extending over three entire centuries of the most animated period of our national existence, without betraying the bane of politics, the prejudices of the age, or the influence of domestic discord. It is impossible to claim for any author a freedom from these blemishes, they are inseparable from relations of every kind. But where, as in our Parish Registers, incidental events are noted down as they occurred, unaided by descriptive particulars, in a laconic and imperatively faithful form of words, and under no controlling influence, beyond the desire of a faithful record, they must assume a desired characteristic brevity, and relate the events without the bias of subsequent obtrusive opinions, which could never have animated the actors or inspired the motive. Under the influence of these impressions the incidents recorded must be received under the strongest conviction of indubitable facts.

In these brief notices there is much related the historian would justly deem unworthy of repetition, but every extract will be found to have some bearing on the history of the people, the administration of their laws, some long passed away, and many references to things of which no vestiges now remain. Their manners and customs, with the very feeling of domestic life, vary as they did in successive generations, are frequently made familiar through these neglected records. The calamities of towns and

villages tempting the benevolence of the more fortunate is here made apparent and is at least a proof through many ages of that good feeling which has long characterized our nation.

These preliminary remarks appear necessary as a prefatory and explanatory introduction to the series of extracts, on the various relationships of domestic life in our own locality.—H. DAVENEY.

Parish of Blofield or Blowfield.—Begins 1545.

I. The first use of Church Registers began in the 30th year of ye reign of Hen. 8th An. Dom. 1539. In which year it was ordained by Cromwell, the King's Vicar General, that in all Churches a Register should be kept of every Wedding, Christening, and Burial, within the same Parish for ever.—Vid. Baker's Chron: in ye reign of Hen. 8th.

II. The miserable distractions of this kingdom caused by an unnatural and bloody war between his Majesty of most blessed memory and his unhappy Parliament, begun in 1642, in wh by the strength and policy of the Parliament, his Majesty was ruined and on the 30th of January 1645, murdered by them in the most barbarous manner, was the cause why this and other Registers could not be duly kept, untill the restauration of his son Charles ye second, in a most merciful and miraculous manner 1660.

Blessed be God unto eternity.—Alex. Shipdham, *Rector*.

III. Richard Buttermant who have his Land from the right heirs off his name, which had been in this house three hundred years, was buried June 28, 1637.

IV. Mem: The Briefe of the letters Patents for the collecting of charitable benevolence of the inhabitants of our Parish of Blofield, for and towards the repairing of the great losses of the inhabitants of Southwold or Soulboy, in the Countie of Suffolk, which they suffered by a great burning in their said towne, was published in the congregation, on the 24th day of July, 1659. And there was collected in our Parish there upon the sume of xxxvijs and jd.—Witness our hands this 29 July, 1659.

John Gildenwater, *Churchwarden*.

Thos. Church, *Overseer*.

V. Memorandum—yt ther was collected in ye P'ish: of Blofield, bye virtue of an order from ye Justices of Peace, of this Countie, upon ye 24 day of September, 1666, the sum of £2. 10s. 10d., wh was for ye relief of ye poore and infected parishes in ye Cittie of Norwich. Teste—Alex. Shipdham.

VI. Wonder not reader, whomsoever thou art, that thou findest this register in all pts imp'fect seeing the abominable distraction of this kingdom caused by an unaturell and bloody war between his Majesty Charles the first of ever blessed memory, and his most unhappy Parliament, begun Anno 1642, under the pretence of preserving his p'son and honor did ruin him and his kingdom, and at last murdered him in most barbarous manner before his own gates at Whitehall, wh was the cause that this and all other registers could not be truly kept, which it pleased or good and gracious God most miraculously to preserve, and through his most gracious love and compassion to these his kingdoms, to restore his son Charles the second, without the shedding of one drop of blood, to the Government of the kingdom, whom the Lord of his mercy preserve in health, peace and godliness unto his lives end.—Alexander Shipdham, *Rector of Blofield*.

VII. An act of Parliament entituled an act for burying in woolen, made ye 30th yeare of the reign of King Charles ye second, it is enacted and commanded therein yt a new register book shall be provided in every parish, and ye names of such persons as died from ye 1st of August, 1678, be entered therein wth all affadavits made yt ye pty deceased was buried according to yt act, also where no such affadavit shall be brought to ye minister, it is enacted therein yt a memorial thereof be entered likewise against ye name of ye pty entered, and of ye time when ye minister notified ye same to ye Ch: wardens or overseers of ye poore. And by reason thereof, we do register no more parties deceased in this book.—Charles Reve, *Rector*.

VIII. Memorandum—Upon the 13 Sept. 1724, our Bishop (Dr' Seng) held a Confirmation in our Church of Blofield, at which time it was computed there were more than 300 persons confirmed. And 'twas 28 years before that, that Bishop Moore confirmed in this Church.

IX. Mem: Upon the 1st Feby. 1702, Alice Balls alias Timbler, did open penance in Blofield Church, in a white sheet &c.. for the crime and great sin of ffornication.

X. Mem: That upon the 30 day of May, 1708, James Johnsons and his wife did open penance in Blofield Church, having committed ante-nuptial ffornication.

XI. Mem: That upon Tuesday night being ye 25 October, in the year of our Lord 1709, this parish Church was broken up and robbed, and out of it was feloniously taken away the surplice, (almost a new one) ye hood, (almost new) the pulpit cloth, and ye great cross iron bar yt fastened the south door of the Church. We made an advertisement on't in the Norwich newspapers (where there was three printing offices at that time) but heard nothing of them, so all were fain to be renewed.—Chas. Reve, *Rector*.

FAMILY OF THE FOUNDER OF THE BROWNISTS.

On removing in June, 1857, the large pew in All Saints' Church, Stamford, on the site of the Chapel of St. Thomas, and occupied by the inmates of Brown's Hospital, at the east end of the north aisle, in order to repew and beautify the Church, the workmen bared a monumental Brass, which has hitherto been unnoticed by any of the local historians. It represented John and Agnes Brown, but presented no peculiar features to others of the same date and period. The inscription only was somewhat singular:—1. Te precor O Christe matre que patris miserere. 2. Non sine dejectus non omnes claudito celis. 3. Est nihil nomen idem que patri labor unus utrique. 4. Milleno C quat sexagens simul XV. 5. Vitam mutavi Februar mensis que tridens. 6. Huc ades O conjux Agnes mihi cara fuisti. 7. Dum mundo vixi post mensis spousa que Christi. 8. Anno milleno C quat (blank) mensis (blank). Mundum liquisti celestia nequa petisti. The family of Brown were drapers, and grew at length into wealthy merchants of the staple of Calais, at Stamford, filled the chair of Alderman, now, according to the modern system, styled Mayor, upon several occasions, and were very considerable benefactors to the Borough. They also served the office of High Sheriff of the co. of Rutland, and one of its members was the founder of the sect of Brownists. The arms of the family were Quarterly:—1. *Browne*—Sa, 3 mallets Arg; 2. Per bend Ar. and Sa. 3 mascles bendways counterchanged; 3. Or, on a fesse Gu., 3 crosses patée Arg.; 4. Ar. on a bend Sa. a bezant in chief; 5. Ar. 3 greyhounds pass. Sa. collared Or.—*Wigmore*. Crest. On a wreath Ar. and Sa. a stork's head coupéd, and the neck nowed, Gu. betn. 2 wings displayed Arg.

Robert Brown, the founder of the Brownists, was the 3rd son of Anthony B. esq., Sheriff of the co. of Rutland in the 37th Hy. 8th, 5th Mary, the 13th Elizabeth, and who died in 1590. This Robert we are told, was related to the Lord Treasurer Burghley, but in what way is not said. He was educated at Cambridge, and preached there with a vehemence which procured him many auditors of the lower class. He afterwards went to Zealand, and returned full of prejudices against the Church of England, and (with Richard Harrison, a petty school master, his assistant)

indulged in bitter invectives against its doctrines and discipline. He was founder of the sect of Brownists, whose tenets were nearly the same with those of the ancient Donatists. He was presented to the rectory of Achurch, Northants (in the patronage of the Lord Burghley) in the year 1592, or earlier. Before he became possessed of this preferment he used to say that the true Protestants had *no church* in England; but when settled upon it, *Bonum nomen, bonum amen, et quantum mutatus ab illo*, he used to say there was no church in England, but his, and that was *A church*. He was a violent enthusiast, impatient of contradiction, and of an overbearing and imperious temper, by which he is said to have been led into difficulties, wherein he experienced a lenity greater than he deserved, through the kindness of his patron Lord Burghley. It was his boast that he had been committed to 32 prisons, in some of which he could not see his hand at noon-day. He lived to upwards of 80 years of age, and died in 1630 in Northampton gaol, to which he had been committed for an assault on the constable who came to demand a parish rate from him. His descendants were living at Uppingham, co. Rutland in the year 1681. The grandfather of this Robert, Fras B, esq. of Tolethorpe, in the same county (son of Christr B, esq., came over with King Hy. 7th, and assisted that monarch against Richd. 3, was Sheriff of the County in the 8th and 16th of Hy. 7th and the 1st Hy. 8th), was Sheriff of the County 16th Hy. 8th; and on the 6th July 18th Hy. 8, obtained letters patent from the crown exempting him from the duty of serving upon juries, and from serving the offices of Sheriff and Escheator, and authorizing him to appear with his head covered in the presence of the King, his heirs and successors, and of all great men, Lords spiritual and temporal, and all other persons whomsoever of the kingdom. These privileges Wright (the historian of the county) tells us were granted to him for the good services performed by his father Christopher Browne; but the letters patent, copied at length in Fuller, contain no intimation of any such service. The last of the family, Mary, dau. and heiress of Thomas Trollope Browne, esq., of the Inner Temple, and of Talethorpe, and Greatford (Lincolnshire), by his wife Harriot, dau. of Rt. Needham, esq., of Ireland (by his wife Cath. dau. of Thos. Pitt, esq., and sister of Will. Pitt, Earl of Chatham), married the Right Hon. Geo. Fermor, 3rd Earl of Pomfret, and 4th Baron Lempster, Aug. 29th, 1793 and d. 183.....

If any of your readers can give me any clue to the discovery of the relationship, between the founder of the Brownists, and Lord Treasurer Cecil,

I shall be obliged,

J.S.

WILLIAM DOWSING, THE ICONOCLAST.

The printed Journal of this despoiler of Churches, describes him as "William Dowsing, of Stratford." This was the place of residence of himself in his latter days, and of his son Samuel after him; but there are reasons for believing that Dowsing was a native of Pulham St. Mary, in

Norfolk, and that he and several other branches of his family resided there. The universal tradition of the neighbourhood confirms this opinion; but I am unable to support it by any documentary evidence, except the scanty records of the family which I have obtained from the parish Register. In the Register of Baptisms of Pulham St. Mary Magdalen, under the date 1585, the earliest entry relating to the Dowsing family appears as follows:—"Thom's Dowsinge et Joh'es Dowsinge gemini filii Ric'i Dowsinge 26 Sept." Thirty-one other baptisms of various members of the family are recorded, the last being in 1675. Five marriages only of the family appear to have been solemnized in the parish, namely, Thomas Dvsene and Lettis Chambers, 4 Feb. 1612; Robert Dowsen and Anne Skinner in 1617; Richard Dowsen and Elizabeth Woodhouse in 1620; Richard Boyce and Mary Dowsing in 1654; and William Browne and Grace Dowsing in 1656. The Registers of burials are twenty two in number, commencing in 1594, and extending to 1727, Richard Dowsen having been buried on the 30th November in this year. This is the last entry in which the name of *Dowsing* appears.

The appointment of Phinehas Dowsinge as parish Registrar is thus entered in the Register of Burials:—

Norf. Sept. xxvjth 1653.

Wee whose names are hereunder subscribed Inhabit'nts of the p'ish of Pulham Markett, doe elect and choase Phinehas Dowsinge to be p'ish Register for the said p'ish accordinge to an Act of P'limt of the xxiiijth of August, 1653.—Samll Prentice, Henry Stanhaugh, John Prentice, Willm. Frost, Henry Applewhait, Thomas Moore, Willm. Malteward, Richard Matchett, Joseph Bugge.

The above named Phinehas Dowsing did take his oathe to execute the Office of Register in the said parish of Pulham Markett, according to the Act of Parlt in that case latelie made and p'vided, upon this xvijth daie of January 1653, before me.

Jo: FRERE.

The name is spelt in a great variety of ways in the parish Register, *Dowsinge* or *Dowsing*, being undoubtedly the correct orthography. It occurs as Dusene, Dowsinge, Dowsing, Dousen, Dousyn, Dowing, Downing, Dowzen, Dowsen, and Dowseing. The name *William Dowsing* occurs only in the following entries:—

1622. Will. Downing son of Will. Downing bapt. Maye y^e first daye.

1630. Willmus Dowsing fils Radulphi bapt. Novembris xxviij.

1634. Willmus Dowsing filius Phineis et Mariæ bapt. Aprilis xx.

1668. Will^m Dowsing sonne of Willm and Matthey his Wife, bapt. April 16.

1657. William Dowsing was buried Octob. v.

1692. William Dowsing was Bureyed the 14th October.

I have jotted down the foregoing notes of William Dowsing and his (supposed) family, in the hope that some corespondent of the *East Anglian* will be able to furnish further information respecting this remarkable man; and particularly, I shall be obliged by answers to the following Queries:—

When and where was William Dowsing born? and when and where did he die?

Has any biographical account of him been written or published ?

What was the nature and extent of the authority which he had to despoil the churches of England, and by whom was it given ?

What were the duties of Parish Registrar prescribed by the Act of Parliament referred to in the appointment of Phineas Dowsing ?

Who are the present representatives of the Dowsing family ?

Pulham,

GEORGE RAYSON.

SURNAMES IN PARISH REGISTERS, (p 133.)

Index to a Book containing Registers of Births, Burials and Marriages and other Records, belonging to the General Baptist Church at Wisbeach, Cambridgeshire. The original Book is deposited at the General Register Office, London*; and a printed Copy of the same at the General Baptist Church, Wisbeach.—W. WINKLEY, JUNR.

1700 to 1750, inclusive.

Allem	Dawson	Loiterton	Rodwell	Tiptaft
Allum	Dearlove	Loterton	Rollin	Tokelove
Batte	Delahaye	Loyerton	Rollins	Tomson
Blackborn	Deverex	Loyterton	Ropson	Townsend
Blesed	Falkner	Lucas	Sargison	Tuxworth
Blessed	Falkner	Luckus	Savell	Vickers
Boyce	Fish	Marwick	Seaman	Vince
Buckland	Fisher	Matthew	Seamans	Wait
Bullock	Gee	Meuse	Sewell	Waite
Burch	Gibbins	Morris	Sharman	Walies
Burks	Gibson	Morton	Simons	Walit
Cambridge	Gimor	Mus	Sims	Wallis
Campain	Grantham	Nicholas	Skeret	Wallet
Campin	Gray	Nobel	Skerit	Wallett
Chandler	Green	North	Skerrit	Wallis
Clake	Grimes	Northen	Skerritt	Wallit
Clark	Grims	Oliver	Skirit	Wallton
Coke	Hardy	Orton	Slaxbe	Walten
Colier	Hareson	Overall	Slaxby	Walton
Collins	Harrison	Page	Smith	Ward
Collings	Heaton	Palmer	Snell	Washinborow
Cook	Hill	Paul	Somersbe	Watts
Cooke	Hooke	Pits	South	Wiles
Cox	Houlderness	Polled	Sowtter	Williams
Coy	Hubard	Portwood	Stapleton	Wilson
Crage	Hubbard	Randall	Sturly	Winkley
Cragg	Hubberd	Reading	Sturley	Winsor
Cragge	Humphrey	Redding	Sumersbe	Wollton
Crowson	Hunt	Renison	Sumersby	Wolten
Crowston	Knights	Riches	Summersbe	Worsep
Curtis	Literton	Right	Thaccher	Worship
Cutforth	Locking	Robinson	Thacker	Wyman
Damas				

* It was found so late as May in this year in the hands of a private individual. We succeeded in inducing the possessor to give it up, and had the satisfaction of lodging it for safe custody with the Register General, having first

printed a few copies of it so that the chances of the information thus gained being hereafter lost, will be next to impossible. This is probably the first Register ever printed.—HARROW GAZETTE, Dec. 1, 1861.

1751 to 1800, inclusive.

Baker	Clarke	Griffess	Newland	Timpeny
Ball	Fallows	Griffiss	Poole	Todd
Bell	Forster	Hicks	Proud	Williams
Bowet	Foster	Jarvis	Richardson	Wood
Bowett	Frusher	Jee	Seaton	Wolton
Bown	Golden	Mackgee	Squire	York
Buck	Golly	Medworth	Tawn	Yorke

1801 to 1837, inclusive.

Abbott	Boston	Fisher	Hulbert	Quincey
Aursten	Bragg	Forth	Japes	Quincy
Ayre	Brewen	Fountain	Jarrom	Reed
Bailey(orBarley)	Brewin	Francis	Mancrief	Roop
Benton	Briggs	Goodson	Munton	Roope
Blackbourn	Bruce	Grimley	Newstead	Southwell
Blakey	Butters	Gromit	Nicholls	Swain
Blesed	Chadwich	Hackmen	Nichols	Tibenham
Boar	Chapman	Hakmen	Noble	Tims
Boggars	Clare	Hall	Osborn	Waller
Boggers	Clarke	Hansted	Parker	Watkin
Bonnett	Crag	Hensman	Pocklington	Wheaton
Bore	Crane	Hewit	Porter	White
Borston	Earl	Hudson	Priest	Wilton

INSCRIPTION FROM A COFFIN PLATE AT DEBENHAM, SUFFOLK.

"This is the bodye of Charles Gawdye, knt. sone and heire to Charles Gavdye, of Crowes Hall, in the Countie of Suffolk, who in his life tyme was blessed in the happy choyce of a must vertuous wife, by name Veare Cooke, the younger of the two daughters and coheirs of Edward Cooke, of Guidy Hall, in the Countye of Essex, kn^t; a ladye, to say noe more, severely modest and of a pure and unblemished conjugal affection: by her hee left a hopefull issue, five sonnes and one daughter. Hee lived and dyed a zealous professor of the reformed religion, settled and established in the Raygne of Elizabeth by act of Parliamēt, a lover of Monarchy and of undaunted loyalty to his soverayne Charles^{ve} first, which hee frequently manifested by espousing his cause and quarrel to the uttermost hazard of his life and fortune.

"Having sojourned here the space of 38 yeares, or thereabouts, on^r the 10 of November, being the Lords daye, about 12 at night he departed. I cannot say he died, for by a voluntary chearful and devout resignation of himself into the hands of the Almighty (to the wonder and astonishment of the beholders) though hee prevented not the stroke, yet assuredly hee felt not the bitternesse of deathe".

Above are these arms Quarterly of 8. 1 and 8. *Gawdy*, Vert a tortoise passant Arg. 2. *Framlingham*, Arg. a fess Gu. between 3 cornish choughs proper. 3. Gu. a goat salient Arg. 4. Erm. on a chief Sab. 3 crosses pattée Arg. 5. Sab. a bend of lozenges Arg. 6. quarterly Or and Gu. in first quarter an eagle displayed Sab. 7.

Bassingbourne, gyronny of 8 Or & Az. Surtout *Coke*, of Gidea Hall Essex, Or a chevron checky Gu. & Az. between three cinquefoils of the third. Crest, on a chapeau Gu: lined Ermine, two swords erect Arg. hilts Or.—
J. H. SPERLING, *July*, 1861.

EARLY PRINTING IN EAST ANGLIA (p. 141).

In "The History and Description of the Town and Borough of Ipswich*," L. will find a brief notice of Anthony Skolloker, an Ipswich printer in 1548.

At p. 1285 of "A general History of the County of Norfolk, intended to convey all the information of a Norfolk Tour,"† there is an interesting article on the "State of the Press," which occupies several pages. Although it appears from a broadside in the Bodleian, that Anthony de la Solemne, the earliest Norwich Printer known, lived in 1570, in St. Andrew's parish, Mr. Ewing at p. 79, vol. v, "Norfolk Archæology," says he must afterwards have been an inhabitant of St. John's Maddermarket, as his name occurs frequently in the Overseers' book. In 1584 I find mention made of "the house of Anthony Solemne, at the sign of the White Dove," and this was probably in St. John's Maddermarket, as a narrow thoroughfare near the church is called Dove Lane.

It seems likely that "Albertus Christiani Tipographus," a single man who came from Holland in 1567, and was living in Norwich in 1568, was only a journeyman.

I can give L. the names of four booksellers living in Norwich, in or about 1368, all "Strangers."

Peter Jass who came from Zealand in 1562, and whose establishment in 1568 consisted of a wife, a child and a maid servant.

Anthony Rabat and Cornelius Van Hille, both came from Flanders in 1567, and had each a wife and child, and John Paetz, who came from Holland in 1567, had a wife and two children.—EXTRANEUS.

THE MEANING OF VALET (pp. 128, 140).

I apprehend the word to be exceptional in Mediæval details, and not a general name for a Royal attendant. In the passages where POLINÆUS met with it, most probably it meant *equerry*, the esquire that waited on a Knight to assist in putting on his armour, and to see his horse was properly caparisoned. *Le valet* au jeu des cartes is the phrase in French for the Knave. Cards (Court Cards) were invented in the 14th Century to amuse Charles the VI., and the Knave of each suit in the pack was painted in rich military attire, holding a lance or battle-axe in his right hand. The term Knave, the royal attendant, was afterwards changed to "Varlet," old Norman French, now contracted into "Valet," and this has been the name for a servant about a nobleman's person for more than a century past. A question has sometimes been raised, whether "Valet" was derived from

* Ipswich—S. Piper: London—Hurst, Chance and Co. 1830. † Norwich—John Stacy, 1829.

“Vales” the fees or perquisites claimed by servants, or the appropriations from the master’s goods to their own uses. Thus Dryden says :

“Thou, Varlet, dost thy master’s gains devour.”

A line corresponding to that in Horace, *Quid domini faciant, auctent cum talia fures?* Both passages implying an established system of pilfering among servants; but the term “Vale” (according to Johnson) originally meant a gratuity on taking leave, *Vale*; and from time immemorial, it has been usual for guests to *tip* the serving men, each according to his rank, with a parting fee. I remember more than 50 years ago, being told by my grandmother, a Windham, who lived before her marriage at Felbrigg, that to such a pass had the custom of *tipping* reached there, that the whole household from the butler to the scullion, stood in two ranks in the hall after a grand entertainment, to receive the farewell present. And the expence in consequence became so preposterous, that a poor Clergyman from Cromer, at length *honestly* declined the Squire’s invitation to a grand banquet in these words: “He could not afford to pay for one dinner what would provide housekeeping at home a whole month.” The parson’s blunt honesty led to an explanation; and “vales” in consequence were at a discount for many years after at Felbrigg, and other great Houses in Norfolk.—R. C., *Queen’s Gardens*.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AT THURLTON, NORFOLK.

The following is a verbatim collection of all the monumental inscriptions in the parish church of Thurlton, Norfolk, with the exception of one which has been published, and to which I have given references.

A very elegant monument upon the north wall of the chancel, bearing the arms of Denny, has this inscription:—

Subtus
Reconduntur Cineres
Margaretæ
Uxoris Gulielmi Denny de Raveningham, A. M.
Filix autem Richardi Legh de Lyme
In Cestriensi Comitatu Armigeri
Viri
Perantiquæ Gentis Splendore Amplis Fortunis
Et Ingenuis Anime Dotibus
Illustris;
At (Quod in illa Fortuna rarum est)
Morum Probitate Candore, Pietate,
Ac Fide vera Christiana
Longe Illustrioris
Et Illa
Tanti Parentis Proles omnino Digna
Quarto Puerperio Flebilis Occidit
xxiio die Maij: A : D : 1717
Fœmina (Signa alia est) multis de Millibus una
Oh! Vanas hominum Spes fragilemq : Fortunam.
†
Det tollatvr Deus; Semper Venerabile Nomen.

Arms, Gules, a saltier, Argent, between twelve crosses pattée, Or, for *Denny* (Granted to Glover Denny of Raveningham and others 9th March 1663), impaling Gules, a cross engrailed Argent, for *Legh*.

Crest, a cubit arm, vested Azure, turned up Argent, holding five wheat ears, Or.

There are two others on the north wall of the Chancel, one for "Ann, wife of Glover Denny, Gent." See *Blomfield's Norfolk*, vol. iv, p. 272: ed. 1775. and *Notes and Queries*, 2d S. viii. p. 373.

Arms. *Denny* impaling *Sydnor*: see pedigree of *Sydnor* in *Suckling's Suffolk*, vol. ii.

The other,

Near this spot are interr'd the remains of
Jonathan Farrow, Esqr., late of Mundham, in
this county, who departed this life 10th February,
1810, aged 56 years.

Also, of Elizabeth, relict of the said Jonathan Farrow,
Who departed this life 6th May, 1829, Aged 76 years.

On the floor of the Chancel are the five following:—

Susan Denny, ye daughter of Glover Denny, Gent., who departed this life the 16th Day of February, and was buried the 18th day of the said month, 1681.

Here resteth the body of Glover Denny, Gent., who departed this life October the 28, An'o Domi: 1695, In the 68 year of his age.

Here lyeth the body of Edward Denny, the sonne of Glover Denny, Gent., who dyed the 23 of Feb. 1676.

Here in expectation of a ioyfu'l resurrection, resteth the body of Thomas Denny, Gent., who dyed the 31 of May an'o 1660, Ætatis 67. Vale lector.

Here lyeth buried the Body of Anne Denny, wife of Thomas Denny, Gent., daughter of Will: Glover of Frosenton, Esq., she dyed ye 24 of Septem̄ 1670, Aged 77 years.

In the Nave are three others:—

Here lieth the body of Thomas Denny, Gent., whor was burried the 13th day of May, 1646.

Here lyeth the body of Elizabeth Denny.

To the memory of Mary, the wife of William Pell, who departed this life May the 8th, 1738, Aged 23 years. Also, William their son, who died May ye 6, 1738, Aged 3 years.

G. W. M.

P.S.—I may add that the bells bear the date 1632, and are five in number: one has this inscription:—

Thes. bells. wear. made. by. Mr. Thomas. Denny. Churchwarden of Thurleton
AO Dni 1632.

ELMSWELL (SUFFOLK) CHURCH BELLS (p. 120).

From personal observation some few years since, I read these bells as you do, with these additions:—

Bell 1. "W.M: T.E:" probably the then Churchwardens' names. 2. "W.L. 1582." 3. The Mediaeval one, read:—"Ora pro nobis Sancti Edmundi." 4 and 5. As described.—C. GOLDING.

EPITAPH IN MUNDESLEY CHURCH YARD.

September 8th, 1832.

Sleep, stranger, sleep within thy narrow bed,
 'Till earth and sea shall both give up their dead;
 Up! seek the Saviour—Lo! the judge in sight—
 Wake, reader, wake, and Christ shall give thee light.

It is scarcely necessary to remark that Mundesley is a village on the Norfolk coast, and that the person commemorated by this epitaph was drowned at sea, and washed up on the Mundesley beach. It is so unusual to meet with a monument to an unknown person, that I beg to make a note of it in the *East Anglian*.—A.

DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROGERS (pp. 26, 27).

Permit me to say that "K" incorrectly presumes Nehemiah Rogers, (the Fleet Parson) to have been the son of Nehemiah Rogers, the Royalist Vicar of Messing. He was his *nephew*, and the *son* of his brother *Timothy*, Vicar of Great Tey, but was, I believe descended from the martyr?—C.

INSCRIPTIONS IN MELFORD CHURCH.

When the Melford Hall pew, in Melford Church, Suffolk, was taken down in 1858, and removed to the Hall, the following inscriptions were discovered on it:—

Bothe in welthe and also in woode
 Date gloriam.....Deo
 Pray for the soules of John Smythe.

..... Foote wyth whoose goodys Jone hys
 executryce dede do thys arche to be
 peynted anno dni MoVLXXV.

Can any of your readers give a complete copy of these inscriptions, or any particulars of the parties named therein?

At the same time was found a small tradesman's token, in good preservation, having on the obverse NICHOLAS DANSIE; on the Reverse IN LAVENHAM, 1667, and within an inner circle the letters N. S. D. between 3 stars.—P.

Christopher Burrell (pp. 116, 126) was ordained by Tobias (Matthew) Archbishop of York, on the 19th September, 1624.—JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

Family of de Argentine (p. 142).—In an account of the parish of Ketteringham, Norfolk, by the late Joseph Hunter, F.S.A., printed in the third volume of *Norfolk Archæology*, p. 267, it is said that there is a large tabular view of the family in a manuscript in the Harleian Library, supposed to be Henry Lilly's, No. 5805, fol. 106.—EXTRANEUS.

Terement—(p. 121). "Terement" does not mean *cerement* but interment and the "Ryall chare" was the "horse bier" which I explained in the *East Anglian*, about a year ago.—R.C.

Posies on Rings (pp. 61, 99, 114).—I have lately become possessed of a ring inscribed YOV HAVE ME HART.—W.

QUERIES.

Lukin, of Essex.—I should be greatly obliged to any of your correspondents, who would assist me in tracing the pedigree of a branch of this family. Robert Lukin, said to be of Great Messing (brother of Will. Lukin, M.D. of Ongar), married Mary, daughter of Lionel Lane* of Wellstye, Barnston, co. Essex, and left issue three sons, viz., 1. Robert, of Braintree, who was father of the late Dr. George Lukin, Dean of Wells, and grandfather of Admiral Wm. Lukin, of Felbrigg Hall, who in 1824 assumed the name of Windham. 2. William, born 1714, d. 1784 at Barnston, leaving by Ann Stokes, his wife, who predeceased him, a large family of sons, James, William, Lionel, Robert and Charles and perhaps others. 3. Lionel, of Biggswood Hall, Great Dunmow, born 1710, d. 1777, who married Ann Wyatt, of Braintree, but left no issue. I should be thankful for any aid in these investigations.—C. R.

Chanter.—I have been told that the word, "Chanter"—applied in the Register at Hadleigh, to Andrew Fuller, in the year 1619, and which I have mentioned at p. 147 of my *History of Hadleigh* as causing me perplexity—means, "Horse Doctor or Veterinary Surgeon." The word was used formerly with this meaning in a good sense, but is now employed only, I believe, as a slang expression. Can any of your correspondents give me instances of its use, either in former or in modern times?

HUGH PIGOT.

Robert and Alice Reve.—Can any of your readers inform me, where Robert Reve and Alice his wife were married, in Suffolk, about A.D. 1589, and also what was the maiden name of Alice? I think the Reves resided at Bury St. Edmund's in that year, and had a grant (dated Feb. 1, 1589) of certain lands at Youghal, in the county of Cork, from Sir Walter Raleigh, for ever at certain rents; they are described in that grant as Robert Reve, of Bury St. Edmund's, Gentleman, and Alice his wife.—H. C.

Charter of Coltishall, Norfolk.—I see in all the Norfolk histories and directories to which I have access, that Henry III. granted a charter to the town of Coltishall, Norfolk, conferring peculiar privileges on the inhabitants. Does this charter exist? or can any one refer me to where I can find an enumeration of the privileges so conceded?—C.

"Mother Smith."—To what class of people was the epithet "Mother" or "Father" so and so given? where they any poor, aged, and dependent people? or denizens in almshouses? or those who farmed poor children?—L.

* In the pedigree of Lane of Campsey Ash co. Suffolk, which occurs in the Visit. of London,

1687, the 3rd son of John Lane is 'Lionel Lane' of Beckles, in Suffolk, mar. and hath issue.'

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR,

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XIII.]

NOVEMBER, 1861.

NOTES.

FLY LEAF SCRIBBLINGS (p. 68).

Being some time ago imprisoned in a country church by a heavy and continuous shower of rain setting in just as I had finished making my notes, and having read all the monumental inscriptions, dived into the parish chest and brought up sundry fragments of brasses, pulled out the cushions, hauled up some wormeaten but weighty volumes of Erasmus, Jewell, &c., &c., nay, even read all the Forms of Prayer which had accumulated, time began to hang heavily on my hands. At length I took the liberty of looking at some of the handsomely bound prayer books with which several of the pews abounded. I had long collected fly-leaf scribblings, and here all at once was employment for me had I felt so disposed. A couple will suffice to show their general character. One was an invitation to tea, couched in some such words as these. "Do dear come down to tea this evening, I am all alone, and so dull." I need not observe this was in a female hand writting. Another ran thus: "My dear Mis^s—I do love you." I thought as I read them over that they contrasted somewhat unfavourably with some of an earlier date I had met with, and which I intended one day to string together and send to the *East Anglian*, as I had observed that in an early number you had inserted some. At length I have done so.

You may probably consider them rather trivial and unworthy of even a nook in the *East Anglian*, but they will at least serve as a foil to the more solid articles which I rejoice to see appear from time to time.

In a Register Book of Wills proved in the Norwich Archdeaconry Court, from 1509—1519.

Adam primus homo damnauit secula pomo.

In another, 1553—1556.

1. Jesus be my speed in all thinges wch God geue me need.
Jesus be my speed in grace and vertu to proced.
2. If time would wish me welth, and welth would wish me helthe, then would I not wth feare to dwell in heauinesse whear as I doo wrapt up in the bonds of sorrowe, and linked fast (?) in the nits of Volcan, that artificiall Smyth who layd netts for to take the godeesse in the filthe actioun, and Leaud Dealings as appeareth by the booke.
3. Thow that art Kinge of glorie and Lorde ouer all, bringe vs to the Supper of Lieff eternall.
4. Scribitur in portis meretrix est Janva mortis (mortis).

In a MS. c. 1556.

The eye do finde, the harte dothe chose,
And love do binde till death dothe lose.

In another of the same date, is this :— *qu.* is it intended for an epitaph?

I was, and am not,
I did, and do not;
I might, and wolde not.
I wold, and could not.

The earliest remaining Register Book of Wills proved (from about 1462 to 1558) in the Court of the Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Prior and Convent, and afterwards the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, has two tables of Testators' names. Under one of them, compiled about 1630, are the following verses, with the dates 1641 and 1642 against them. And with this specimen of concatenated metre, I will conclude my "Scribblings."

If thou had'st thought that jurisdiction
Ecclesiasticall should be putt downe;
Thou never would'st have taken soe much paines,
Whereby thou reaped'st very little gaines,
Or none at all, in making of this Table,
For now the Reverend Bishops are not able
To enforce any to bring in the wills
Of any dead: Whereby each one fulfills
His owne desires, though they be nere soe bad;
For now the former Justice can't be had
Against Executors: but Orphanes are
Bereaved dayly of their filial share
In their dead fathers, or their friends estates.

A.

EXCHANGE OF TRADER'S TOKENS.

I have none of your neighbourhood to notice, but if any of your Collectors have duplicates, I should be happy to exchange with them; mine are mostly of the Southern Counties. If they will address me, I will furnish them with a list of what I have to spare.—SAMUEL SHAW, *Andover, Hants.*

OLD WILLS.—NO. I.

The interest of Early Wills is so fully recognised, that I have no scruple in introducing the subject in the *East Anglian*. At the same time I feel that the limited space of our "Notes and Queries," is far too valuable to be taken up with entire Wills, and accordingly I shall give *extracts* only. The Registers referred to are the volumes containing the copies of Wills, proved in the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Norwich. These Registers, together with those of the Archdeacons of Norwich and Norfolk, and the Peculiar Jurisdiction of the Dean and Chapter of Norwich, are now preserved at the "District Registry of the Court of Probate," in that City.

James de Ely, Rector of Stody, 1371.—Regr. Heydon, fo. 194.—"Itm lego ecclie s'ci Jacobi de Rungeton Holme ad expendend in emp'cone vnus missal p' eccl'ia pdica xxs,"

The missal I need scarcely observe was the mass book which besides the ordinary of the mass contained the various collects, epistles, gospels, &c.

John Gogyll, of Trunche, 1496.—Regr. Multon.—"Also to ye newe edificacon and repacon of ye perk * ther v. mrks...to the edificacon of the new stepill in Bradfield vjs, viijd."

It appears from this will that there were in Trunch, the gilds of our Lady and of S. Botolph, to the latter of whom the church was dedicated; the light of the maydens, "the lyght of the plowlod in ye west end of Trunch," and the light of S. Nicholas.

Edward Jacob, of Heyford, 1498.—Regr. Multone, fo. 98.—Directs his body to be buried in Warham Church.

"Itm volo habere ynā legendem voca a graveston sup' que' volo habere nomē meū script' in latino."

"Itm lego vnū glas wyndow p'cij v mrcs ecclie b'e marie de Warh'm in qua volo habere Jmagine beate Marie, Jmagine sci Edmundi, et Jmagine s'ci Johis eūngeliste. Itm volo habere in eidem ORATE P AIABZ EDI JACOB, AGNET VX' SUE ISABELL VX' SUE & P' AIABZ JULIAN VX' RICCI ALBON ET KATERINE VXOR SUE."

Agnes Morrfull, of Framlyngham, 1498.—Regr. Wyght, fo. 35.—"I beqweth to the Gylde of our lady on cove. I beqweth to the keldyng (gilding) of the neweste pyks† a cove."

The money value of a Cow at that time was about 3s. 4d.

Isabella Mynne, widow, Brandon, 1499.—Regr. Wyght, fo. 38.—"It to the medyll belle att Stanforth iiijd. It I beqweth to our ladys gylde in Stanforth ijs. It to the gylde of all halows in Stanforth ijs. It to the gylde of Sent John Baptiste, in Stanforth ijs."

William Curteis, of Necton, 1499.—Regr. Wyght, fo. 79.—"Mi body to be buried in the churche of Nekton vpon the sought syde of the Rode Autir.

"It I wulle have bowte to the laude of God, and to be vsid in the seyd church of Nekton, a monst'ans of silū and gilte to the s'me of vjli, or x mark, or more, to bere in the holy blyssed Sacrement vpon Plamesonday (sic), Corp's Xi day, and at other times to stand vpon the hey Auter w^t ye blessed sacrament. Item I bequethe to the said Churche, my grett Antiphonary thereto a byde for Gods laude, and for the soull of my lorde Walter Lithert ‡.

* The beautiful rood-screen in Trunch Church was erected in 1502, as appears from a now mutilated inscription on the north part of it. "Orate p' [animabus] cm'i b'nfactoru' istius operis quod factu' fuit Ano dni mill. qu'ge'tesi^o ijo

quoru' &c., &c.

+ The ciborium or vessel in which the Holy Eucharist was reserved.

‡ Bp. of Norwich 1446—1472, in which last year he died.

Wm. Curteis was a notary. His brass is illustrated by Cotman who, following Gough, has wrongly placed it at Holm Hale. The inscription only, now remains. The will is rather lengthy and of considerable interest.

William Burman, of Stradbroke, 1500.—Regr Wyght, fo. 116.—“My body to be buried in the parish chereh yerde of all halwyn in Stradbroke... Itm I bequeth to the said awter a yerd of blakke veluet there hangyg before the Sacrament of our lordes body in form of brede.”

Edmund Richman, of Aylsham, 1502.—Regr. Popye, fo. 250.—“It I bequeth toward the bylding of a new porch at the north door of said chirch of Totyngton, xxs wt this condicōn that if the pishōn of Tytyngton, begyn the bylding of the said porche within x yers next after the date afore wretyn, and if not I will that they have xs of the said xxs, to the repacōn of the said chirch of Totyngton.”

Sir Thomas Cooke, Rector of Antingham S. Margaret, 1503.—Regr. Popye, fo. 293.—His body to be buried before the image of Saint Margaret, in the porch.

“Iteme I will yt ye selyng in ye Chauncell of seynt M'garet of ye same chirch, be amendid of my cost and charges and to be paynted wt color of grene. Item I geve to ye chirch of seynt M'garet forseyd, a vestment of blewe worsted. Item I bequeth to ye auter of Seynt Thomas, in Walsham*, a cloth of red fyn worsted, wt braunches of gold sett ther vpon, to hang befor ye seyde auter... Item I bequeth to ye heye auter of our lady Chirch in Antynghm, a cloth of wight worsted, wt braunches of gold sett there vpon, the cloth of seynt M'garet, to be patyrn to them bothe and in ye mydd of ye clothe of seynt Thomas an Image of seynt Thomas, and in the myddle of the clothe of our lady an Image of ye Assumpeion of our lady.”

The churches of Our Lady and St. Margaret at Antingham both stood in one enclosure. Before 1702-3 St. Margaret's church was decayed and useless, and a faculty was obtained to sell the three bells belonging to it, which were then in St. Mary's Church, and also to use the materials of the old walls to repair St. Mary's.

Dr. Thomas Cappe, Vicar of St. Stephen's, Norwich, 1545.—Reg. Puntinge fo. 169.—“I give and bequith to the new buyldyng of the said churche and steple of saint Stephene, xli, so that they go about the buyldyng wtin this vij yeres next folowing effectually.”

Dr. Capp's brass remains to the present day. It is illustrated by Cotman. The Tower appears to have been built about the period indicated by Dr. Capp's will. Some repairs were excuted in 1601, as appears from that date being in large numerals on the north face. The doorway at the west end (now a window), is dated 1550.

At no very distant period I intend with Mr. Editor's permission, to send another selection of extracts. And may I suggest that it would be very interesting if some of the Cambridgeshire and Suffolk correspondents of the *East Anglian*, were to contribute unpublished extracts from Wills in the Ely, Ipswich, and Bury Registries†. Another thing I should like to see done, is that lists of the names of the East Anglian worthies, whose Testaments and Wills were proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, should appear in this journal. This would be very likely a rather serious undertaking, but surely there must be some one with leisure and will to carry it out.—EXTRANEUS.

* North Walsham.

† I am acquainted with the interesting and

ably edited volume “Bury Wills,” but there must be still an ample amount of unworked material.

COATS OF ARMS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.—DUNMOW HUNDRED, NO. 6.

Thaxted *

In the East window, France and England, quarterly. Two coats, one with a Label—*Maynard* with Viscount's coronet. *Mortimer*, Barry of six Or and Azure an inescutcheon Argent, on a chief Or, 3 pallets Azure, between two gyronnée of the second. *Tilty Abbey*, Argent, on a cross Gules, five fleur de lis Or. *Clare*, Or three chevrons Gules; Azure, a cross flory Or; Or, a cross Gules, with sundry devices all modern.

In East window of South aisle (or Chapel),—on 2 shields:

I. Quarterly, 1, and 4, Argent, the base Vert, issuing therefrom 3 hop poles sustaining their fruit all proper, for *Houblon*. 2, and 3, quarterly, 1, and 4, ermine, a cross Sable, for *Archer*; 2, and 3, Argent, on a chevron Sable, 3 quaterfoils Or, for *Eyre*. Impaling quarterly, 1, and 4, Argent, a lion rampant Gules, within a border flory counterflory, for *Dundas*. 2, Argent, on a chief Gules, 3 garbs Or, over all a canton ermine, for *Whitley*. 3, Argent, a cross moline Azure, thereon a sword in pale proper, pomel and hilt Or, for *Deans*.

II. Or, on a fesse Sable, 3 plates, for *Bramston*.

On an altar tomb, for Daniel Moore, who died, 21 July, 1621—... on a chevron between 3 lions heads erased, as many martlets. Crest—a demi-bull salient.

In East window North aisle (or Chapel):

I. Quarterly, 1 Or, on a fesse Sable, 3 plates for *Bramston*. 2, per fesse Azure and Ermine a pale countercharged, 3 pheons Argent, for *Nutt*. 3, quarterly Gules and Azure, a cross engrailed Ermine, for *Berney*. 4, Gules, a chevron between 3 leopards heads erased Or, for *Gardiner*. 5, Azure, three gilly flowers Or, for *Lemaitre*. 6 as 1. Over all on an escutcheon Or, on a chief indented Sable, 3 crescents Argent, for *Harvey*.

II. Quarterly, 1, and 4, per chevron Gules and Argent, 3 roses counter-changed for *Ruggles*. 2, and 3, Gules, a cross between 4 frets Argent within a border Sable charged with 8 cinquefoils of the 2nd, for *Brice*.

III. Or, a cross flory Sable, for *Brocket*.

IV. Quarterly, 1, Sable, a wolf salient Or, in chief 3 estoiles of the last for *Wilson*. 2, Argent, on a bend betw: 3 unicorns heads erased Gules, as many lozenges Or, for *Smith*. 3, Or, a human leg and thigh coupéd Azure, for *Haddon*. 4, Sable two chevrons Ermine, between 3 white roses for *Weller*, impaling Azure, a saltier between 4 escalop shells Or, for *Wade*.

On flat stones in the North Chancel (or Chapel), ... a fesse engrailed between 3 unicorns heads coupéd. Crest, a fleur de lis, for Richard White, A.M., Vicar of this Parish, and Rector of Little Bardfield, who died July 17, 1780, aged 55. The same arms in a lozenge, for Frances White,

* This stately Church has been called "The Cathedral of Essex." Withinside it is 183 feet in length, and 87 in breadth. The tower and spire rise to the height of 181 feet. Many sketches of Thaxted Church have been taken, perhaps three of the most accurate are to be found in the first volume of Neale and Le Keux's Churches of Gt. Britain, London, 1824. The Spire having been

greatly damaged by lightning in June 1814, was afterwards wholly re-built. The Tower subsequently becoming decayed, very considerable repairs were undertaken in 1856 and 1861. Those in the latter year, under the direction of J. Clarke, Esq., Diocesan Architect, 13, Stratford Place, London, were completed on the 11th July, as far as circumstances admitted.

2nd dau. of Richard White, A.M., late Rector of Stutton, Suffolk, who died July 4, 1784, aged 58.

On several flat stones in the North Transept, to the *Rayner* family, quarterly, 1,....on a chevron 3 bars gemelle. 2,....a fesse embattled. 3,....on a fesse embattled between 6 crosslets, 3 crescents. 4,....a chevron between 3 crescents. 5 as 3. 6,....3 arrows, 2 and 1, points downwards. 7,....a fesse between 6 pears.... over all a crescent for difference.

Flat stone for Thos. Rawlins, A.B., who died Jan. 1734, aged 24,3 swords in fesse....Crest, a hand and arm embowed, the hand grasping a sword.

Flat stone for Wm. Heckford, who died Dec. 25, 1741, and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Thomas Rayner, she died Augt. 16, 1756.—Chequé Or and Vert. Crest, a demi-swan ducally gorged.

In the large window North Transept, is represented a knight in armour bearing on his shield the arms of *Mortimer* as before described.

Also in windows of North aisle (or Chapel), among fragments of ancient glass, are broken shields of France and England, and of *Mortimer*.

On the ceiling of the Nave, on separate shields,....a mullet....3 bugle horns stringed....4 mullets 2 and 2, and other devices.

On the groined roof of the Tower carved on stone, 2 separate shields each charged with the arms of the Passion, and 2 others, 1 charged with a cross and the other with the arms of *Mortimer*.

On the bosses of the roof South aisle :

1,....3 trefoils slipped.

2,....on a chevron between 3 mullets...as many pellets.

3,3 bugle horns stringed.

Also a portcullis, pomegranates, roses, a feather, a fleur de lis, an escarbuncle, a water bouget, Bouchier's knot, and various other devices.

In the South Porch, (formerly, until 1856, over the West doorway), on 4 shields :

1. *Maynard*, with Baron's coronet.

2. *Smijth*, Sable, on a fesse dancettée, between 3 lions rampant gardant Arg. langued Gules, each supporting with the left paw an altar Or, flaming proper, nine billets of the field.

3. *Wale*, Argent on a cross Sable, 5 lions rampant Or.

4. *Guy*, Gules on a chevron, between 3 leopards faces crowned with Eastern coronets Or, as many fleur de lis of the first,

Over South Porch on 2 shields, France and England quarterly.

Over North Porch one shield ditto, with label, and encircled by the Garter.

The only Mural Monument at present in Thaxted Church, is in the South aisle, and was placed there in memory of Rebecca Stock, of Thaxted, relict of the late Edward Stock, Esq., of Church Hall, Broxted, in this county, who died May 4, 1847, in the 92nd year of her age.

The inscriptions given in Weaver's Funeral Monuments have long since disappeared.

Horham Hall, Thaxted, Essex, Oct. 7, 1861.

F. G. WEST.

SUFFOLK BELLS.—DEANERY OF BLACKBOURNE (p. 120).

12. *Hopton*.—Six. Tenor F sharp, c. 13 cwt. 1,—“William Dobson, Downham, Norfolk, fecit 1807.” 2,—“John Draper made me, 1629.” 3, 4, 5,—“John Draper made me, 1630.” 6,—“John Draper made me, 1626.”

13. *Hunston*.—Three little bells. 1,—“Pack and Chapman, London, fecit 1770, John Rust, C.W.” 2,—“J. D. (John Draper) made me, 1614.” 3,—“Johannes Driverus me fecit, 1617.”

14. *Ingham*.—Five. Tenor G, 12 cwt. All by George Mears, 1860. Formerly one bell by W. Ffounder, inscribed “†Hec nova campana Margarita est nominata,” in black letter.

15. *Timworth*.—Four. Tenor F sharp, c. 13 cwt. 1, 2,—“John Darbie made me, 1675.” 3,—“Charles Newman made me, 1698.” 4,—“John Draper made me, 1626.”

16. *Culford*.—One. “Thomas Newman made me, 1704.”

17. *Ixworth*.—Six. Tenor E, c. 18 cwt. 1,—“John Darbie made me, 1682, Simon Baldero and Thomas Clark, Cws.” 2, 3,—“John Darbie made me, 1659.” 4,—“†Sancta Maria ora pro nobis,” bl. letter with Bury shield. 5,—“†Nos Thome meritis mereamur gaudia lucis,” bl. letter with Brasyer’s erm. shield. 6,—“Lester and Pack of London, fecit 1766,” Roger Baldero, Gent., and Thomas Garnham, Cws.

18. *Knettishall*.—Three small bells. 1,—“Thomas Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit 1720.” 2,—“John Draper made me, 1628.” 3,—John Draper made me, 1609.”

19. *Langham*.—A modern bell by Mears. The old bell inscribed “†Dulcis sisto melis campana vocor Michaelis,” bl. letter with Brasyer’s small erm. shield, was for many years clock bell over the stables at Langham Hall. It is now (1861) lying on the floor of the tower at Stowlangtoft.

20. *Great Livermere*.—Five. Tenor only 5 cwt. On each “Lester and Pack, of London, fecit 1762, also on Tenor, Simon Nethersole, Farmer, and Simon Nethersole, Bricklayer, Cws.”

21. *Little Livermere*.—One. “Charles Newman made me, 1704.”

22. *Norton*.—Four. Tenor, 13 cwt. 1,—Broken, no legible inscⁿ 2,—“John Darbie made me, 1674, Richard Clarke, Cw.” 3,—“John Draper made me, 1628.” 4,—“John Draper made me, 1635.”

23. *Sapiston*.—Four. Tenor G sharp, c. 10 cwt., 36½ inches diameter. 1,—“John Draper made me, 1628, the gift of Thomas Mannynge.” 2,—“Thomas Newman of Norwich made me, 1730.” 3,—“Thomas Draper 1591,” bl. letter. 4,—“†Nos Thome meritis mereamur gaudia lucis,” bl. letter, Brazier’s sprigged shield.

J. H. SPERLING, *Wicken Rectory, Bishop Stortford, Aug., 1861.*

EXEMPTION FROM TOLLS.

The following Certificate of the Steward of the Honor of Clare, granted to Robert Woodley, webster, of Clare, 1616, may interest some of your readers, beyond those connected with the ancient town of Clare. The Certificate is very carefully written on parchment, and has a seal attached, but this is too imperfect to be deciphered. The trade of a webster, or weaver, was at that time the staple trade of the town. The penalty for exacting toll from persons privileged by such certificates appears to be very large, being equivalent I presume, to a fine in the present day of £500. May I ask for a reference to the Act alluded to as confirming the privileges of the Duchy of Lancaster?—J. B. A.

To all and singular Mayors, Sheriffs, Bailiffs, Tollgathers, and subjects of our Sovereign Lord the King, to whom in this case it shall appertain, Edward Stringier, gent., Steward of our Sovereign Lord of his highness Honor of Clare, being parcel of the Duchy of Lancaster, in the County of Suffolk, greeting. Whereas by divers the King's Majesties most noble progenitors, Kings of this Realm of England, and by his Majesty also, amongst other sundry privileges, protections, jurisdictions, and liberties, given, granted, and confirmed unto the Duchy of Lancaster, it is given, granted, and by Parliament also confirmed, that as well the officers as the tenants, inhabitants and residents, of and in the said Duchy, and every of them shall be free, acquitted, and discharged, of and from all thelonage, pannage, pontage, passage, easage, tallage, tollage, carriage, package, piccage, and terrage, for all their goods, chattels, merchandise and wares, by and through the whole Realm of England, in all and singular fairs, markets, towns, and places whatsoever or wheresoever as well within liberties as without (except in towns and places being of the said Duchy), and that they nor any of them, their goods or chattels, factors or servants, should be distrained, exacted, molested, or impeached in the premises by any person or persons whatsoever or wheresoever (except as before excepted), upon pain to forfeit to our said Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors, One Hundred Pounds to be paid by him or them that shall so levy exact and take any the impositions aforesaid, and to the parties aggrieved their damages besides. Know ye therefore that this bearer Robert Woodley, of Clare, in the County of Suffolk, webster, is resident within the Borough of Clare, aforesaid, being parcel of his highness said Duchy of Lancaster, to whom therefore the privileges, protections, and freedoms aforesaid, amongst others doth appertain, which at the petition and request of the said Robert Woodley, I the said Edward Stringier, do notify unto you by these presents. Sealed with the seal of my office this eighteenth day of December, in the years of the reign of our Sovereign Lord James, by the grace of God of England, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith &c., the fourteenth, and of Scotland the fiftieth, 1616.

EDWARD STRINGIER, *Seneschall.*"

FAMILY OF DOWSING (p. 146).

Although I should think it hardly fair, to join your correspondent from Pulham, in the search, as to 'Who are the present representatives of the Dowsing family,' yet I cannot help reminding him that in 1654, the parsonage house of St. Peter's Southgate, Norwich, was recovered from *William Dowsing*, and I have a note made at the time of my own examination of this parish Register briefly to this effect:—"Dousines in plenty."—H. SPELMAN, *Sept.*, 1861.

SUFFOLK SURNAMES.

Dr. J. W. Donaldson, in an Essay entitled "On English Ethnography", contained in "*Cambridge Essays*, contributed by Members of the University" (in 1856), gives a list of Suffolk Surnames, "the origin of which has not been discovered", sent to him by the late Mr. Davy, of Ufford. Having looked over the list, I am disposed to think that very many of them are not peculiar to Suffolk, or indeed to any other County. I will here endeavour to arrange some of them under their proper heads.

ART—(Patronymic, from the G. *art*, kind, race):—Asherd, Blanchard, Blizard, Bullard, Buskard, Hinard, Jaggard, Neobard, Packard, Skennard, Stoddart.

BANK—(which explains itself):—Bidbank, Fieldbank.

BOLD—(From the Sax. *bold*, *bolt*, abode, dwelling, mansion, house):—Blobold (there is also the Suffolk name Blow), Carsboulth, Casbough or Castbolt, Rusbell.

BRIDGE—(Sax. *bryc*, *bryce*):—Philbrick.

BROOK—(Sax. *broc*, *brooc*):—Chabrok.

BURG, BOROUGH—(From Sax. *burh*, *burg*, castle, city, town):—Pinborough, Whisbrow, and Wibburg, (both from *wig*, war, also strong).

BURN—(From Sax. *burn*, a brook):—Casborne, Usborne (from Ouse burn).

BY—(From Scand. *by*, village, hamlet, city, town Sax. *by*, *bye*, dwelling, habitation):—Bisbie, Blackerby, Blasby, Cudby, Kedby, Kidby, Kilderbee, Rumsby, Ryby, Salsby, Woby, Woolby, Worby.

CLIFF—(From Sax. *clif*, *clyf*, cliff, rock, steep descent):—Chedleffe, Cunliffe, Tenderliffe.

CCOMBE—(From Sax. *comb*, Anc. Brit. *kum*, or *cwm*, W. *cwm*, valley):—Sekum

CROFT—(Sax. small field for pasture, &c., near a dwelling house):—Bearcroft, Hadcraft, Shearcroft (perhaps from sheep-shearing).

DALE—(From Dan. and Sw. *dal*, G. *thal*):—Cansdale, Elsdale, Flindell, Goddell, Trundell, Twaddell (perhaps from Tweed-dale), Websdale.

DEN—(From Sax. *den*, *dene*, plain, valley, dale):—Considine, Emsden, Lumsden, Neden, Resedene.

DON—(From Brit. *dun*, height, Gael. *dùn*, *duin*, a fort, Sax. *dun*):—Inclodon, Seedon.

ECK—(From G. *ecke*, a corner, angle):—Kemesek.

ERN—(From Sax. *ærn*, *ern*, Fries. *earne*, place, habitation, house, cottage):—Freskerne, Fynderne.

EYE—(From Sax. *ig*, *ege*, island; from *ea*, water):—Chelmsey, Cucksey, Cutchey, Presnie or Prestney.

FIELD—Creffield, Darnefield, Grudefield, Ranfield; Setterfield (field is sometimes corrupted from ville).

FOLD—Nettlefold, Penfold, Wyfolde.

FORD—Bumford, Haselfoot, Pofford, Rutterford (perhaps ford of the Rother,) Shuckford, Sanderford (ford often changes into foot).

GATE—Dusgate, Gelgate, Lillyate.

GILL—(woody glen ; a rivulet flowing through it) :—Hickeringill.

HALL—(From Sax. *heal*, G. *saal*, Dan. *sal*, Eng. *hall*, from L. *aula*, Gr. *αὐλή*).—Birchinhall, Butterall, Consel, Cowsell, Kenshall, Maltheal, Mother-sole, Pettingale, (Seecul?) Sparshall.

HAM—(From Sax. *ham*, dwelling, habitation, house) :—Allam, Allengame, Audeham, Bartlam, Baytham, Blikingham, Blissingham, Bonham, Bretham, Buffham, Byam, Byham, Coldham, Garnham, Gelham, Hallum, Haslam, Kilgom, Lelam, Libenham, Mathams, Pickerum, Rackham, Resham, Sculham, Suckham, Wakeham, Wysham.

HEAD—(Perhaps the head of a valley or river) :—Hollingshead.

HOLT—(Sax. a wood) :—Godeholte.

HOLM—(From Sax. *holm*, water, island, low ground by water) :—Welholm.

HOPE—(a sloping hollow between two hills) :—Connop, Courthope (the short valley), Nettleship?

ING—(From Sax. *ing*, *inge*, meadow, pasture enclosure) :—Asting, Balding, Basting, Bayning, Bunning, Channing, Curling, Cutting, Grinling, Kanting, Outing, Polding, Runting, Shutting, Skutting, Snowling, Sparring, Stocking ; but both Kanting and Stocking, may also be patronymics of the Surnames, Kant and Stock.

LEY—(From Sax. *leah*, *leag*, field, place,) : Biskeley Broley, Chalkley, Chickley, Cordingley, Cubley, Finley, Gourlay, Gridley, Kedgeley, Lefftley, Maberley, Shebley, Skingley or Skinley (=to Shelley, "beautiful meadow") ; Stokeley, Workley.

LOW—(From Sax. *hlaw*, a heap, barrow, small hill) :—Hinchloe (perhaps from the Gael. *innis*, an island), Tickloe, Titlow, Tokelove, Window.

MOOR—(a moor) :—Wilsmore.

MOUTH—Larmouth (of the river *Lar*).

OE—(Probably from G. *hohe*, height ; Sax. *hoh*, high, elevation) :—Apheco, Shorto, Shil'ito, or Sillitoe.

OVER—(From Sax. *ofer*, margin, bank, shore) :—Peckover.

RIDGE—(From Sax. *rig*, *rieg*, *hric*, a ridge, the back) :—Hartridge, Kestrick, or Kistruck, Kitteridge.

SHAW—(wood or grove, from Sax. *scua*, *scuwa*) :—Ellershaw (elder).

SPRING—Goldspring, (perhaps originally written Waldspring, Cf. the Essex local name Goldhanger, in which the first syllable is doubtless from *wald*, a wood.

STALL—(From Sax. *stæl*, *stall*, *stal*, place, seat, station) .—Saltonstall.

STOCK—(From Sax. *stoc*, a place) :—Whistock.

THORPE—(From Sax. *thorpe*, village, same with G. *dorf*, Dan. *torp*) :—Guthorp.

THWAITE—(stubbled ground) :—Boswaite.

TON—(From Sax. *tun*, enclosure, fence, garden, town) :—Baddiston, Beynston, Boyston, Brewington, Chiverton (probably a Cornish name), Croughton, Elsington, Etherington, Funston, Gassington, Girdleston, Habberton, Kynaston, Nasilton, Nutton, Parrington, Peckston, Priditon, Redington, Repington, Rolton, Shalston, Shrimpton, Stinton, Tructon, Tutton, Wanton, Wickerton, Woolspiton, Wretherton, Wytherton.

VILLE—(From L. *villa*, Fr. *ville*, G. *weiler*, Swiss, *wyl*) :—Gonville.

WADE—(From L. *vadum*, a ford) :—Fanwade.

WAY—Posway.

WELL—Bladwell or Blodwell, Bodwell, Bonicwell, Burwell, Coswell, Gladwell, Goldwell, Haswell, Kentwell, Lepingwell, Lodwell, Warwell. *Well* and *wall* in compos. of local names are perhaps more frequently corruptions of *ville*, than from *well*.

WICK—(From Sax. *wic*, *wyc*, dwelling place, habitation, village, castle) :—Edick, Moldwick.

WOOD—Clissold, Coswell, Enwood, Garwood, Jerwood, Orpwood, Rickwood, Simwood, Windwood.

WORTH—(Sax. farm, hall, court, manor) :—Barkesworth, Flinworth, Ownsworth (perhaps orig. Houndsworth), Risworth.

(To be continued.)

Gray's Inn.

R. S. CHARNOCK,

The "Seven Hills" between Thetford and Bury.—On the road between Thetford and Bury St. Edmunds, about six miles from the latter place, stand the group of barrows known as the Seven Hills. Those standing to the westward of the road were levelled a few years ago, for agricultural purposes. Can any of your correspondents inform me whether any remains were discovered in or about them, tending to elucidate their origin.—B.P.H.

ROUND TOWERS TO SUFFOLK CHURCHES.

Allow me to add a few more names to those already given at pp. 76, 108, and 139, viz :

Bungay Holy Trinity
Hasketon,
Ilketshall St. Andrew,
Onehouse,
Ramsholt,
Thornham Parva,
Wickham Market. (Octagonal.)

Your correspondent S.E. p. 139, has given you the names of several Norfolk Churches, mixed up with those of Suffolk, which is likely to mislead, as eight of the eighteen names given are of the former county. Query is there not some mistake with respect to Saxtead? In the *Ecclesiastical and Archæological Topography of England*, (No. 211) it states it has "neither tower nor cot."

There are 45 round towers and 1 octagonal to Churches in Suffolk, a complete list of which I here append arranged alphabetically. The figures refer to corresponding numbers in the *Ecclesiastical and Archæological Topography of England*, part vii, Suffolk.—JOHN L. CLEMENCE.

Names.		Deanery.	Round all up.	Round below, Octagon above.	Octagon all up.
Aldham	443	Sudbury			
Ashby	220	Lothingland			
Barsham	319	Wangford			
Belton	221	Lothingland			
Beyton	498	Thedwastre			
Blundeston	222	Lothingland			
Bradley, Little	396	Clare			
Bradwell	224	Lothingland			
Bramfield	80	Dunwich	detached		
Broome	128	Hartismere			
Bruisyard	248	Orford			
Bungay Holy Trinity	323	Wangford			
Burgh St. Peter	225	Lothingland			
Elmham South All Saints	295	Southelmham			
Fritton	228	Lothingland			
Frostenden	88	Dunwich			
Gisleham	229	Lothingland			
Gunton	231	Lothingland			
Hasketon	37	Carlesford			
Hengrave	522	Thingoe			
Herringfleet	232	Lothingland			
Holton St. Peter	94	Dunwich			
Ilketshall St. Andrew	327	Wangford			
Ilketshall St. Margaret	330	Wangford			
Lound	236	Lothingland			
Mettingham	331	Wangford			
Mutford	239	Lothingland			
Nowton	531	Thingoe			
Onehouse	314	Stow			
Ramsholt	353	Wilford			
Rickinghall Inferior	143	Hartismere			
Risby	533	Thingoe			
Rushmere All Saints	242	Lothingland			
“ St. Andrew	43	Carlesford			
Saxham Little	535	Thingoe			
Stuston	147	Hartismere			
Syleham	180	Hoxne			
Theberton	111	Dunwich			
Thorington	112	Dunwich			
Thornham Parva	150	Hartismere			
Thorpe	49	Claydon			
Westleton	87	Dunwich			
Weybread	183	Hoxne			
Wickham Market	357	Wilford			Spire
Wisset-le-Roos	122	Dunwich			
Wortham Everard	157	Hartismere	Ruined		

ERRATA.

P. 114, l. 15. 1645, should be 1648-9; p. 115, l. 1, Dr. Song, should be Dr. Young, or Yong; p. 150, l. 18 from bottom, 1368, should be 1568.

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES,

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XIV.]

JANUARY, 1862.

NOTES.

PARTY COLOURS AT ELECTIONS.

Amongst the old customs which it is the fashion of the present day to consider "more honoured in the breach than the observance," and which, having been discouraged by the legislature and falling into desuetude will, in a few years, be reckoned amongst "things not generally known," may be placed that of displaying cockades of party colours at elections of Members of Parliament. I am amongst the few who view with apprehension the tendency towards secret voting, indicated by the disuse of party symbols. But that is not the point of my present communication.

I think it will prove an interesting subject of inquiry what colours have been worn by the parties to the great political contests which have agitated these counties; and whether those colours have been used as symbolical of principles, or only as family distinctions. The origin of wearing colours may be traced to the liveries given to their retainers by the great barons and knights of olden times,* when the family colours of the candidate for the representation of the county, would naturally be displayed by his adherents. After counties became emancipated from the

* The country gentlemen of the present day whose position intitles them to the honour of representing their Sovereign in the office of High

Sheriff, have shabbily discontinued the ancient practice of giving their liveries.

nomination of a few leading families, the colour distinctive of some party in the state, whose principles the candidate advocated, was adopted as his ensign.

I should like then to see put on record, while yet the information can be obtained from living persons, the distinctive colours of the candidates for the representation of the Eastern Counties and Boroughs;—which of them were family colours;—and which, emblems of the great principles which have from time to time obtained the support of different parties in this kingdom.

To begin then with the County of NORFOLK:—The great families, most of them since ennobled, from which the county members were generally chosen, were the COKES, who wore *orange*; the WINDHAMS, *white*; the WODEHOUSES, *pink and purple*; the ASTLEYS, *green*. Of these, the first appears the only one which had a political signification; that colour, having been introduced by the partisans of William of Orange, was generally adopted by the great Whig party. All the Tory candidates for Norfolk of late years, have hoisted the pink and purple ensign. Why were they first displayed by the Wodehouses, so long the champions of Toryism? and did they originally belong to that family only, or were any party associations connected with the mixture?

Who can tell what colours were borne by other leading families who have either represented or contested the county—the De Greys, the Bacons, the Mordens (or Harbords), the Walpoles? More recently, Sir William Folkes' supporters wore *dark blue*.

In the City of Norwich the Tory colours have for many years been *orange and purple*; and the Whig colours *blue and white*, whosoever were the candidates. In Yarmouth, the Tories have always sported *crimson*; and the Whigs *blue*. Can any one say at what times and on what occasions these distinctions were first introduced? What are the Lynn colours, and what the Thetford?

In SUFFOLK, at the grand contested election of 1790, Rous's colour was *true blue*, which has been the emblem of Toryism in Suffolk ever since. BUNBURY's cockades were *pink and white*, probably family colours, as their race horses and jockies sported the same. VAN-NECK's were *pale blue and white*. Wanted, the colours of Holt and Cornwallis.

At the election of 1830, MR. TYRELL mounted the *white* cockade; and after the division of the county, MR. SHAW chose *yellow*, in which he was followed by MR. ADAIR.

In Ipswich, as long as I can remember, *blue* and *yellow* have been the distinctive marks of Tories and Whigs respectively, as in the county; but I am told that SIR JOHN DOYLEY's colour in 1790, was *red*, and his opponents *blue and white*.

Bury St. Edmund's and other Suffolk Boroughs, I know nothing about.

I am not aware of any printed book that affords the information sought. The Poll Books do not. And now, having started the subject, which if I mistake not is a novel one, I leave it to be followed up by any of your correspondents who may be willing to do so.—G. A. C.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—APPLETON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

It is almost needless to draw the attention of the readers of the *East Anglian*, to the dilapidated condition of the numerous ruined churches to be met with in East Anglia; but principally on the Norfolk coast. Many of these, perhaps, retain some few monumental inscriptions. Owing to the exposure to which they are subject, these go more quickly to decay than those in our churches still used for Divine service. A collection of the former would, I think, be doubly valuable.

In the Autumn of 1860, I paid a visit to the ruined church of Appleton, near Lynn, with the intent to copy the monumental inscriptions, should any remain. Alas, I found only one. Blomfield (*Hist. of Norfolk*, vol. iv., p. 464, ed. 1775), gives us the following account of the building and its monuments:—

“The church is mostly in ruins; it was covered with lead, and had a round tower, and is a single pile; I found horses chained together in the porch, and in the church, both in a filthy condition, and no door to the church.”

“At the east end lies a gravestone, ‘To the memory of Frances widow of Edward Paston, of B, Esq.; who died Feb. 15, 1665, daughter to Sir John Sydenham, of Brympton, in Somersetshire.’”

“Hic requiescit corpus Tho. Paston, militis, obt Apud Congham.”

Both these inscriptions are entirely effaced. The one I found, is also given by Blomfield, but as I read it rather differently, I place the copies side by side. Perhaps some reader can fill up the wanting words.

AGNES PASTON,
Gulielmi Everard de Linstead, filia, vidua
Gulielmi Paston, armig. mundavis vere
vidua, in charitate clara, obt xi die Apr.
A.D. 1676. Ætat Sux 73.

(See Blomfield.)

AGNES PASTON,
.... Everard de Linsted
.....
Armig'.
Mundavis vere vidua in charitate erga
alios Sumpsius abnegatione Fid....pom(?)
ingerita
Clara
obiit xi die Aprilis, Anno dom. MDCLXXV..
ætæt suæ XXI.

I think the inscriptions, were the stone a little more legible, would agree in every particular, save the lines beginning “In charitate” and ending at “Clara.”

Of the church, all that now remains is the nave; the tower, which is round and in fair preservation; and south porch. There appears to have been a south aisle and chancel, both of which are entirely gone. A holy-water stoup, filled too—with rain water, and a hole near the chancel arch in the north wall, which may have been an aumbrie, are the only things worthy of note in the interior. With the exception of “the horses chained in the porch,” I think Blomfield’s account of the building might well serve for one of my visit. The tower filled with pigeons, perhaps the most fit inhabitants of such a place, is a pleasing feature in the landscape. If this note is not too “prosy” for insertion in your ensuing paper, let me hope it will lead some better pens than mine to give accounts of the ruined churches of East Anglia.—G. W. M.

SUFFOLK SURNAMES.

(Continued from p. 165).

DIMINUTIVES—Most of the following are diminutives:—Chaterif, Chickett, Claggett, Clyatt, Dasset, Dorrett, Drewitt, Ellynott, Eskerell, Garlett, Habnett, Jayot, Lackett, Mullitt, Mussett, Ollett, Peverett, Scanderett, Sillett, Sinnott, Spatchett or Spatchell, Stennet, Sterrett, Chatten, Jegon, Bundocle, Pennocle.

SON—Most of the following are patronymics:—Dyson, Fison, Glasson, Hempson, Hibbs, Hymus, Mayes, Monson, Myers, Olson, Pogson, Searson, Tuson, Usson, Wilgress (probably from Wolgar's), Dowsing.

BLAIN—May be a Welsh name, from *blaen*, point, extremity: end, also precedence, foremost, first, leading (*blaenawr*, a leader).

BUNCE—May be a patronymic of Bunn, or even Bund or Bond, from Sax. *bunda*, a farmer, steward, from *bunde*, bound; or it may be from Scot. *bintz*, *bins*, a rush, *juncus*, *scirpus*.

CHITTY—is probably from Kit, from Christopher, and Chittock may be diminutive of Kit.

COLD—is doubtless the same with Gold, Gould, Waldie, Waldo, and Wood.

COLLIS and **COLL**—are formed from Nicol, from Nicholas.

COMIN is the same as **CUMMING** "a stranger," "foreigner."

CONOLLY is the same as the Irish name O'Conolly, which was originally written O'Congalaidh, perhaps from *conghal*, conflict, gallantry, bravery.

CREAMER is the same as **CRAMER**, from the German *krämer*, a shop-keeper, &c.

D'URBAN explains itself.

ENEFER—May be from the Scottish *inver*, a conflux, but this is doubtful; or the *en* is perhaps the Celt. *hen*, "old"; or it may be the same as Ginever, perhaps "one from Geneva."

FAIRBROTHER—Is probably from the Danish *farbroder*, an uncle.

FAKE and **FAGG**—May be from *fagus*, a beech-tree (like Fay, Fayot, Lafayette).

FEAVOUR—Is the same as **Le Fevre**, *i.e.* Faber, smith.

FARIS and **FERRIS**—Are probably from the O. Fr. name Ferri, Federi, Ferry, from Fredericus, like Merry from Medericus, Thierry from Theodricus, and Landri from Landericus.

FILMER is the same as **PHILLIMORE**, and the Med. L. Filimerus, king of the Goths—from G. *fil-mer*, valde inclytus.

GILMAN—in German would translate a "warrior"; from *child* or *hild*, *mund*.

HANKS—Is from Hankins, from Hankin, which with Hankey is a diminutive of Han, *i.e.* Jan (John), from *Iwawyns*.

HARSANT—Is probably a German name, and may mean "war messenger."

GOWT—May be from the old French *goy*, *goyart*, boiteux (claudus), or the same as Coyte and Coode, which in Cornish, Welsh, or Bas Breton, would translate "wood"

IDE is the same as Hide, Hyde—(a hide of land).

HAREBRED is a corruption of Herbert, which with Harmer may translate "illustrious in war."

HOWARTH—is doubtless the same as Howard, from German *hof-ward*, "the warder of a hall or court."

HULLOCK, Hunlock and Hurlock, may be diminutives, but my impression is that the termination in *loch* is the Sax. *hlaw*.

KEELY—is probably the same as the Irish name O'Keeley, O'Caellaidh, and also with O'Caelaidh or O'Cadhlá, perhaps connected with O'Ceallaigh or O'Kelly,—from the Erse *ceallach*, contention, war, strife.

KITREN—may possibly be a corruption of Katharine.

MESSENT—is from Maxentius (the name of a Saint).

NOOTH, NUDD—are probably the same as Nott, Nuth, Nutt, and Night, and the O. G. names Noto and Notho, from *not*, strength, might, power, Franc. et Alam. Goth. *naud*.

PEPYS—is for Pippis or Phipps, corrupted from Philip.

PERRYMAN is the same as Pearman, and perhaps Bermund—from *brecht-mund*, "a distinguished man."

PYM—is probably from the Welsh *pen*, "the head" (perhaps of river or glen).

ROOT may be the same as Royd—"a clearing in a forest."

RYEBOEF—The last syllable is found in many French local and personal names, as Chabeu or Chafeu, Delbœuf, Rutebeuf, Cordebœuf, Tournebœuf, and the local names Paimbœuf, Quillebœuf, Elbeuf, and Coulibœuf, and is doubtless derived from the Su. Goth. *bo*, domicilium, villa, societas, communio.

SCUTT AND SCOTT—are doubtless the same name.

SEFFREY OR SAFFERY—is probably the same as Savory.

SHEWELL—the same as Sewel, Sewell, and Sewallis.

SPROULE—perhaps from Sporle, near Swaffham.

SPURGEON—which is quite as common in Essex (I believe the celebrated preacher is from the latter co.), seems to be a diminutive of Spurge.

TOZER—is "one who cleans the fibre of wool."

TUNKS—may be for Tonks, from Tonkins, from Tony, for Anthony.

TURPIN—the same as the O. German name Thorfinn, socius vel amicus audax, or friend of Thor=Θεοφιλος.

TRAYCE—may be the same as Tracy (like Stace and Stacy from Eustace), from Theresa.

VOYCE—is perhaps the same as Voysey, and the Cornish Vose and Voase, from *vosa*, a ditch, *foza*, an intrenchment, from the L. *fossa*, a ditch, &c.

VYSE—according to Lower, is the rustic pronunciation of Devizes.

WALCKER—is the same as Walker, "a fuller."

WANCY—the same as Wansey, supposed from Vancy in Normandy.

WITHERED—May be from the O. G. *weit-rath*, "distinguished counsellor."

WORMOOL (there is also Warmoll)—seems to be the same as Wormald, from G. *hruomowald*, "distinguished ruler."

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

CITATIONS FROM THE CONSISTORIAL COURT OF NORWICH.—NO. I.

Beneath are a few of the Citations issued from the Episcopal Consistorial Court of Norwich, against persons living within the Deanery of Sampford, Co., Suffolk, in consequence of presentments made during the Primary Visitation of Bp. Sparrow in 1677-8. Are they of sufficient interest to find a place in the "East Anglian"?—EXTRANEUS.

BURSTALL.

Con. Johanem Acton, arm., tenant to the Deane and Chapter of Canterbury, who are the Appropriators of the Tyths belonging to the p'ish, for suffering the chancell there to fall in Decay in the Doors, Roofe, and ffloor.

Con. mru' Tobia Bloss, qui pn'tatur his verbis, I present the decay of an Isle or burrying place on the north side of the Church, which is to be repayred by Mr. Tobias Bloss, who owes the Estate to which the same burrying place belong.—John Grene, Ch. warden.

CHELMODISTON.

At Chelmodiston, David Hakins, John Meadows, Saml Freman, Wm Garwood, William Swayne, and Elizth Jackson, were cited for not coming to „ church in time of divine service, and for not receiving the sacramte at Easter last past."

None of them appeared, and they were therefore excommunicated, or to use the original abbreviation "non eo ideo excō."; and a note informs us that they were "Quakers," and "all able"—to pay the fees I suppose.

EAST BARGHOLT.

14^{to} Maij, 1678, *Coram dn'o Ep'o in palatio: pn'te me*
G. Cole, R.

Con. Mru Johanem Welbanke, ministru' ib'm, for refusing to read the buryall at the interment of the Corps of one of his p'ish, he being then at home and earnestly requested; neither would he giue way to any other orthodox minister to p'forme that service, though therevnto desyred; neither would he suffer the churchwarden or sexton to make use of the Bier to fetch the Corps, but kept the byer lockt up in the Church, he having got both keys into his possession.

14^{to} Maij, 78, *ar' confutend' in p'x.*

Con. eund' Mru' Welbanck Qui pn'tatur ulterius in his verbis: Wee doe psent him havinge two good livings of eight score pounds p' annu' and Refusing to keepe a Curate to supply one of them, not having had a Curate of nyne moneths last past. The number of soules in our p'ish from sixteen yeares old and upwards amounting to 700: All ministers that have lived here before him injoying the same Livings, alwise kept a Curate to assist them.

14^{to} Maij, 78, *Sil'r.*

Vlterius Con. d'm mru' Welbancke, for neglecting to preach in our p'ish Church by himselve or any other by the space of seaven weekes together, and for neglecting to read divine service amongst us in the foore noome every sunday, since July the 22th, to this Day (vizt primo Octobr 1677), nor hath he come publicuely into the pulpitt to preach since the aforesaid 22th of July to this day, nor any other for him.

14^{to} Maij, 78, *Sil'r.*

Item con. d'm Mru' Welbanke in his verbis, wee alsoe psent the said John Welbanck for altering the time of reading divine service and the Adm'stration of the Lord's Supper, from the usuall houre of nyne of the Clock in the forenone to six of the clock in the morning, by meanes whereof many people by reason of their Oeconomick busines and distance of place, are hindered from coming to heare divine service, or Receiving the holy Comunion.

Item con. d'm mru' Welbanke in his verbis wee doe psent him for a quarrelsome and contentious p'son, strikeing and fighting, in the Church yard, of some of his p'ishioners,

miscalling and abuseing them, with brawling, base, and vnbecoming language, And much giuen to law suits for somuch that he scarce dare stirr out of dores. *Non p'bat.*

Item con. eund Mru' Welbancke for that he put in a p'ish Clerk a p'son soe nastye and full of old vlcers that are soe vnsavory that giues a very great offence to all that sitt neere him in the Church. *Non p'bat.*

ERWHARTON.

George Deane, and Elizabeth Granger, with 8 or 9 others, were cited for absenting themselves from the parish church "for 3 moneths last past, and for not receiving the sacrament three times in the year, and especially at Easter." None of them appeared, and they were therefore all excommunicated. There were additional Citations against the same George Deane and Elizabeth Granger, "for being unlawfully marryed contrary to the Lawes of god, according to the Quakers fashion, and vnder such marriage doe cohabit together as man and wife."

SHOTLEY.

Con. mru' Wm Edgar, who executes the place and office of Register in the Archdeaconry of Suff. for that he contrary to the Cannon and the established rate of ffees, did unduely require and take at a visitation Court holden at Ipswich, about Mich's last was a yeere, of the then Church wardens of our said p'ish, for exhibitinge their verdict or pap' of pn'tmts the sum of 16d and for exhibiting a bill Indented of marriages, christnings, and buryalls, the sume of two shillings. And we present the same Will'm Edgar for exacting and receeivinge for exhibiting such like verdict at Easter gen'll last the sume of 2s of the Churchwardens of the same p'ish.

ANDREAS FREMAN } Gard.
JOHAN. LUCAS }

Shotley Steple is demolished, and 4 Bells split.

The Churchwardens appeared and stated "that the steple have been fallen downe above 40 yeares, that 3 of the Bells are split, which lye in the church, and the 4th is hung up convenientlye to call the p'ishioners together."

GALLERY OVER THE COMMUNION TABLE IN ST. GEORGE'S TOMBLAND, NORWICH

The following extracts are the only notices that I have met with, of the existence of a Gallery over the Communion Table in the church of St. George at Tombland, Norwich. There is yet a capacious Gallery at the West end of the church, dated 1652, and the one to which these extracts relate, was probably erected at, or about the same time.—

First faculty Book, fo. 87.—To the Right Rev^d. father in God Anthony, by divine pmission, Lord Bishop of Norwich.

The humble Petition of the Minister, Churchw.: & p'ishioners of St. Geo: in Tombland, in the City of Norwch, Sheweth.

Whereas, in the late time of Rebellion a sect of men called Independants got the church into their possession, and contrary to the established law, demolished the ornam'ts in the Chancell of the said Church, & Scandalously did erect a Gallery with seates over the Comunion Table, wch is not onely indecent, but alsoe a great hinderance to the light and annoyance in the time of the celebracō of the holy Sacramte, and the visitors commissioned by the Archdeacon for visitacō of Churches, haue frequently made complainte thereof. Especially in or about the yeare 1674, there was an order from the then ordinary for the pulling downe, notwithstanding wch upon a false suggestion made by some p'ticular p'sons to Deor Pepper, then Vicar genll to Edward * Ld Bp of Norwch that there wanted convenient Roome for the p'ishioners to heare divine Service, there was a faculty obtained for the confirmacō of it. But upon a better view we finde the said Gallery to be altogether vnnecessary, the Church being without it capable of conteininge aboue Double the number of p'ishioners.

* Edward Reynolds, Bp of Norwich, from 1660, to 1676.

The premisses considered wee your Lordship's petitioners humbly crave your Lord'sps Lycence may be granted to the Churchwardens to take Downe the said Gallery, and convert the matteralls towards the Repaying and adorning the said Chancell and Church. And wee shall ever pray for your Lordship, &c., Leo : Gleane, Sam : Verdon, Willm : Johnson, Jon : Hayward, Jon Beecroft, Saml : Salmon, Tho : Beckwith, Her : ffooster, Willm : Pinchin, Wm Spring :

This petition, it will be observed, is undated, but on the 21st June, 1680, a Commission issued under the Episcopal seal to Thomas Towneshend, Esq., and four others, directing any three or more of them to enter the church of St. George, Tombland, and to certify the result of their inspection to the Bishop. Their Certificate or Report is recited in the "Order" the Bishop made for the removal of the Gallery, which is dated 29 June, 1680. Both the Commission and the Order are in Latin, and are scarcely worth printing, but the Certificate may be more interesting.

To the Right Reuerend ffather in God, Antony * Lord Bipp. of Norwch Wee Thomas Towneshend, Esqr., Isaac Mootham, Esqr., ffancis Gardiner, Gent., Thomas Bradford, Clerke, and William Cieill, Clerke, doe wth all due reuerence Certifie That by vertue of the power and authoritie given to vs by yor Lordship's Commission under yor Espiscopall seale, Dated the one and twentyeth day of this instant, June, Anno d'ni 1680. Wee vpon the three and twentyeth day of the said month of June, in the said yeare, entred into the parish Church of St. George's of Tombland. in the the Citie of Norwch, and being then and there mett did view the Gallerie built att the East end of the Chancell of the said Church, which wee were crediblie informed was built and erected there in the times of the late rebellion before the happie restauration of the King's matie that now is, for the more ample receiueing and conteineing a Sect of people called Independents, whoe in those times flocked from all p'ts of the Citie, to heare such preaching there as best suited the humors of that sect. Which Gallerie (being soe built ouer the place where the Coi'on Table standeth and is to stand) hindereth the light and sight to that Table, And wee doo Conclude in or Judgement, That the said Gallerie is scandalous and indecent, and not fitt to be continued, And that the said Church would be more ornamentall wthout it; And if there were anie such facultie granted (as is said) by the authoritie of yor Lordship's pr'decessor Bishop of Norwch or his Vicar Generall vpon this or the like suggestion That without it, That Church and Chancell were not capatious enough to place and containe all the Inh'tants of that p'ish for the heareing divine service there Celebrated, Wee are sufficiently satisfied by credible Informacōn, That such a suggestion was frivolous and false, ffor that we are assured, That if that Gallerie be pulled downe the Church and Chancell are wthout it capatious enough to containe in convenient seats allmost double the number of the Inh'tants of that parish. And wee further Certifie That wee conceue it may be pulled downe and remoued without weakening the fabricke of the said Chancell, and wthout prjudice to anie p'son that can prtend anie proprietie for sitting there. All which wee humble offer to yor Lordship's consideracōn. In witnes whereof wee have herevnto sett or hands, Tho : Towneshend, Js : Mootham, ffancis Gardiner, Tho : Bradford, Willm : Cecill.

EXTRANEUS.

Bequest of a Cow to find a lamp in Church (p.p. 66-68).—In the will of Thomas Clerke, of Bodney, 1535 (Regr. Dowsynge, fo. 10, Norfolk Arch-deaconry), is this curious Item :—

"I bequeth to ye p'ishe church of Bodney viijs or ellis a Cow, price viijs, to fynd a lamp afor s'uice (that) the p'ishe may Light ther Candellis at yt, and agayn to burn betwin matence and masse when the candellis be put owt that they shall not nede to Rune hether and thether to mennis houses for fyer in great wynds and tempests, wherby gret vexacon, troble, and losse of goods and other Inconvenience may chance and fortune."

EXTRANEUS.

* Anthony Sparrow, Bp. from Reynolds' death to 1685.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 2.

South Walsham, St. Lawrence.

It appears impossible to lay before the public a copy of the once celebrated document, historically known as *The Holy League and Covenant*, without some few introductory remarks.

Whether as a composition, it was intended to be regarded and signed as one common opinion; or whether it was to be amended in different localities, to meet the taste and desires of the subscribers, is probably a question not easily determined. But it may be further asked what is the wording of the original document, and where is it to be found without interlining comment?

All historians bear evidence of the existence of an instrument destined for the guidance of the people who were at enmity with the Episcopacy; but few have given it in a complete form. Jeremy Collier, in his *Ecclesiastical History of Great Britain*, has given a comparatively full transcription but has failed to give a satisfactory copy.

This enquiry is made more interesting from the wide difference which exists between what is recorded by Collier and what is signed by the people of South Walsham.

The inhabitants of Hassingham,* in their Parish Register, have given an assurance that they have "sworn and superscribed" to the Holy League and Covenant, without permitting posterity to know either where or what they signed.

Thus, in this obscure locality, is sufficient evidence of a strange amount of irregularity in the construction and signing of a document destined to guide the current of public opinion against the government of the Church of England.

We the inhabitants of the Parish of St. Lawrence South Walsham doe enter into a mutual and solemn League and Covenant and every one for himself with his hand lifted up unto God most high doe sweare

1st. That we shall sincerely, really, and constantly, through the Grace of God, endeavour in our severall places and calling, the p'servation of the reformed Religion in the Church of Scotland in doctrine, worship, discipline, and Government against our common enemies the Reformation of Religion in the kingdoms of England and Ireland in doctrine, worship, discipline, and Government according to the word of God and the example of the best reformed Churches: And shall endeavour to bring the Churches of God in the three Kingdoms, to the nerest conjunction and uniformity in religious confession of Faith, form of Church government, directory for Worship and Catichizing, that we and our posterity after us may as Bretheren live in faith and love and the Lord may delight to dwell in the midst of us.

2nd. That we shall in like manner without respect of persons indeavour the exptertation of Popery, Prelaey (that is Church government by Arch-Bishops, Bishops, their Chancellors and Commissaries, Deans, De'ons and Chapters, Arch-Deacons, and all other Ecclesiasticall officers depending on that hirarchy), superstition, Heresies, schisms, p'fanness and whatsoever shall be found to be contrary to sound doctrine and the power of Godliness: Least we p'take in other mens sins and thereby be in danger to receive of their plagues, and that the Lord may be one in the three Kingdoms.

* This will be given in a future number.

3rd. We shall with the same sincerety, reallity and constancy in our severall vocations endeavour with our estates and lives mutually to preserve the rights and p'veledges of the Parliamente and to preserve and defend the Kings Majesties p'son and authority, in the p'servation and defence of the true religion and liberties of the Kingdom, that the world may be witness with our conscienses of our loyaltye, and that we have noe thoughts or intention to diminish his Majesties just power and greatness.

4th. We shall alsoe with all faithfulnessse endeavour the discovery of all such as have been, or shall be incendiaries, Malignants or evill instruments, by hindering the reformation of religion, dividing the King from his people, or one of the kingdoms from another, or making any faction or parties amongst the people, contrary to the league and Covenant that they may be brought to publick triall and receive condign punishment, as the degree of the offences shall require or deserve, or the supreme judicatories of both Kingdoms respectively or others having power from them for that effect shall judge convenient.

5th. And whereas the happiness of a blessed pease between these kingdoms, denied in former times to our progenetors, is by the good providence of God granted unto us, and hath been lately concluded and settled by both parliaments, we shall each one of us according to our plase and interest indeavour that they remain conjoined in firm pease and union to all posterity, and that justice may be done to the wilfull opposers thereof in manner expressed in the precedent article.

6th. We shall also, according to our plases and callings in this common cause of religion, liberty, and peace of the kingdoms, assist and defend all those that enter into this league and Covenant, in the maintaining and pursuing thereof, and shall not suffer ourselves, directly or indirectly, by whatsoever combination, persuasion, or terror to be divided, and withdrawn from this blessed union and conjunction, whether to make defection to the contrary part, or to give ourselves to a detestable indifferency or neutrality in this cause, which so much concerneth the Glory of God, the good of these Kingdoms, and the honour of the King, but shall all the days of our lives zealously and constantly to continue therein, against all opposition, and promote the same according to our power against all lets and impedements whatsoever, and what we are not able ourselves to suppress or overcome, we shall reveal and make known, that it may be timely prevented, or removed. All which we shall do as in the sight of God.

And because these kingdoms are guilty of many sins and provocations against God, and his son Jesus Christ, as is too manifest by our present distresses and dangers, the fruits thereof: we profess and declare before God and the world, our unfeigned desire to be humbled for our sins and for the sins of these Kingdoms especially that we have not as we ought valued the inestimable benefit of the Gospel, that we have not laboured Christ and the power thereof, and that we have not indeavoured to preserve Christ in our hearts nor to walk worthy of him in our lives which are the causes of other sins and transgressions so much abounding amongst ns, and our true and unfained purpose desire and indeavour for ourselves and all others under our power and charge both in public and in private in all duties we owe to God and man to amend our lives and each one to go before another in the example of a real reformation that the Lord may turne away his wrath and heavy indignation and establish these Churches and Kingdoms in truth and peace, especially this covenant we make in the presence of Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts, with a true intention to perform the same, as we shall answer it at the great day, when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed, most humbly beseeching the Lord to strengthen us by his Holy Spirit to this end, and to bless our desires and proceedings with such success as may be deliverance and safety to his people, and encouragement to other Christian Churches groaning under, or in danger of the yoke of Ante-Christian tyranny, to join in the same, or like association and Covenant, to the Glory of God, the enlargement of the kingdom of Jesus Christ, and the pease and tranquillity of Christian Kingdoms and Commonwealths:

John Baker, Clerk	John Wall	Robert Horner	Sampson Michell
Henry Plombe	Thomas Grime	John Cosen	John Cubet
William Hinckes	Henry * * * *	Robert flowerday	Sampson Michell
John Cobb	John Daling	John Warker	Andrew Robinson
John Browne	Robert Brown	* Robert Read	Andrew Coats
Tobiah Ward	Robert Sharman	John Hill	Willm Coats
Robert Bensling	* * * * *	John Brown	Thomas Read
Thos Baker	John Bennett	Thos Cattemol	Sampson Browne
John * * * *	John Pegg	Robert Betts	Henry Flowerdew
Sampson ffenn	Thomas fflood	Gabriel Nichols	John Carr
Anthony Cobb	Gabriell * * * *	James Nichols	William Payne
Robert Cobb	William Hinckes	Robert Bowcher	John Jolly
Edmond Michel	ffrancis Gimmingham	William Howmes	James ffrec
Robert Grime	Gabriel Brookly	Tho : Turner	James Jolly
Matthew Sayer	John Whit	Richard Coke	Jonah Denham
John Harmer	George Winter	Christf : Turner	

Subscript, Anno Dom : 1643.

III. 1720, Benjaminus Lyng Ecclesiæ Parochialis Scti. Lawrentii Rector, Ejusdem Rectoriæ Œdificia (p̄nefarium & obcæcatum Fanaticorum furorem, & sæculi præcedentis Infelicitatem) Reutura, Reconcinnavit, Resarcivit, Restauravit et propriis sumptebus Quo dammodo Reedificavit.

Testes sunt Hi Parietes & eorundem Ruinæ.

Testes etiam & Hi Subscriptores.

IV. 1727, Hoc Fœdus Solemne & Scelestum stat adhuc & stet in perpetuum & opprobrium Fanaticæ-Fidei-Fidelitatis.

V. The Rectory of South Walsham St. Lawrence is in ye advowson of Queens College Cambridge, byy purchased: and Henry Crownfield, B.D., then Vice-Presidnet, was ye first Person presented to it by ye College and inducted march 15, 1742.

VI. June 5, 1770. A perambulation—The Recter 10s. 6d.. Vicar 10s. 6d., Impropiator 10s. 6d., and all other expences both Parishes by a rate to be at, and they to use their own discreshon to conduct it.

VII. I have thought it necessary to leave upon record to all well-disposed and charitable Christians, who have either abilities or will to bequeth anything at their death to ye use of ye poor, yt they would leave it in money to be distributed among ym, but to buy Bread, Coals aud such other necessities of life, yt their families at home may be ye better for it. When distributed in money, ye men generally come to receive it, and from ye Church, they immeadiately resort from thence to ye publick Houses and spend wt they have recived there without their families receiving any relief from it, contrary to ye pious intentions of ye donors, and afterwards revile and reproach ye distributors with an unjust division. To prevent such abuses of Charity and Benevolence, I thought it my duty to make an entry of this my advice in ye publick registers yt such donations of such pious people may answer ye ends and have their intended effects, viz : Relief—not to be spent in rioting and drunkenness, as hath been too often done and practised in this town within my knowledge of Charities thus given in money. If this advice should not prevail to any effect I shall have ye satisfaction of having done my duty herein by forewarning Posterity of such abuses and abominable excesses of Charity so given—farewell.—HENRY CROWNFELD, *Rector*.

VIII. Fornication and Bastardy (ever since I come amognst ym) have been ye most prevailing, ye most flagrant wickedness; and I do not wonder at it there is such cruel indulgences and unmerciful encourgements to abett ym yt its fashion is become genteel, ye contrary opprobrius both with regard to rich and poor, for want of Civil and Ecclesiastical Powers wch were intended to restrain all such Liceuciousness: Commitation and money arr excepted instead of publick punishment as they shall appoint for Criminals

* This name is inserted upon an erasure.

and all offenders of both kinds · and ye Laws so strict and speceified agst. all enormities wt ever. Should those, who are dispencers by those Lrws, and appointed for such purposes exert ymselves in their several appointments, yt all offenders in their several districts, our several Laws thereby are no more yn blank paper, and we live in uncertainty and must submit to ye will and and ye caprice of those set over us by publick authority, wch is to be little depended upon, and too often we are deceived in a compliance of their ambitious and their own, and their family Interest, and led a snare to oblige ym for our then sakes and to our own undoings here and our own future happinness. I do not enter this by way of dictating, but after my own private sentiments and pursuasion with regard to such frequent and publick vices and enormities, and shall readily embrace all opportunities to restrain and prevent as far as (it) is in my power to do so. If such wholesome severity and execution of our Laws Civil and Ecclesiastical, would but influence ye inferior magistrates to do their duty in their respective offices: as they have by oath obliged ymselves to do in entering upon their office—all would, such means would mightily contribute to ye publick good, and every community, in particular we of lower sort will especially would feel ye sweats and blessings arising from such a state of things, and our Government be unto us a great blessing. If lesser communities would use their best endeavours to bring all offenders in their several districts, to judgement before ye courte of Publick judicaty, yt thro: a false mercy and ill will wch they are afraid of: and thro: their misconceptions we are over run with robbers, thieves, adulterers and fornicators and wt not, to a desire, not to dictate wt they are (to) do, but to caution agst too much indulgence and not to forget mercy and charity where ye case require it, where ye laws of our Constitution but duly attended to and put in a proper execution.

IX. The field book digested into method. The names of ye furlongs recovered and restored. The rights of the Church and the land holden of the rectory court (all through stupidity all most lost) retrieved and illustrated, and this register book neglected for twenty years, was now at last carefully kept up by—WILLIAM BEEVOR, *Oct.*, 1716.

It is obvious to all familiar with the condition of our old Parish Registers, that considerable difficulties exist in every attempt to transcribe their contents. The above could only have been done through the comforts of a private dwelling, the assistance of an experienced and well stored mind, and the cheer hospitably supplied by the Rector.—H. D.

Inscription on a Knife.—In the collection of Mr. Mills, of Norwich, is a knife handle in brass of the time of Charles II. found in the Kingston Road, Woodbridge, Suffolk, bearing this inscription—

“he that doth a good knife lack,
by me i am steel unto the back.”—L.

Hour Glasses in Churches. (pp. 6, 61, &c)—One of these was about a year since lying in a window-sill in Southacre church, Norfolk, and I think there is another specimen at West Walton.—G. W. M.

Leaden Coin.—A leaden coin or token was recently found at Clare, Suffolk. It is rather larger than a crown piece: on one side is a female head, crowned, with the legend (as far as can now be read) in plain Roman letters—“CATHARINA . . . AVGUSTA.” Between these two words some other word or words are now illegible. On the other side there is a figure of Fame on a cloud, with a trumpet at her mouth, and the inscription “*Fama eterna.*”—To what does this refer?—B.

COATS OF ARMS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.—DUNMOW HUNDRED.

NO. 7.—*Lindsell*.

In the East Window—Azure, on a bend Gules, cottised Or, three escallop shells Argent.

NO. 8.—*Chickney*.

On Decorated font—8 shields—arms on three only. 1,....a bend...in base an annulet.... 2,....a fesse between two chevrons....*Fitz Walter*.... 3,....six mascles three, two, and one....

Beneath a grave stone within the Communion Rails, “lie the remains of the Rev. Stephen John Aldrich, 44 years Rector of this Parish, who departed this life, on the 24 Feby., 1843, aged 72 years.” Sarah his widow, died June 6, 1853, aged 83 years, and was buried at Thaxted, also Sarah Ann Aldrich, their eldest dau., who died May 28, 1849, aged 52 years.

NO. 9.—*Broxted*.

On a grave stone to the memory of “Beckford Kendal Cater, Esq., and Judith his wife, of whom the latter died Jany. 31, 1756, aged 55, and the former Sept. 26, 1766, aged 73”;—Quarterly 1 and 4,....a chevron between three salmon.... 2 and 3....a fesse between three eagles displayed....impaling....a griffin segreant....Crest, a demi-griffin....

On a mural tablet for Thomas Bush, Esq., late of St. James’s Westminster, who died 22 Feby., 1791, in his 71st year, and “bequeathed his ample fortune amongst his Relations in such a manner as to place them above the Cares: but below the dangerous Indulgencies of life”:—Per fesse, Vert and Argent, in base a stag courant of the second, attired Or, in chief a clump of bushes of the first....impaling, Sable, a lion rampant Argent, thereon three bendlets, Gules.

In this church are mural tablets for two infant children of the Rev. R. P. Which, Vicar of this Parish, and Sophia Catharine his wife;—for “Frances the dearly beloved wife of the Rev. A. Mason, Vicar of this Parish: who fell asleep in Jesus 7 May, 1852, aged 36.” Also a Memorial window for Mrs. Mason, another for her sister Ann Kebble, who died at Brighton, 17 August, 1842, aged 29, and another, the east window, to the memory of Mary, the beloved wife of the Rev. William Pridgen, sometime Vicar of this Parish, who died at Madeira, December 6, 1845.

On the outside, against the south wall of the church, near the chancel entrance, a tablet bears the following inscription.—“Beneath this stone are dep^d the remains of the Rev. Jereh Perkins, almost 56 years Vicar of this Parish, died 1st May, 1795, in his 83^d year, and also of Sarah his 3^d wife, died 18 March, 1768, aged 54 years.

Horham Hall, Thaxted, Essex, Dec. 7, 1861.

F. G. WEST.

ROBERT BROWNE. (p. 145).

S. S. will find memoirs of Robert Browne, the celebrated Separatist Minister, in Chalmers' Biographical Dictionary, and in the Penny Cyclopædia (last edition), and also in the Biographia Britannica by Dr. Kippis and other able hands.

The name of "Brownists" was given to his followers in derision, the proper name of the Sect was Separatists.

The pedigree of the family of Browne, of Tolthorp, is in Blore's *History of Rutland* (p. 93), and the relationship of Robert Browne to the Cecils, was no nearer than this,—that Edmund Browne, a brother of Francis Browne, of Tolthorp, grandfather of Robert Browne, married Joan Cecil, daughter of David Cecil, grandfather of Lord Burleigh, by Joan Roos, his second wife,—*i.e.*, Robert Browne's great uncle was the husband of Lord Burleigh's aunt; a connection remote enough, but sufficiently near to secure for the zealous but indiscreet puritan divine, the powerful protection of the Lord Treasurer.

Some few further particulars of Robert Browne may not be unacceptable to your readers.

He was at one time Chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk, and on the 21st November, 1586, Robert Browne was chosen to be Schoolmaster of the Free Grammar School, of the parish of St. Olave, Southwark, which had been founded by the parishioners of that parish, and established by the Queen's charter in 1571. The terms of his appointment, shew that the Governors of the School, however sensible of his merits, were aware of his character, and they endeavoured to provide against the probability of his peculiar religious zeal proving detrimental to the interests of the School. The following is an extract from the Minute Book of the Governors.

"It'm the xxi day of November, Anno Domini 1586, was chosen to be our School maister Robte Browne, upon his good behaviour and observing these articles hereunder written."

"Fyrst, that you shall not entermedle with the Minister, or disturb the quiet of the Parishioners by keeping any Conventycles or conference with any suspected or disorderly persons."

"Secondly, that you shall bring yr Children to sermons and lectures in the Church, and there accompany them for their better government."

"Thirdly, if any error shall be found in you, and you convincest thereof, that you shall, upon admonición thereof, revoke yt and conform yourself to ye doctrine of the Church of England."

"Fourthly, you shall reade in yör schole no other Catechisme then is athorised by publicke authoritie."

"Fyftly, that you shall, at conveniente tymes comunycat in this pīshe according to the lawes."

"Sixtly, not beinge contentyd to answer and kepe theise Artycles, not longer to kepe the Schole maistershippe, but to avoyde yt."

"Subscribed by me Roberte Browne, according to my Answers before all the Governors, and the distinctions and exeptions before them named."

I think it is very probable that Lord Burleigh's influence was exerted to obtain for Browne this appointment, although I have not met with any direct evidence of it, but the Cecils had connections and influence in Southwark, and in 1600, Sir William Cecil was one of the representatives of

that Borough, in Parliament. Browne continued Master of St. Olave's School until 1591, in which or the following year, his friend and patron Lord Burleigh gave him, or procured for him, the Rectory of "Achurch," in Northamptonshire.

He married a daughter of....Allen, of Yorkshire. Can any of your readers supply her Christian name?

Fuller (*Church History*, b. ix, p. 168) says of Browne,

"He had a wife with whom he never lived, and a church in which he never preached, tho' he received the profits thereof; and as all the other scenes of his life had been stormy and turbulent, so was his end, for the Constable of his parish requiring somewhat roughly the payment of certain rates, his passion moved him to blows, of which, the constable complaining to Justice St. John, he rather inclined to pity than punish him; but Browne, at fair words, also disgusted, behaved with so much insolence, that he was sent to Northampton Gaol on a feather bed in a cart, being very infirm, and above 80 years of age; where he soon after died—Anno, 1630, after boasting that he had been committed to 32 prisons, in some of which he could not see his hand at noon day."

After Browne's death, his principles continued to gather strength in England. The Brownists were subsequently known both in England and Holland, by the name of Independents; but the present very large and important community known as the Independents, do not acknowledge Browne as the founder of the sect; they assert, on the contrary, that the distinguishing sentiments adopted by Browne and his followers, had been professed in England, and churches established according to their rules, before the time when Browne formed a separate Congregation.

An account of the principles of the so called Brownists, will be found in Neale's *History of the Puritans* vol. i., p. 376., ed. 1732.

I have just seen a little anonymous work, called "Historical Papers (first series) Congregational Martyrs," published by E. Stock, 1861, which contains some highly interesting particulars of the career of Robert Browne, and some strictures on his character, seeming to attribute to him great inconsistency, waywardness, and ultimate treachery to the cause which he at first supported. The Author says (p. 37): "Notwithstanding the eccentricity of his subsequent career, his writings were characterised by great clearness and force. He appealed to the New Testament in a manner that secured conviction in the minds of thoughtful men, who were anxious in all things, to act according to the divine standard," and after giving a letter to Lord Burleigh, from Dr. Freke, Bishop of Norwich, concerning Browne's proceedings at Bury, dated 19th April, 1581, and the Lord Treasurer's reply, he gives another letter from Sir Robert Jermyn, dated from Rushbrook, 25th of the same month, in which Sir Robert says he had examined Mr. Browne, and that "his answers I must needs say had many things that were Godly and reasonable and as I think to be wished and prayed for, but at the same time, some other things strange and unsound, and the means to put the same in execution, as they reached beyond his and my calling, being private, so thought them even dangerous to be but retained in opinion."

The Author dismisses Browne with this severe sentence—"The relationship of Robert Browne to Congregationalism, resembles that of Judas Iscariot to Christianity."

I will conclude with two more Queries.

What is the date of the brass recently discovered at All Saints' Church, Stamford?

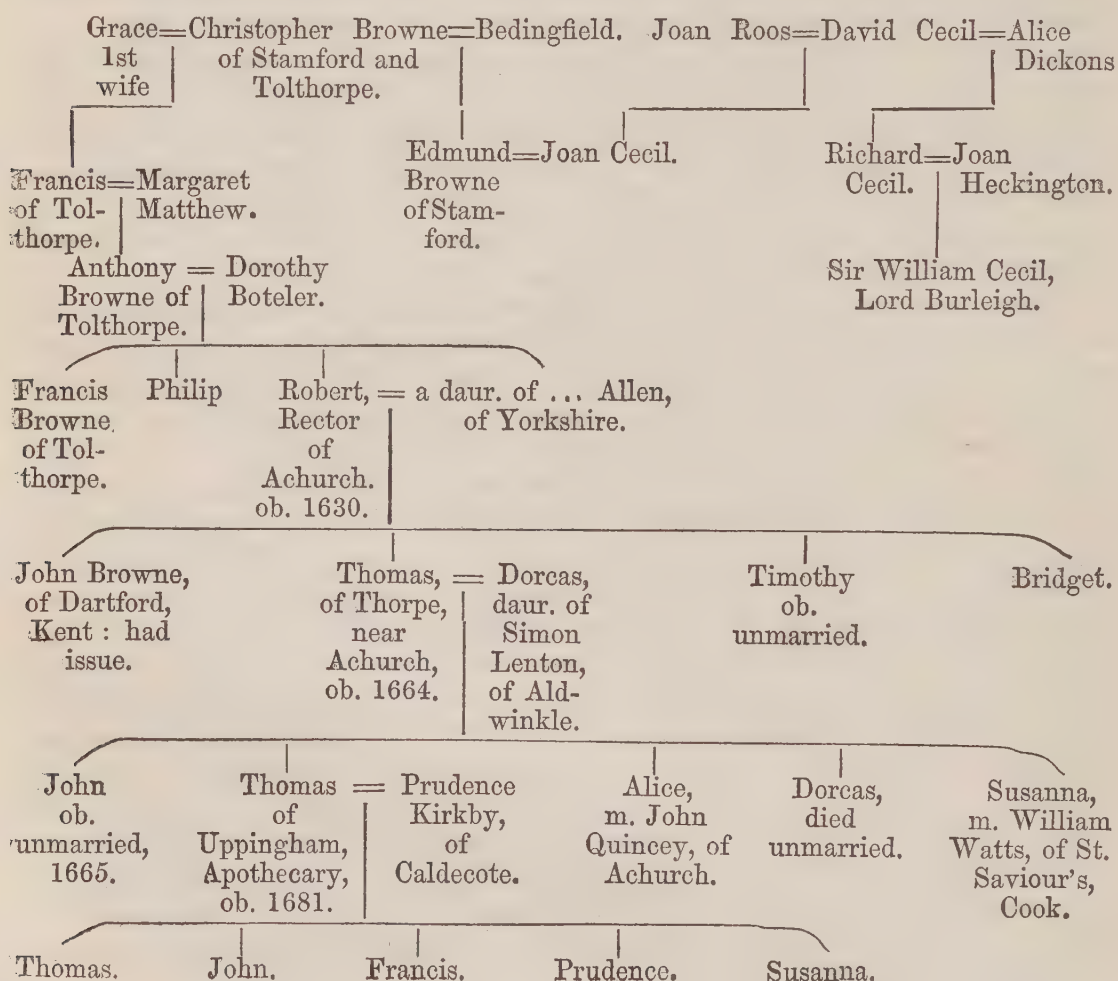
What was the relationship of John and Agnes Browne, to whose memory that brass is incised, to Robert Browne, the Separatist Minister.

Southwark, 8th Dec., 1861.

GEO. R. CORNER.

I subjoin so much of the Browne Pedigree from *Blore's Rutland*, as shews the connection between that family and the Cecils, and the descendants of Robert Browne; kindly communicated to me by Joseph Phillips, Esq. junr., of Stamford, several years since.

According to this Pedigree Robert Browne had four children, which is in some degree inconsistent with Fuller's statement, that he never lived with his wife.



THE PASTON AND BERNEY FAMILIES.

It is probable there are no families more strictly connected by their lengthened lineage with the County of Norfolk, than the Pastons and the Bernays. The monumental records of both these families are numerous, but where they are united the interest is two-fold. The following inscription, copied from a mural monument in Blofield Church will be found interesting to many, and perhaps useful to genealogists, and certainly well meriting a page in the *East Anglian Notes and Queries*.—H DAVENEY.

ARMS:—1. Paston impaling Berney. 2. Paston. 3. Berney.

To Edward Paston Esq., second son of Sir Thomas Paston, Knight, one of the Gentlemen of Henry the Eighth, his privy chamber, truly noble noe lesse by stock than all manner of virtue, most skillevll of liberall sciences, especially musicke and poetry, as also strange languages. Margaret, his most loving wife, daughter of Henry Berney, of Redham, Esq., being alwaies mindefvll of her most deare hysband wth whom she lived most sweetly 42 years, now alas in her fvnerall deprived of so great a solace of her life, lamenting cayed this howsoever a monument of love to be set up.

Quod cernis, hospes, conjugis mun' piæ est
Bis octo vitam ad lustra produxit meam
Amore casto; prole numerosâ optimâ
Senem beavit; quodq. jam solum potest
Hic noster ipsi est adeo dilectus cinis,
Ut hec sepulchro amoris, et mortis memor
Curet legendum cinere cum nostro suum
Scrutaris ultra jam caro, esca vermium
Et spoliū Edevardi vile Pastoni manet,
Donec triumphet gloriæ vestem induens
Sic res alienas quære dum spectes tuas
Vis vivere æternum; vale et hinc discas mori.

On a scroll:—

Mors mortis surgis, mihi lux, dux, servita vitæ.

The following two inscriptions are placed over the place of burial of the parties recorded on the monument—

ARMS:—Paston impaling Berney.

Here lyeth interred the body of that pious, discrete and charitable gentlewoman, Mrs. Margaret Paston, sometime wife of Edward Paston, Esqr, daughter of Henry Berney, of Reedham, Esqr., expecting the comfort of a glorious resurrection, whom though God lent unto the world three Skore and fifteen yeares, for ye benefit thereof, yet alas he seemed to take her away too soone from her children and country, whereupon John Paston, Esqr., her sone and executor, to perpetuate the fame of her virtuous memory, hath devoted unto her this pious monument in the yeare of Christ 1641.

She hath dispersed abroad and given to ye poore, and her righteousnesse remaineth for ever.—Ps. cxii, 9.

ARMS:—Paston impaling Berney.

Deo optimo maximo sacrum Edwardo Pastono, armigero, Thoma Pastoni eqvitis avrato Henrico Octavo olim a Secretis cvbievllis filio secundo hoc filialis obsequi monumentum et æternam pietatis memoriam Joannes Pastonus armiger filivs pivs et obseqvens, gemenz et lamentans.

POSVIT.

Vivit post funera virtus

OLD LIBRARY AT SHIPDHAM.

In the Parliamentary Report on Public Libraries (Session, 1849), the Rev. J. J. Smith, formerly Librarian of Caius College, Cambridge, stated in evidence that the Parochial Library at Shipdham, in Norfolk, contained works printed by Caxton, and also by other early printers.

In order to ascertain what these "Caxtons" were, I have lately visited Shipdham; and as the existence of this curious collection is but little known, and as the Rector discourages all inquiries, I think some account of it, however imperfect, may be read with interest.

The Library is not, as stated by Mr. Smith, parochial, but rectorial; that is to say, it belongs to the rector for the time being, and is sold with the advowson. Shipdham Church is a fifteenth century structure, and has some interesting peculiarities for the lover of Gothic architecture. Over the handsome stone porch is a small chamber containing the books, access to which is gained by a dark and steep stone staircase. The furniture of the room consists of two very antique chairs and a table, while round the walls the books are ranged on about twenty deal shelves. They are in great disorder, and in a shocking state of dust, the library being very seldom visited and never used. A hurried examination, in which, however, I opened every book larger than 12mo, gave me the following idea of the contents. The only manuscript is an illuminated Psalter in the bold church text, written on vellum, probably in the fifteenth century. Of the printed books, the bulk consists of sixteenth and seventeenth century divinity, with a good sprinkling of early editions of the Greek and Latin authors, there being very few black-letter volumes in the collection. Not a single specimen of Caxton's press rewarded my search, the oldest volume I saw being *The Floure of the Commaundementes*, folio, 1509, printed by Wynken de Worde. As fly-leaves to this are eight folios of an early and most rare *Horæ*, in 4to, by the same printer, having the remarkable woodcut borders seen in Caxton's *Fifteen Oes*, of which *Horæ* an imperfect copy, supposed to be unique, is in the British Museum (Press-mark C. 35, e.) Besides Pynson's folio of *John Bochas descriuinge the falle of princys, princessys and other nobles*, 1527, I will only notice the same printer's reprint in 4to of Caxton's *Royal Book*. This is very rare, the copy in Heber's sale (now in the collection of the Rev. J. Corser) being catalogued as unique.

My time having been taken up in hunting for Caxtons, I can add nothing to the above very meagre particulars; but surely some book-lover in the neighbourhood, who may be fortunate enough to obtain a glance at the Catalogue (it was absent when I was there), and a few hours among the books, will satisfy the very legitimate curiosity of those who would like to know a little more about the library over the church porch at Shipdham.

WILLIAM BLADES, in *Notes and Queries*.

ROUND TOWERS TO SUFFOLK CHURCHES (p. 166.)

By an unfortunate typographical error, the churches of Lound, Onehouse, and Rushmere St. Andrew, are made to have Towers which are round all up and yet are octagon above. In each case the Towers are *round all up*.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS—NO. 2.

*Mildenhall, Suffolk.**Official.*

That the xxx ti. day of May, in the thyrde and forthe yeares of Kyng Phyllip, and Quene Mary, Anthony Stepney, Thom. Cotys, John Smythe, and Robert Bloom, Churchwardens of the Church of Myldenhall, have made ther accompte in the p'sents of the inhabytaunces of the same towne, from the day of ther comyng on untill this p'sent day above named, and so they be dyscharged, and have their (quiet rest) ?

The new Churchwardens elected by the inhabytants of the townshyp of Myldenhall, be these foloyng: Robt. Clark, Jamys Frost, Henry* Chylderston, and John May, the day and yere aboue wrytten, and they receyved in mony thyrtene shillyngs, xd. and one byt of leade weying.....pounds, and also ij shetes of leade lying upon the vestry. Itm. they do receyve fyne obligacions.

Guildhall.

1555.

Itm. payd to Spyrling of bury, for ye tymber and ye framying of the east end of the gyld hall, and the fetch-
ing home of the tymber from bury, and setting on it
up.

xxiv s.

Itm. payd for two loggs of iron for the ends of the
....waye of the gyld hall end, and for nayles for the
loggs.

xx d.

Itm. payd for polls for splentes and Raylbars (?) for
the parte wall of the gyld hall, and for nayles for the
raylbars

ij s. iiij d.

Itm. payd for claying of the parte wall of the hall,
and claying of the walls and mendying in other places.

vij. s.

Itm. payd for two lode of claye for the gyld hall,
and for ye carting of the claye.

xvj d.

Itm. for hemepe for the splents, and for haye for ye
claye.

x d.

Itm. payd to Tyd the mason, for castyng and whytyng
of the gyld hall walls

iiij s. iiij d.

Itm. payd to Jones the carpenter, for laying in of a
gronsell, at the South syde of the gyld hall, and mend-
ing of the windows and setting in of ye selle and pyl-
lers of ye windows.

iijs iiij d.

Itm. for pyning of ye gronsell and mendying of the
wall, and making cleane of the hall.

xij d.

Itm. payd to Nycholas pollyngton, for ye gronsell
and for the tymber for the pyllers of the windows of
ye hall.

iiij s.

* It was written John Chylderston, the youngr,
"John" and "the young" are erased, and

George inserted.

- Itm. payd to the goodman queash for a planch for the
said windows of the hall xij *d.*
- Itm. payd to Robart Coslyn, for lyme and ston for ye
walls of the gyld hall. v *s.*
- Itm. payd for carryng of lyme, ston and sond to
the hall. xij *d.*
- Itm. payd for three hundreth of thach for ye gyld
hall. viij *s.*
- Itm. payd to John pollynton for ye laying of ye iij
hundreth thach of the hall. v. *s.*
- Itm. payd to Jones the carpenter for making ye benche
at the gyld hall at the hy table and for nayls for the
same. vj *d.*
1560. ffor ij lode of Rye Strawe for the howse. iijs. iiij *d.*
ffor sprengell woode xvj *d.*
To John Pollynton for thaching of the said howse. viij *s.* vj *d.*
ffor a Sparve (?) and the laying of the same. iiij *d.*
ffor nayles. ij *d.*
ffor mendyng the rooffe of the said howse. vj *d.*
1563. Itm. for wrytyng of a dede for ye towne house. ij *s.*
Received of wyllm louis, for ye hole yere ferme for
ye towne house. xvij *s.*
Itm. payde to Sergate for wrytyng of ye fre dede of
ye towne house, unto Thomas Denstye. ij *s.*
- Bells.*
1554. Item, payd to Thomas bunting, for kepyng of ye
bells thre quarters at Chrystmas. ij *s.*
Itm. payd to John place for a bell rope. xv *d.*
Itm. payd for the two ashin pols for latches for
the bells. iiij *d.*
1555. Itm. payd to buntynge for his wages for the bells, at
Eastern. viij *d.*
Itm. payd to buntynge for mendyng of the bawdryek. iiij *d.*
Itm. payd to John lane for making of the great bell
clapper. vjs. viij *d.*
Itm. payd to Longs for the bars and boults for to hang
the clock bell, and for spetyng (?) and lead nayls for
the plomer. xvij *d.*
Itm. payd to lansdale for ryngyng of ye eyght a clock
bell, from mychelmas to christmes. xxij *d.*
1557. "Second bell," and "for the bell" mentioned, also
great bell.
- 1557—8 Itm. for tymber and yernes, to mende the fframe of
Baggott's bell. ij *s.* iiij *d.*
Itm. to hyll, carpenter, ffor hanging of the sayd bell. iijs. iiij *d.*
Itm. to Thomas man for a boorde for the sayd bell. viij *d.*
Itm. to Ryngers at the byshopp's visitation. vj *d.*

Itm. a plumer for xij dayes wurke in mendyng the leade and coveerryng of baggott's bell, his boord *and wages after x d. the day.*

x s.

Edifice.

1554. Itm. payd to Joons the carpenter, for his work in the steple, for makyng of the lattes wyndowe and the iiij lyght closen, and the mendyng of ye weste window and plancheryng of ye belsoller and stoppyng of the well and mending of the soller.

vij s.

Itm. payd for iiij hundred of bord for to close the lettes windows, and the iiij lyghts and the west wyndow and the soller in the steple.

xij s.

1555. Itm. payd to wyllym darbe for nayle for the lattys windows, and the dore in the steple.

iiij s.

Itm. payd to Tyd, the mason, for mendyng of the church wall next the end of the scole house.

ij s.

Miscellaneous.

1554 Item. payde for a holy water stopp, at Bury

vs. iiij*d.*

Item. payde for the makyng of the Church style at ye west gate.

xx *d.*

Itm. payde for the tymber for the style.

viiij *d.*

Itm. for nayles for the style and the gate

ij *d.*

Itm. payde to Syr thomas for his labor for mending of the clock.

xij *d.*

Itm. that we payde for our charge whan we wente to fornam that we were warn'd ther to be at ye Courte.

xv *d.*

Itm. payd to Sir thomas for keeping of the clock at our Lady day.

xx *d.*

Itm. payd for the cloth ye vayll and ye sorsin (?) of the same.

vjs. ij*d.*

Itm. payd for the staynyng of ye vayll to sextyn.

x s.

Itm. payd for the Lyne Ryngs ye hookes for ye vayll and for mendyng of the fyerpan.

xvj *d.*

Itm. payde for a pece of tymber for to hang ye Lyne for the vayll and for ye lace for ye Ryngs.

vj *d.*

Itm. payd to planr for a bar of iron and for boults and nayles for the olde clocke house.

iijs. iiij*d.*

Itm. payd to Sir thomas for his labour for mendyng of the clock whan he dwelt at Ely, and for half a quarter for his wages for keping of ye Clock and coming from Eley.

xx *d.*

Payd to Robart Planer for a . . . cloth and other thyngs that ye old Churchwardens had in ther tym.

iijs. iiij*d.*

(To be continued.)

QUERIES.

FAMILIES OF LEAKE, OF BROMLEY, ESSEX, AND SPENCER, OF GROTON: SUFFOLK.

The following funeral certificate of Henry Leake, of Southwark, and of Bromley, Essex, will introduce some queries relating to two East Anglian families, which I desire to put through the medium of the *East Anglian*.

“Mr. Henry Leake, of the Parish of Saint Saviour, in Southwarke, in the County of Surrey, Gentleman, departed this mortal life on the 15th of September, 1622, and was buried in the Chancel of the Church aforesaid, on the South side thereof, in the night time, by torchlight. He was the eldest son of Mr. Henry Leake, of St. Olave's, in Southwark, aforesaid, Gentleman, and of Alice his wife, eldest daughter of Thomas Bromfield, of St. Saviour's aforesaid. He married Bridgett youngest daughter to Mr. Jo. Spenser, of Gratton (Groton), in the County of Suffolk, Gent. and Agnes his wife, daughter to Claydon, of Ashton, in the County of Cambridge, Gentleman, and had issue by her two sons and six daughters, all living at the time of his decease: viz. Henry Leake, son and heir, Edward Leake, second son, Bridgett Leake, eldest daughter, married to Tho. Cranley, of Oxenbourne, in Hampshire, Gentleman; Susan, fourth daughter, married to Philip Bowring, Citizen and Ironmonger, of London; Anne, second daughter, married to William Greene, of Lynne, Merchant; Prudence, third daughter; Martha Leake, fifth daughter; Frances Leake, sixth daughter, married to George Burgh, of London, Gentleman.

This certificate was taken the 18th of October, Ao Dmni 1622, by me Lisle Baxter, deputy to the Office of Arms for Surrey and Sussex, and is testified by the subscription of the hand of Henry Leake, sonne and heir to the aforesaid Henry Leake, deceased.

p'me HENRY LEAKE.”

Arms. Or, a saltire floretté, and in chief a lion, Sable; impaling Ar, two gemelles between 3 spread Eagles sable.

In the pedigree this Henry Leake is described as of Bromley in Essex. Henry Leake, his eldest son, died in 1628-9 unmarried, having been drowned. He was buried at St. Saviour's. Can any of your readers give me any information about Edward, the second son?

I presume he may have had the Bromley estate, which probably came from the Spensers—his mother's family. Morant however does not mention the name of Leake, nor that of Spenser, as connected either with Great Bromley or Little Bromley, and I have no knowledge of the name of the property, nor whether it was at one or the other of those parishes.

There was another link between the Spensers and the Leakes, for the mother of Henry Leake, whose funeral certificate is given above, had for her third husband, the rich Sir John Spencer, by whom she was mother of Elizabeth, wife of William Lord Compton, Earl of Northampton. How was Jo. Spenser, of Groton, related to Sir John?

Richard Leake, Master Gunner of England, and father of Queen Anne's celebrated admiral, Sir John Leake, was born at Harwich, in 1629. His father was Richard Leake, of that place, who is supposed to have descended from the Leakes of Derbyshire, but is it not probable that he was of the family of that name in Southwark, and at Bromley, a few miles only from Harwich. Will any local Antiquary take the trouble to give me some information from the registers of Harwich, or Great or Little Bromley?

And one more Query. Did Captain Richard Leake, the only son of Sir John, whose marriage so much displeased his father that he left all his estates to his friend Captain Martin, R.N., leave any issue?

GEO. R. CORNER.

Sir John Holt.—Can you or any of your correspondents solve the following problem? I have before me extracts from the registers of burials in two parishes, one being St. Andrew, Holborn, and the other Redgrave, in Suffolk, both recording the burial of the Lord Chief Justice as having taken place in the respective churches. This is not the only difficulty; but, in addition, the date of the burial in Redgrave is Maroh 20, 1709-10, while the date of the burial in St. Andrew, Holborn, is April 6th. These entries the reverend rectors of each of these parishes have, at my request, been kind enough to verify. All authorities agree that Sir John died on March 5, at his house in Bedford Row, and it might have been possible that his body was at first interred in St. Andrew, his parish church, *before* it was removed to his seat at Redgrave, where his monument is still to be seen; but it is incomprehensible to me how he should have been first buried at Redgrave on March 20th, and afterwards be again removed from the country and buried at St. Andrew on April 6th. I shall despair of a solution, if I do not find it in *Notes and Queries*. EDWARD FOSS.

Pightell—Lopp.—Will some one of your numerous readers be good enough to explain, or throw light upon the meaning of the following two words. 1st, *Pightell*—it occurs thus. “One Pightell, called osiers yard” “One Croft, called a pickle.” This form is of course a corruption. I am told that *Pightell* is, or, at least, was common in Norfolk. 2nd, *Lopp*—The word is thus used.—“The several lopps of Oxeleasowe and fresh fenn, to remove their sheep out of their lopp,” to take his sheep out of their lopp (the same person is ordered at the next Court, to remove his sheep from the common); that he remove himself from the town and lopp. John Hope, of Waterbeach, alieneth two messuages lying within that lopp.—W. K. C.

[Forby's *Vocabulary of East Anglia* has “PITLE, PICLE, *s.* a small piece of enclosed ground, generally pronounced in the first, but not unfrequently in the second form, and so printed in G. A.; perhaps from Ital. *piccolo*.”—EDIT. E. A.]

Coat of Arms.—Allow me to enquire for any particulars of the parties who bore the following arms, which are on an old seal that has long been in the possession of our family: Or, on a fesse dancettée Sable, between 10 billets Ermine, a sun in splendour between 2 crosses potent fitchée of the first for *Parkyns* of London, granted in 1589. Impaling per pale Argent and Sable, on a chevron between 3 martlets as many trefoils slipped all counter-changed for *Hall*, of Norwich. Crest of *Parkyns*, a bull passant Azure, winged Or, ducally gorged of the last. The seal is of steel and is apparently about the date of 1660 or thereabouts.—J. SIMPSON.

John Griffin Griffin, Esq., afterwards Sir John, and Lieut.-Col. of 1st Troop of Horse Guards, was Recorder of Saffron Walden—Seat at Audley End, Essex—was M.P. for Andover, in Hants. from 1749 to 1784, succeeded to the Barony by writ of Howard of Walden, in 1784. Any further particulars of this person—marriage and connexions; or correction of any mistakes in the above is requested.—S.S.

Outrage upon the townspeople of Bury.—In Doran's "Lives of the Princes of Wales" (p. 93), is printed the following letter from Edward of Caernarvon, the first heir apparent of the throne of England who bore that title :—

"*To the Abbot of Saint Edmund's.*—Edward &c., to his dearly beloved in God, the Abbot of St. Edmund's, health and good love. Whereas we have heard that some outrage has been committed by the people of your Abbey, upon the people of the town of St. Edmund's ; which offence your said people are putting upon our servant, Robert Sauvage ; we do pray you, that you will by no means allow that anything should be put upon our said servant, otherwise than is consistent with reason and truth, and that you will cause an inquisition to be held thereon, of good and lawful persons of the said city ; and that when the same shall have been so taken, you will send us a copy thereof under your seal, that so we may know the true state of the matter. Given at Kenytone this fourth day of October."

Where can I find any particulars of this outrage ?—BURIENSIS.

Bay and Say Makers.—In Hepworth Dixon's "Personal History of Lord Bacon" (p. 386), is printed the order of the Privy Council, dated 20th February 1615, referring the "difference between the Dutch Congregation of the town of Colchester, and one William Goodwin and others of that town," which "will require a full and deliberate hearing for the better settling of the trade of Bay and Say making in that place," for hearing to Sir Francis Bacon, then Attorney General. Is the report of the Attorney General on this matter in existence ? and where can I find the most complete history of the trade ?—L.

Acton Church and Place, Suffolk.—Will some kind reader of the *East Anglian* communicate the exact reading of the brasses and other memorials formerly affixed to the floor of the church, at Acton, co. Suffolk ; also the hatchments and coat armour to the memory of the former owners of Acton Place and manor, in the parish of Acton. Any particulars relating to the memorials, or the persons themselves, will be esteemed a great favour, by JAMES COLEMAN, 22, High Street, London.

Bury School Plays.—Is there any collection of the Prologues and Epilogues to the plays formerly acted at Bury School ; or any record of the names of those who were actors in them ? When did the enacting of plays cease at this School ?—C. B.

Birds of Suffolk.—I shall be obliged by a reference to any printed book containing the most complete list of Birds that have been met with in Suffolk.—T. R. E.

ERRATA.

P. 151, line 44, for *signa* read *siqua*, and last line for *tollatur* read *tollatve* ; p. 152, line 28, for *years* read *yeres*, and line 30, for *whor* read *whoe* ; p. 163 under BURG, for *Whisbrow and Wibbury* read *Whitbrow and Wiburg* ; p. 164, under Low, strike out *Window*, and place under *Oe* ; at p. 165, under Wood, strike out *Coswell*, and place under *WELL*.

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES,

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XVI.]

MARCH, 1862.

NOTES.

A VISITATION OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.

The arms in the accompanying Visitation have been gathered by a personal inspection of nearly every church in the county. So far as the last three centuries are concerned it will be found tolerably inclusive, but very possibly some few arms of earlier possessors may be omitted. A large number of arms connected with the University of Cambridge and the Cathedral of Ely are purposely omitted, as the present list contains only the landed Gentry of the county. The others may appear in a future number of the *East Anglian*.

Wicken Rectory, Bishop Stortford.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

ABINGTON, of Abington,—Arg. on a bend Gu. 3 eagles displayed Or.

ADEANE, of Babraham,—Sab. on a chevron between 3 griffins heads erased Or, 3 mullets of the field.

ADAM, of Tydd St. Giles,—Vert, a pale Arg. between 2 griffins segreant Or.

AGLIONBY, of Orwell,—Arg. 2 bars, in chief 3 mullets Sab.

ALLIX, of Swaffham,—Arg. a wolfs head erased proper, in dexter chief a mullet Gu.

ALINGTON, of Horseheath,—Sab. a bend eng. between 6 billets Arg.

ALEXANDER, of Babraham,—Az., a chevron between 3 talbots heads erased Arg., collared Gu.

AMEY, of Great Abington,—Or, on a chief embattled Sab. 3 mullets Arg.

- ANDREWS, of Hildersham,—Gu. a chevron Or, thereon another Vert.
 ANGER,—Erm. on chief Az. 3 lions ramp. Or.
 ANSTEY,—Or, a cross eng. between 4 martlets Gu.
 APTHORPE, of Gamlingay,—Per pale nebuly Arg. Az. 2 mullets in fess, counter-changed.
 ARBLASTER, of Shelford,—Erm. a cross-bow in pale Gu,
 ARGENTINE, of Horseheath,—Gu. 3 covered cups Arg. 2-1.
 ARCHER, of Histon,—Erm. a cross Sab.
 ATKINS,—Arg. a cross Voided between 4 mullets pierced Sab.
 AYLOFFE, of Melbourne,—Sab. lion ramp. between 3 crosses patee Or.
 AUDLEY, of Upwell,—Gu. a fret, Or.
 BASSINGBOURNE, of Bassingbourne,—Gyronny of 12 Gu. and Vair.
 BARNARD, of Caxton,—Arg. on a bend Az. 3 escallops Arg.
 BANKES, of Shelford,—Sab. on a cross Or, between 4 fleurs-de-lis Arg., 5 pellets.
 BARRINGTON, of Barrington,—Arg. 3 chevrons Gu.
 BARROW, of Wicken,—Sab. 2 swords in saltire, Arg. hilts &c., Or, between 4 fleurs-de-lis of the third.
 BARRETT, of Chippenham,—Arg. a chevron eng. Gu. between 3 bears pass. Sab. muzzled Or.
 BALAAM, of Elme,—Sab. on fess between 3 stars Arg. as many pellets.
 BACCHUS, of Swaffham,—Erm. on bend Gu. 3 eagles dispd Or.
 BENNETT, of Babraham, Bart.,—Gu. a besant between 3 demi-lions ramp. Arg.
 BENDYSHE, of Barrington, from Essex,—Arg. chevron Sab., between 3 rams heads erased Az.
 BETTS, of Chatteris,—Sab. on bend Arg., 3 roses Gu., border eng. Or.
 BELL, of Fulbourne,—Sab. fess Erm., between 3 church bells Arg.
 BEAUPRE, of Upwell,—Arg. on bend Az., a steel gad between 2 crosslets Or.
 BERNARD, of Isleham,—Arg. a bear salient Sab. muzzled Or.
 BELL, of Leverington,—Sab. 3 church bells Arg. 2-1.
 BEAUMYS, of Papworth St. Agnes,—Arg. on cross Az., 5 fleurs-de-lis Or.
 BERNERS, of Soham,—Arg. 2 bars counter embattled Sab., in chief 3 pellets.
 BESTNEY,—Per pale Sab., Gu. lion ramp. Arg., crowned Or.
 BENING, of Triplow,—A chevron between 3 goats heads erased.
 BELL, of Upwell,—Sab. a chevron Erm., between 3 church bells Arg.
 BEALE, of Whittlesea,—Sab. on chev. Or, between 3 griffins heads erased Arg., as many stars Gu.
 BELLAMY, of Wisbeach,—Gu. a fess checkey Or, Az. between 3 crosslets Arg.
 BOZAM,—Arg. 3 bird bolts Gu., garnished Or, 2-1.
 BOVEY, of Longstow, Bart.,—Vert 3 long bows in pale Arg.
 BOTITOURT,—Or, a saltire Sab.
 BONES, of Cambridge,—.... On bend.... 3 fleurs-de-lis....
 BRADFIELD,—Arg. lion ramp. Sab., over all a bendlet Gu.
 BRAKIN, of Chesterton,—Gu. a fess checkey Arg., Az. between 3 lozenges Or, on each a martlet Sab.
 BRYAN, of Cambridge.—Or, 3 piles Gu.
 BURGESS, of Westoe, Bart.,—
 BUSH, of Babraham,—Per fess Arg., Vert, in chief an escallop Gu. between 2 trees proper, in base a stag courant Arg.
 BULBECK, of Swaffham Bulbeck,—Arg. a lion ramp., Vert.
 BUTLER, of Cambridge,—Az. a chevron Arg., between 3 covered cups, Or.
 BURGH, of Burrough Green,—Arg. on fess dancetté Sab., 3 besants.
 BURGOIGNE, of Impington,—Az., a talbot pass. Arg.
 BURDELYS,—Erm. on chief Gu., lion pass. regard. Or.
 BUTLER, of Fen Drayton,—Arg. 3 open cups in bend, between 2 cottizes eng. Sab.
 BUSTELER,—Lozengy Arg., Gu.
 BUCK, of Oakington,—.... On bend.... a hawk's lure.
 BURLEY, of Orwell,—Barry of 6 Or, Sab., in chief 2 pellets
 BURWELL,—Arg. lion ramp. Sab. crowned Or.
 BUCK, of Wisbeach,—Gu. a fess checkey Or, Az. between 3 crosslets Arg.

- CAMPS, of Castle Camps,—A tent.
- CALDECOTE,—Gu. on a chevron Arg. 3 dolphins embowed Gu.
- CARYL, of Chatteris,—Arg. 2 bars, in chief 3 martlets Sab.
- CASTELL, of East Hatley,—Az. on bend Arg., 3 castles Arg.
- CARLTON, of Linton,—Arg. on bend Sab., 3 mascles Arg.
- CATER, of Papworth St. Agnes,—Sab. a chevron Erm., between 3 salmon haurient Arg.
- CAGE, of Long Stow,—Per pale Gu., Az., a stag trippant Or.
- CHICHELEY,—Or, a chevron between 3 cinquefoils Gu.
- CHEERE, of Papworth Everard,—Quarterly, Erminoise and Gu. in first quarter an escallop Sab.
- CLARKE, of Snailwell, Bart.,—Or, on bend eng. Az., a mullet Arg.
- COTTON, of Landwade and Madingley, Bart.,—Sab., a chevron between 3 griffins heads erased Arg.
- COTTON, of Connington, from Hunts.,—Az. an eagle displ. Arg.
- COLE, of Ely,—Arg., a bull pass. Sab., border of last besanty, on canton Az., a harp Or.
- COLVILLE, of Newton,—Az. a lion ramp. Arg.
- COCKAYNE, of Soham, from Beds.,—Arg., 3 cocks Gu., 2-1.
- COO, of Stetchworth,—Gu., 3 pales wavy Arg.
- COLVILLE, of Weston Colville,—Or, a fess Gu.
- COBB, of Wisbeach,—Per chevron Gu. Sab. in chief 2 ducks vis-a-vis Or, in base a fish naiant Arg.
- COLE, the Historian of Cambridge,—Arg. a chevron Gu. between 3 scorpions Sab.
- CROP, of Westow,—Az., on mount, Vert, a pigeon Arg.
- CROPLEY,—Erm. on chief Gu., 3 owls Arg.
- CREAKE, of Kirtling,—Gu. semé de lys a maunch Or.
- CROSSÉ, of Leverington,—Quarterly Gu. Or, in first quarter a crosslet Arg.
- CREKE, of Westley Waterless,—Or, on fess Gu., 3 lozenges Vair.
- CRANE, of Cambridge,—Gu. a fess embattled between 3 crosslets fitchées Or.
- CUTTS, of Childerley, Bart.,—Arg. on bend eng. Sab., 3 plates.
- DAYRELL, of Hinxton and Shudy Camps,—Az. lion ramp. Or, crowned Arg.
- DALTON, of Hildersham,—Az. semé of crosslets a lion ramp. Arg.
- DALTON, of Little Abington,—Az., lion ramp. guard. Arg.
- DALTON, of Isleham,—Gu., on bend Arg., 3 mullets Sab.
- DALISON, of Shengay,—Gu., 3 crescents 2-1; a canton Erm.
- DAY, of Cambridge,—Per chevron Or, Az., 3 mullets 2-1 counter-changed.
- DESHALLERS,—Arg. a fess between 3 annulets Gu.
- DELAPOLE,—Az. a fess between 3 leopards faces Or.
- DISBROWE, of Elsworth,—Or on fess Sab., 3 bears heads erased Arg., muzzled Or.
- DOWNING, of East Hatley,—Barry of 8 Arg. Vert, a griffin segreant Or.
- DOCKWRA, of Fulbourne,—Sab. a chevron eng. Arg., between 3 plates on each a pale of the field.
- DOBEDE, of Soham,—Per pale Vert and Az. lion ramp. Arg., crowned Or, on canton of last a mullet Gu.
- DOWMAN, of Soham,—Az. on fess dancetté between 8 garbs Or 4-4, 3 martlets Az.
- DOD, of Cambridge and Whittlesford,—Arg. on fess Gu. cottized wavy Sab. 3 crescents Or.
- DRAGE, of Soham,—Or, on pale Gu. between 2 eagles displ. Az., 3 fleurs-de-lis Arg.
- DYMOND, of Upwell,—Arg., 5 fusils Gu., on each a fleur-de-lis Or.
- DUNN, of Chatteris,—Az. on chevron between 2 boars heads couped in chief and a padlock in base Arg., a lozenge Gu., between 2 keys Sab.
- EDMUNDS, of Cambridge,—Or, on cross eng. Sab., five cinquefoils Or, border eng.
- EDWARDS, of Wisbeach,—Arg. fess Ermines, between 3 mullets Sab.
- EAST, of Wisbeach,—Arg. on chev. between 3 castles Sab., a pair of compasses extended Arg.
- ELLIOT, of Carlton,—Arg. fess cottized wavy Gu.
- ELLYS, of Ely,—Arg. a mermaid ppr.
- ENGLISH, of Wood Ditton,—Arg. chev. Sab., between 3 dice ppr.
- ENGAYNE,—Az. fess dancetté between 6 crosslets Arg. 3-3.

- ESTE, of Swavesey,—Sab., chev. between 3 horses heads erased Arg.
 EVERARD, of Leverington,—Gu., fess nebuly between 3 stars.
 EVERSSEN, of Eversden,—Arg. on fess between 3 crosslets Sab., as many fleurs-de-lis Arg.
 EYRE, of Ely,—Arg., on chevron Sab., 3 quatrefoils Or.
 FELTHAM, of Babraham,—Sab., 2 bars Erm., in chief 3 leopards faces Or.
 FERRAR, of Wisbeach,—A mascle between 4 horse-shoes.
 FINCHAM, of Elme and Upwell,—Arg., 3 bars Sab., a bend Erm.
 FLOWER, of Ely,—Per fess Arg., Az. in chief 2 lys Gu., in base a fleur de lis Or.
 FLACK, of Linton,—
 FOLKES, of Cheveley,—Per pale Vert, Gu., a fleur-de-lis Arg.
 FORSTER, of March,—Arg. a bugle Sab., strung Gu.
 FORTEY, of Mepal,—Arg., 3 bears heads barwise Sab.
 FOXTON, of Cambridge,—Arg., chev. Gu., between 3 bugle horns strung Sab.
 FRYER, of Harlton,—Sab., on chevron between 3 dolphins embowed Arg., 3 towers Sab.
 FREVILLE, of Little Shelford,—Gu., 3 crescents Erm. 2-1.
 FRERE, of Balsham,—Gu., 2 leopards faces in pale, between 2 flaunches Or.
 FROHOCK, of Willingham,—Or, chev. eng. Erm., in base a lion ramp. Gu., on chief Vert 2 garbs Or.
 FULBOURNE,—Arg., a saltire Sab. between 4 martlets Gu.
 GORGES,—(Ancient coat) lozengy Or, Az. chevron Gu.
 GARDNER, of Chatteris,—Arg. a saltire Sab., thereon another Or, between 3 griffins' heads erased in chief and flaunch, and in base a woolpack all of the second.
 GARDNER, of March,—Per fess Or Sab., a pale c-chd, 3 griffins' heads erased Sab.
 GALE, of Cottenham,—Az. on fess between 3 saltires Arg., 3 lions heads erased Az.
 GATWARD, of Cambridge,—Sab. a chevron Erm. betw. 3 storks Arg.
 GILLAM, of Cambridge,—Sab. a horse's head erased between 3 sinister hands coupéd Arg., border Or.
 GOODWIN, of Hildersham,—Per pale Or Gu., a lion ramp. between 2 fleurs-de-lis c-chd.
 GOLDWELL, of Great Shelford,—Az. lion ramp. Erm., a chief Or.
 GORGES, of Stetchworth,—Arg. a whirlpool Az.
 GREENE, of Hinxton,—Vert, chevron embattled between stags standing Or.
 GRACE, of Papworth St. Agnes,—Gu. lion ramp. per pale Arg., Or.
 GRANGE, of Swaffham,—Per saltire Or, Sab. 4 griffins heads erased c-chd.
 GYLES, of Barrington,—Gu., a cross between 4 chalices Or, on chief Arg. 3 pelicans Sab.
 HATTON, of Longstanton, Bart.,—Az. a chevron betw. 3 garbs Or.
 HAND, of Cheveley,—Arg. a chevron Az., betw. 3 sinister hands coupéd Gu.
 HANCHETT, of Ickleton,—Sab. 3 sinister hands coupéd 2-1, Arg.
 HALTON, of Great Abington,—Per pale Az. Gu. lion ramp. Arg.
 HAMELYN, of Babraham,—Gu. semé de lis and fretty Or.
 HAGAR, of Bourne,—Or, on bend Sab., 3 lions pass. Arg.
 HATLEY, of Caxton,—Az. sword in bend point downwards Arg., hilt Or, between 2 mullets pierced Or.
 HANSART, of March,—Arg. 3 hands erect expanded in armour ppr, in the palm of each a mullet Arg, on each wrist a crescent Or.
 HARRISON, of March,—Arg. a fess nebuly between 3 crosslets fitchées Sab.
 HAWYES, of Haddenham,—Az. fess wavy between 3 lions pass. Or.
 HARRIS, of Milton,—Sab., 3 crescents 2-1, and border Arg.
 HASELDEN,—Arg. a cross flory Sab.
 HAMMOND, of Pampisford,—Per pale Gu. Az., 3 demi-lions pass. Or.
 HALPHYDE, of Cambridge,—Arg. 2 chevrons reversed Sab., on chief Az., 3 cinquefoils Or.
 HAMOND, of Swaffham,—Sab., a crosslet fitché standing on an orb, between 2 horses hames Or.
 HASTINGS, of Landwade,—Erm., on chief Az., 2 mullets Or.
 HAKE, of Whittlesea,—Az. 3 hake fish haurient Or.

- HITCH, of Melbourne,—
- HILDERSHAM, of Hildersham,—Sab., a chevron betw. 3 crosses moline Or.
- HIXON, of Longstow,—Or, 2 eagles legs in saltire erased a la cuisse, in each foot an orb Arg.
- HICKS, of Wilbraham,—Gu. fess wavy betw. 3 lys Or.
- HOLWORTHY, of Elsworth,—Or, on chev. betw. 3 trefoils slipt Sab. as many stars Or.
- HOLL, of Great Abington,—Arg. on bend Sab., 3 fleurs-de-lis Arg.
- HOLTON, of Dry Drayton,—3 roundels 2-1, on each a martlet, on chief eagle disp¹ border eng.
- HOLLAND, of Ely, from Boston,—Az. semé de lys lion ramp. guard. and border all Arg.
- HOLFORD, of Long Stanton,—Arg. a greyhound pass. Sab.
- HOBSON, of Wisbeach,—Sab. a cinquefoil Arg., a chief checkey Or, Az.
- HOBSON, of Cambridge,—Or, on a fess between 2 chevrons Sab., 3 billets Arg.
- HUDDLESTON, of Sawston,—Gu. fretty Arg.
- HUMPHREY, of Cambridge,—Gu. on cross bottony Or. 5 pellets.
- INGLETHORP, of Burrough Green,—Gu. a cross eng. Arg.
- JENYNS, of Bottisham,—Arg. on fess Gu., 3 besants.
- JEAFFRESON, of Dullingham,—Az. fret Arg., on chief Arg., 3 leopards faces Gu.
- JACOB, of West Wrattling, Bart.,—Arg., chev. Gu., between 3 tigers heads erased ppr.
- JONES, of Babraham,—Arg. 3 snakes entwined in triangle Vert.
- JONES, of Downham,—Sab. 3 castles Arg., 2-1.
- JOLLES, of Haddenham,—Or, a cinquefoil Gu., between 3 pheons Sab.
- JOCelyn, of Oakington,—Az. a wreath Arg., thereon 4 hawks' bells Or.
- KEMPE,—Gu. 3 garbs 2-1, a border eng. Or.
- KILLINGWORTH, of Pampisford,—Arg. 3 cinquefoils Sab. 2-1.
- KING, of Bottisham,—Sab. lion ramp. crowned between 3 crosslets Or.
- KNYVETT, of Boxworth,—Arg. a bend Sab. and border eng. of the last.
- LANE, of Gamlingay,—Per pale Az., Gu., 3 saltires Arg. 2-1.
- LANGLEY, of Boxworth,—Paly of 6 Arg., Vert.
- LAYER, of Shepreth,—Per pale Arg., Sab. a unicorn courant between 3 crosslets c-chd.
- LAWRENCE, of Quy,—Arg. cross raguly Gu., on cheif of last a lion pass. Or.
- LATHOM, of Papworth St. Agnes,—Arg., on chief indented Az. 3 plates, border gobony Arg., Az.
- LEEDS, of Croxton,—Arg., fess Gu., betw. 3 eagles dispd Sab.
- LEETE, of Eversden,—Arg., on fess Gu., between 2 trains fired ppr a martlet Or.
- LING, of Barrington,—Az. or Sab., a chevron between 3 lings heads erased bendways Arg.
- LONE, of Linton,—Arg. a griffin pass. Gu., border Az. semé de lys.
- LOWE, of Cambridge,—Arg. 3 bars and in chief 3 lions heads erased Gu.
- LOOMBE, of Cambridge,—Vert a crescent between 2 combs in fess, in chief and base a weaver's shuttle all Arg.
- LUNN, of Elsworth,—Per chev. 3 lions pass. c-chd 2-1.
- LUND, of Shelford,—Gyronny of 8 Arg., Az. border eng. Sab. besanty.
- LUCK, of Snailwell,—Erm. a fess of mascles, between 8 greyhounds heads erased Sab.
- LUKYN, of Isleham,—Arg. lion ramp. Gu., over all a bendlet gobony Or, Az.
- LUCAS, of Triplow,—Arg. a fess between 6 annulets Gu.
- MALLORY, of Papworth St. Agnes,—Or, lion ramp. tail forked Gu. collared Or.
- MARCH, of Haddenham,—Paly of 6 Or, Az., on chief Gu., 3 talbots heads erased Or.
- MARTIN, of Steeple Morden,—Arg. eagle displayed Gu.
- MARTIN, of Quy,—Paly of 6 Arg. and Az., on chief Gu. 3 martlets Or.
- MALLABAR, of Wilburton,—Or, chevron Gu., between 3 elm leaves Vert.
- MAYFIELD, of Cambridge,—Gu. a cross eng. Erm., in each upper quarter a sprig of May blossoming Or.
- MARSHALL, of Eltisley, from Wood Walton, co., Hunts.,—Paly of 6 Erm. Gu., on chief Az. 3 heads erased Arg.
- MEADSTONE, of Gamlingay,—Az., a chevron between 3 hedgehogs Arg.
- MEADER, of Littleport,—Arg., chevron between 3 garbs erminois.
- MEREST, of Soham,—Per pale Or.... 3 roses or cinquefoils c-chd, on chief..., lion pass. guard.

- MILLECENT, of Linton,—Arg., chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lis Sab.
 MITCHELL, of Foulmire,—Sab., fess between 3 mascles 2-1, and border Or.
 MILLS, of Shelford,—Barry of 10 Arg. Vert 6 inescutcheons Gu., 3-2-1.
 MORTLOCK, of Cambridge and Abington,—Erm. a fret Sab., on chief Az. 3 fleurs-de-lis Arg.
 MANNOCH,—Sab. a cross flory Or.
 NEWTON, of Croxton,—Arg. chevron Sab., between 3 eagles legs erased Sab., each entwined by a snake ppr.
 NIGHTINGALE, of Kneesworth, Bart.,—Per pale Erm. Gu., a rose c-chd.
 NORTH, of Kirtling Baron,—Az. lion pass. Or, between 3 lys Arg.
 ORTON, of March,—Arg. a bend Sab., between a rose in chief and a fleur-de-lis in base Gu.
 ORRELL, of Ely,—Arg., 3 torteaux in bend cottized Gu., on a chief Sab. an annulet Or.
 PALAVICINI, of Babraham,—Az., a cross quarter pierced Or, on chief of last a bar raguly Sab.
 PANTON, of Newmarket,—Erm. 3 bars Gu., on canton Az. a fer du moulin Arg.
 PAPWORTH, of Papworth St. Agnes,—Gu. a fess dancette Arg.
 PARYS, of Linton,—Gu. 3 unicorns heads coupéd and border eng. Or.
 PARKE, of Wisbeach,—Gu. on pale Arg., 3 bucks heads cabossed Gu.
 PEYTON, of Doddington and Isleham, Bart.,—Sab. a cross eng. Or, in first quarter a mullet.
 PEMBERTON, of Trumpington,—Arg. a chevron between 3 pails Sab. hoops and handles Or.
 PERNE,—Arg. a chevron between 3 pelicans heads erased Az.
 PEARSE, of Cambridge,—Gu. chevron Erm., between 3 dragons heads erased Arg.
 PEPYS, of Impington,—Sab. on bend Or, between 2 nags heads erased Arg. 3 fleurs-de-lis Sab.
 PEACH, of Waterbeach, from London,—Gu. 3 martlets between 2 chevrons Arg.
 PICKERING, of Whaddon, Bart.,—Erm. lion ramp. Az. crowned Or.
 PIGOT, of Abington Pigotts,—Sab. 3 pick-axes 2-1, and border Arg.
 PLEDGER, of Bottisham,—Sab. fess eng. between 3 bucks trippant Or, spotted Sab.
 POOLEY, of Cambridge,—Or, lion ramp. Sab.
 PROCTER, of Wisbeach,—Or, 3 nails Sab. 2-1.
 PULSENT, or Pelsett, of Milton,—Gu. bend counter embattled between 2 crosslets Arg.
 PYKE, of Meldreth,—Sab. 3 pike staves Arg., 2-1, points downwards.
 REDMAYNE, of Great Shelford,—Gu. a cross Arg., between 4 cushions lozengeways Erm. tassels Or.
 REVETT, of Chippenham,—Arg. 3 bars and in chief 3 trivets Sab.
 READE, of Whittlesea,—Az. griffin segreant Or.
 RICKHILL, of Cheveley,—Gu. a mullet Or, between 3 annulets Arg.
 ROBINSON, of Dullingham, from Denton, Suffolk,—Vert, on chevron between 3 stags trippant Or, as many cinquefoils Gu.
 ROWLANDS, of March,—Sab. a pile wavy Erm.
 ROOKWOOD, of Newton,—Or, 3 chess-rooks Gu., 2-1.
 RUSSELL, of Chippenham, Bart.,—Arg. lion ramp. Gu., on chief Sab. 3 roses Arg.
 SANDYS, of Wilburton, Bart.,—Or, fess dancette between 3 crosslets fitchées Gu.
 SAYWELL, of Willingham,—A pale nebuly between 6 martlets.
 SCLATER, of Cambridge, Bart.,—Arg. a saltire Az.
 SEROCOLD, of Cherry Hinton,—Per chevron Arg. Sab., in chief 2 fleurs-de-lis Sab., in base a tower Or.
 SCARGILL, of Knapwell,—Erm. a saltire eng. Gu.
 SCRIVEN, of Stapleford,—Arg., gutté de sang a lion ramp. Sab.
 SCALES,—Gu. 6 escallops Arg.
 SEDGEWICK, of Wisbeach,—Arg. on cross Gu. 5 church bells Or.
 SHEPPERD, of March,—Az. on chevron between 3 fleurs-de-lis Or, as many mullets Gu.
 SHERMAN, of Littlington,—Or, lion ramp. Sab., between 3 nettle leaves Vert.
 SHEPRETH, of Shepreth,—Arg. a cross Sab.
 SHEFFIELD, of Wendy,—Arg. a chevron between 3 garbs Or.
 SHAFTO, of West Wrating,—Gu. on bend Arg., 3 mullets Az.

- SHALES, of Cambridge,—Gu. 6 escallops Arg., 3-2-1.
 SOMER, of Grantchester,—Vert a fess dancette Erm.
 SOUTHWELL, of Wisbeach,—Arg. 3 cinquefoils Gu., on each leaf an annulet Or.
 SOUTHCOTE, of Hildersham,—Arg. chevron between 3 bald-coots Sab.
 SPERLING, of Papworth St. Agnes,—Arg. on mount Vert, 3 gilly flowers ppr, on chief Az., 4 mullets Arg.
 STUTVILLE, of Brinkley, from Dalham, Suffolk,—Per pale Arg., Sab. a saltire eng. per pale Ermines and Ermine.
 STEVENSON, of Hawkstone,—Gu. on bend Arg., 3 leopards faces Vert.
 STERNE, of Quy,—A chevron eng. between 3 crosses moline Sab.
 STEWARD, of Ely and Teversham,—Arg. a lion ramp. Gu., over all a bendlet raguly Or.
 SWAINE, of Leverington,—Az. a chevron between 3 pheons Or, on chief Gu., 3 maidens heads Arg. crined Or.
 SWANN, of Newton,—Az. chevron Erm. between 3 swans Arg.
 SYMONDS, of Whittlesford,—Az. fess eng. between 3 demi-lions ramp. Or.
 STOREY, of Cambridge,—Or, on a saltire Sab. 5 cinquefoils Or.
 TAYLER, of Wisbeach,—Arg. a cross flory Sab., in 2-3-4 quarters a rose, a crescent and a harp Gu.
 TAYLOR, of Wisbeach,—Gu. 3 boars heads Or, between 9 crosslets Arg. 3-3-3.
 TEMPEST, of Whaddon,—Arg. bend between 6 martlets Sab.
 THOMPSON, of Trumpington,—Per fess Arg. Sab. a fess embattled between 3 hawks close all c-chd.
 THORROLD, of Chesterton, from Lincolnshire,—Sab. 3 goats salient Arg., attired Or,
 THORNTON, of Snailwell,—A chevron between 3 hawthorn leaves Vert.
 TIPPING,—Or, on bend eng. Vert, 3 pheons Or.
 TORRELL, of Great Shelford,—Gu. fess eng. Arg., between 3 bulls heads coupéd Or.
 TOWNLEY, of Fullbourne,—Arg. on fess Sab., a rose Arg. in chief 3 mullets pierced of the second.
 TOWERS, of Haddenham, from Lincolnshire,—Az. a tower Or.
 TOTHILL, of Swaffham,—Arg. on chevron Az., 3 crescents Arg.
 TROWLE, of Linton,—Per pile Arg. Az., 3 escallops c-chd 1-2.
 TRUMPINGTON, of Trumpington,—Az. semé of crosslets, 2 trumpets pileways Or.
 UNDERWOOD, of Whittlesea,—Gu. on fess Arg., between 3 annulets Or, a lion pass. Az.
 WALE, of Shelford,—Arg. on a cross Sab. 5 lions ramp. Or.
 WATSON, of Connington,—Arg. on chevron between 3 mullets Sab., 3 crescents Or.
 WARD, of Little Abington,—Az. a cross flory between 4 annulets Gu.
 WALSHAM, of March,—A chevron guttee between 3 roses.
 WADDINGTON, of Ely,—Arg. a chevron between 3 martlets Gu.
 WADE, of Over,—Az. a saltire between 4 escallops Or.
 WATSON, of Wilbraham,—Arg. on chevron Az., between 3 martlets Sab. as many crescents Or.
 WARD, of Wilburton,—Az. a cross flory Or.
 WENDY, of Haslingfield,—Or, chevron between 3 lions heads erased Az., border eng. of the last.
 WEBBE, of Bottisham,—Az. on chief Or, 3 martlets Gu.
 WESTWOOD, of Chatteris,—Gu. 4 mullets 2-2 Or, a canton Erm.
 WELBORE, of Foxton,—Arg. a fess between 2 boars pass. Sab.
 WESTLEY, of Cambridge and Whittlesford,—Arg. a cross humetee between 4 annulets Sab.
 WHINCOP, of Elsworth,—Sab. on fess Arg. a crescent, in chief a covered cup between 2 mullets Or.
 WHICHCOTE, of Quy, Bart.,—Erm. 2 boars pass. in pale Gu.
 WILLEYS, of Fen Ditton, Bart.,—Per fess Gu., Arg. 3 lions ramp. c-chd a border Erm.
 WILBRAHAM, of Wilbraham,—Arg. 3 bendlets wavy Gu.
 WILKES, of Wisbeach,—Or, 3 pales Gu., on chief Arg. as many lozenges of the second.
 WISEMAN, of Cambridge, from Essex,—Sab. chevron Erm. between 3 cronels Arg.
 WOOD, of Fulbourne,—Sab. bull pass. Arg.
 WORTHAM, of Royston,—Gu. chevron between 3 lions jambs erect Erm.

WOOD, of Tydd St. Giles,—Gu. semé of crosslets fitchees 3 woodmen with clubs Arg. 2-1.

WORRALL, of Wisbeach,—Arg. 2 lions pass. guard. Sab., on chief of last 3 covered cups Or.

WOLRYCHE, of Cambridge,—Az. chevron between 3 swans Arg.

WOODWARD, of Cambridge,—Sab. 2 bars and canton Or.

YORKE, Earl of Hardwicke, of Wimpole,—Arg. on saltire Az. a besant.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS—NO. 3.

Mildenhall, Suffolk.—(continued.)

1555. Itm. payd to potter for two candlestycks and for a crymytory cloth of Lawne. iiij s.
- Itm. payd for a payr of sensors and for a crimitory at bury. vij s.
- Itm. payd for two pounds of wax for ye pascall lyght xxij d.
- Itm. payd for the making of ye lyght. j d.
- Itm. payd to Jones ye carpenter for making of ye hers for the sepulter. v s.
- Itm. payd to Thomas Cook for ye sepulter and for bordes and tymber for the same. viiij d.
- Itm. payd to father oxford for hangyng up of the vayle and setting up of the sepulter and (takyng) ? of the sepulter and for the smalle lyne for the vayle. xx d.
- Itm. payd for two posts for the sepulter. xij d.
- Itm. payd to oxford and John pollyngton and buntynge for takyng of the dows and the oules in the church. xij d.
- Itm. payd to Robart Cleare for goyng to hausted for to cause sparke for to come se the clock. iiij d.
- (Sir thomas comes again though)
- Itm. payd to the mason for setting up of the sowth awter and mending of the pament. iiij s.
- Itm. payd for mending of ye church gates on the northe side and nayls for y^e gates and for hewing of the pece of tymber for the Roode lofte and setting up of y^e peces and for the carpenters bord whyle they made the gate and the pece for the roode lofte, and setting of the pece up. ijs. vjd.
1556. *Setting up the Sepulchre again.*
- Itm. payd to the carpenter for making and payntyng and setting of the roode. xviijs.
- Itm. to whits wyfe for the joyners bord whyle he was a framyng of the roode and making of the cross and setting up of y^e roode and payntyng of the same. ij s.
- Itm. payd to Robart—for making of the barr of iron for to hold fast the Roode and the crosse. ij s.
- Itm. payd to nycholas pollyngton for payntyng of the Dormant that the roode stand on. iijs. iiij d.

Itm. payd to thomas farthing, for a day woorke in Remouyg of the Dormant.

xx d.

Itm. payd for fyve boshells [of lyme for that same woork.

xvj d.

Itm. payd for a lantern to carry with the sacrament
(Wax for pascall again), as 1556.

xij d.

The 8th page is an inventory of Church furnitnre anno 11 Eliz, inserted in the wrong place.

1557—8 first payd for the Rowell.

xjs. viij d.

Itm. to pollyngton for payntyng of it.

xx d.

Itm. to James ffrost, for a q'ter of wax for the sayd Rowell.

ijj d.

Itm. to Luwies for yernes to the said Rowell.

viij d.

Itm. to James ffrost, for iij pounce of waxe and the of it for the Rowell.

ijj vjd.

Itm. ffor pax.

ij d.

Itm. ffor pyctures of mary and John wyth, the patrons of the church.

xxv s.

Itm. to hernes mason for iiij dayes worke, in laying the Altar stone and mendyng the pament in the church and setting up the ymages.

ijjs. iiij d.

Itm. to James ffrost, for ij studdes to stande behynde the pyctures of mary and John.

ijj d.

1558. "Pascall" again, and "Sepulter."

Geven to the newe clarke to bynde hym.

iiij d.

ffor Alixanders horse hyer and his expenses bydyng for his brother to be or clarke.

ijjs. viij d.

"Pascall" again, and "Sepulcre."

1559. *Alterations.*

To Hernes, mason, for having downe the alteres and mendyng them

ijj s.

To John joyner, for the comunion table.

xi s.

1561. Itm. payde for the town for theyr Mr. Lymer, for defawte of the pyllore.

xvs.

1563. Itm. for xx^{ti} foote of tymber for the pyllore and borde to ye same.

ix s.

Itm. payde to thomas morleye for ye workmanshype of ye same pyllere.

ix s.

Itm. payde for a book of ye new servyce.

vij d.

Itm. payde for a new book of homynes

iiij s. xd.

Itm. payde for borde for ye wyndow and the lytell chest for the Evydens.

ij s. vjd.

Itm. for makyng of them bothe.

xxij d.

1569. Itm. layd out at bere at the Spiruteall cort.

ij s.

Itm. for the boke of Iniunctions and artycles.

vj d.

[Many items for ye "Scole house" this year.

FAMILY OF BROWNE (p. 182).

In addition to the very interesting notice of this family by Mr. Corner in your last number, I am enabled to forward you a few more particulars relating to them, and to answer Mr. Corner's questions. According to Blore's *Rutland*, John Browne, of the borough of Stamford, co. Lincoln, was Alderman (*i.e.* chief magistrate) of that borough, 1376 and 1377. John Browne, of Stamford, draper, served the same office in 1414, 1422 and 1427, was a merchant of the staple of Calais, died 26th July, 1442, and his wife Margery died 22nd November, 1460. Their only son William, was Alderman in 1435-44-49-60-66-and 70, Sheriff of Rutland in the 7th and 15th of Edw. 4th, in the reign of Edw. 5th, and in the 2nd of Hy. 7th, died in 1489, and Margaret his wife, dau. of John Stoke, of Warmington, co. Northampton, Esq., died 11th of Hy. 7th (1495).

John Browne, of Stamford, draper, son of William and Margaret Browne, was Alderman in 1448, 1453 and 1462, died 1470 (10 Edw. 4th), and his widow Agnes by her will, dated on the day of St. John Baptist, 1470, directed her body to be buried in the church of All Hallows (now All Saints) in Stanford, by the side of her husband; and left to the mother church of Lincoln, 6s. 8d.; to the church of All Hallows, Stanford, for the purchase of a vestment by the oversight of her friends, 100 marks; to the Grey, Black, and Augustine Friars, 20s. each house; to the White Friars and the Nuns, 13s. 4d. each house; to a priest, to sing for her 15 years continually, £75; to the church of Amp-tell, in Bedfordshire, 40s; to each of her godchildren 3s. 4d; to every curate attending her dirge 6d; to every priest 4d; and to every parish clerk 2d; to every prior and warden of the four houses attending her dirge 6d; and to every other friar attending 4d; for a vestment and chalice to the chapel in which she and her husband are buried £8; for a cloth of silk and gold, with a valence of the same, to be borne with four petyt staves over the sacrament on Palm Sunday in the worship of the sacrament, 4 marks; and to the painting of the Tabernacle in Corpus Christi Chapel, in St. Mary's church, Stanford, 40s. The brass in All Saints Church, discovered in June, 1857, is to the memory of the above benevolent lady and her husband; the date of the brass from the costume I should assign to *c.* 1475.

Christopher Browne, Esq., of Stamford and Toletorpe, died *c.* 1515, and was succeeded by Francis, Christopher, and Robert. Edmund Browne, of Stamford, was Alderman in 1525. Anthony Browne, of Stamford, married Johanna dau. of Henry Clarke, of Stamford, and was son of Edmund the foregoing by Johanna dau. of David Cecil, of Stamford, Esq., grandfather of William Lord Burghley by his second wife Mildred, dau. of Sir Anthony Cooke, of Geddy Hall, in Essex, knight. Anthony Browne, Esq., son and heir of Francis, served the office of Sheriff of the county of Rutland in the 37th of Hy. 8th, the 5th of Mary, and the 13th of Elizabeth, and died November, 1590. He married Dorothy, dau. of Sir Philip Boteler, of Whatton Woodhall, co. Hertf. knight, who died December 1602, by whom he had issue 5 sons

and 2 daughters, viz., 1 Francis, of Tolethorpe, married Lucy, eldest daughter of George Mackworth, Esq., of Eimingham, and sister of Sir Thomas Mackworth, of Normanton, Bart., and died October, 1604. 2 Philip, surveyor of Queen Elizabeth's manors in Lincolnshire, father of Anthony, father of Thomas. 3 Robert, the founder of his sect. 4 Thomas, ob. s. p. 5 John, of Bourne Park, co. Lincolnshire, Esq., married the dau. of Edward Russiter, of Lincolnshire, and ob. s. p. 6 Dorothy, married Gilbert, eldest son of Boniface Pickering, of Tichmersh, co. Northamptonshire. 7 a dau., married to Adams, of Swaffham Priors, Cambridgeshire.

Thomas Browne, of Uppingham, apothecary, was living in that town in 1681, and had for his wife, Prudence, dau. of Kirkby, of Caldecote, in the same county. In 1710 died Peter Browne, of Caldecote, who was buried under an altar tomb near the south door of the church, and a brass plate recording his death has disappeared within the last few years. This Peter gave a bell to the church, on which is inscribed this couplet:—"Peter Browne, gave this bell to this town, 1710."

The descendant of Peter, Mr. Thomas Browne, still lives in the same house and possesses the farm. I saw a deed executed by Peter Browne, dated I think 1703, and sealed with his crest, which, as far as I remember was an eagle displayed. Although the crest of the family was on a wreath Argent and Sable, a stork's head coupé and the neck nowed, Gules, between 2 wings displ. Argent, it was frequently the case then as it is now, for the different branches of the same family to make a difference in the family arms. At Uppingham, which is about 2 or 3 miles distant from Caldecote, still resides a family of Brownes. Undoubtedly both the last named are descendants of Robert, the "Brownist," the 3rd son of Francis and Dorothy Browne.—JUSTIN SIMPSON, *High Street, Stamford*, Jan. 1862.

P.S. At (p. 145) I have stated that the Browne family quarters Wigmore with their own, which is incorrect.

ENGLISH TOWNS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS, IN THE TIME OF EDWARD II.

Mr. Francis Nichols communicates to the *Gentleman's Magazine** "a topographical curiosity. It is extracted from a manuscript of the time of Edward II., and contains a list of about a hundred places in England, with the addition, in a concise proverbial form, of the thing, of whatever nature it might be, for which each place was at that time celebrated or remarkable. The book in which it is found (now No. 98 of Mr. Douce's collection in the Bodleian Library) is a collection of early statutes, and other legal matter. It will be found that some of the places named still retain their old reputation, but of the majority the ancient distinction has been long forgotten; and this is especially the case when it was founded upon a particular manufacture. Natural advantages and peculiarities re-

* January, 1862, p. 60.

main: Cornwall has still its tin, Corfe its marble, Salisbury its plain, Waltham its meadows, Berwick its salmon, and Yarmouth its herrings. And of human works and institutions many notorieties survive: the Schools of Oxford, the navy of Southampton, and Tilbury Ferry. The comparison of Oxford school and Cambridge eels might in former days have added bitterness to the controversy of precedence between the Universities. The language, the allusions, and the very names of the places are in many instances obscure, and the further elucidation of these points may exercise the leisure of some of your learned correspondents."

The following have reference to places in East Anglia.

Dames de Seynt Edino.

Ladies of St. Edino. This requires elucidation. Does it refer to some part of London? St. Edwin's parish?

Russet de Colcestr'.

Murdrisours de Croysroys.

Royston murderers. Royston was situated in an open country on the North Road. Its ancient name was Roise's Cross, or De Cruce Roesiæ. (See Camden's *Britannia* by Gough, vol. i. p. 335.) There may possibly be an allusion here to some event now forgotten.

Cotels de Thaxted.

Cotels I take to be little coats or capes. See Ducange, *sub voc.* Cota, Cotella.

Fortes de Huntyngdon.

Anguyles de Cantebrugg'.

Cambridge eels.

Haraung de Gernemue.

Yarmouth herrings are followed by seven other kinds of fish: Winchelsea plaice, Rye whiting, Kingston dace, Uxbridge loach, St. Ives' barbel, Berwick salmon, and Bedford perch.

Trespas de Chelmeresford.

Trespas de Chelmeresford requires elucidation.

Empyre de Meldon.

Empyre de Meldon needs interpretation.

Passage de Tillsbury.

Tilbury Ferry, not yet out of date.

Poter de Henneham.

Henham potter. Where is this Henham?

Lyng'teille de Eylesham.

Aylsham in Norfolk was long celebrated for its linen,—“Aylsham web.”

Corbes de Clare.

Qu. crows of Clare.

Vile de Bures.

Town of Bures (*qu.*) See, as to Mount Bures, Morant's "History of Essex," vol. ii. p. 224. I do not think Bury St. Edmunds can be meant.

[Is it Bures St. Mary, one of the most ancient towns in Suffolk?—*Ed. East Anglian.*]

Justeur de Jerdele.

Turneur de Blie.

Burdiz de Gipeswyz.

Jouster of Yardley, tourneyer (*torneator*) of Blie, (*qu.*) burdice of Ipswich. The burdice was an exercise of arms: "quoddam hastiludium quod *burdice* dicitur."—*Hemingford*, *sub anno* 1288, vol. ii. p. 17, ed. Hamilton. (See Ducange, *sub voc.* Bohordium.) The connection of these sports with the places named requires further elucidation.

Molins de Doneswyz.

Dunwich mills. Dunwich, in Suffolk, was formerly a place of importance: now nearly demolished by the sea.

Praerie de Waltham.

Waltham meadows.

Cerveyse de Ely.

Banbury drink, Ely beer. Beuerie, like the Italian *beveria*, seems to have sometimes meant 'drunkenness.' (See Ducange, *sub. voc.* Bevrarium.)

Trens de Doneman.

Qu. Treus (i.e. trèves, Anglicè 'truce') de Doneman (Dunmow, *qu.*)

Ganns de Haverhill.

Haverhill gloves.

Entree de Thorneye.

Thorney gateway.

Mr. Henry Riley, in the following No. of the same Magazine (p. 196), observes on some of these entries :—

Dames de Seynt Edino.

This, I have little doubt, should be written "*Edmo*," an abbreviation for "*Edmoun*" or "*Edmound*," meaning Bury St. Edmund's. This locality probably may have been as fashionably inhabited in those days as it has been in more recent times.

Empyre de Meldon.

It is just possible that this may mean "hamper" of Maldon, in Essex; and that the first word is a corrupt form of "*henapere*." Whether Maldon was formerly noted for this manufacture, I cannot say.

Turner de Blie.

From the fact of this locality being mentioned among several others in Suffolk, it is pretty clear that Blyburgh, or Blythborough, a once populous town,

Mr. Thomas Wright, in the same No. adds :—

Cotels de Thaxted should be translated Thaxtead *knives* (not "little coats").

Corbes de Clare I should think means

near Dunwich, is meant. In reference to the three words "*justeur*," "*turneur*," and "*burdiz*," here found in juxtaposition, we have an Ordinance of Edward III. (date about 1350) strictly forbidding lords, knights, or others "*tourneare, burdeare, jusias facere*." Possibly the proceedings at Yardley, Blyburgh, and Ipswich may have given rise to this Ordinance, at least to some extent; not, however, if Mr. Nichols is strictly correct in assigning the MS. to the time of Edward II.

Trens de Doneman.

These words should probably be read "*treus*," and "*Donemau*," as meaning "sieves," or "bolting-cloths," of Dunmow, in Essex; a place which still has a manufacture of sacking and coarse cloths.

baskets, rather than "crows," and

Vile (Uile) de Bures I would venture to render *oil*, rather than town of Bures, wherever that locality may be.

LEADEN COINS (p. 178), &c.

I am obliged to the unknown friend signing B. who in your last number calls the attention of your readers to a medal in my possession, on which are the words "Catherina Augusta," above a female head, and on the other side, "Fame" blowing a trumpet. If I could, I would gladly find in this medal an expression of gratitude on the part of the people of Clare towards Catherine of Arragon, who gave to the parish sixty-two acres of Land, described as a parcel of ground called "Hounds Walk and Erbury Garden," but now generally known as "the Common"; and interesting to the antiquary as still preserving well defined walls of an ancient encampment. I fear however that facts will scarcely bear out this pleasing idea, inasmuch as the "Catherina" of the medal appears most probably to be the famous or infamous Catherine de Medici.

Permit me to ask the assistance of your readers towards the explanation of the meaning of a small coin, an "oud bit" recently brought to me by one of my many collectors. It is about the size of a sixpence, very thick. On one side are the letters, "II. MAG. BRIT.," with the figure of an angel holding a cross, with which he is smiting a very truculent looking dragon. On the other side is a large crown, under which are the numerals "XI." above the "S."

Another collector brought me an exquisite little bronze Mercury. If the labourers who work on the land are only encouraged to submit what

they find, to the inspection of the clergyman of the Parish, it is astonishing how soon, and at what a trifling expense a very interesting collection may be formed.

You were kind enough to insert a suggestion of mine to this effect, in an early number of your very useful little work. Since then I have had several hundreds of coins and other articles brought to me, all of which are now preserved, whereas previously such things were only found to be destroyed or lost again.—J. C. C., *Clare Vicarage*.

The coin described at (p. 178), is I think from the description, a medal of Catherine, Empress of Russia, and it is not scarce.—J. S.

Leaden Coin. (p. 178).—I have in my possession a medal about the size of a crown piece. On the obverse is a female head with the legend—*FAUSTINA . . . AVGUSTA*: on the reverse a temple. By searching in the Coin Room of the British Museum, I ascertained that this was a medal struck by Antoninus Pius, in memory of his wife. It is more than probable that your coin with the legend "*CATHARINA . . . AVGUSTA*" is a Roman medal referring to an event of a similar kind, especially if it was found near the Roman encampment, north west of the town of Clare, as mine was dug up in a station on the Icenian way, that goes from Norfolk and Suffolk, through that part of England, where a chalk-formation soil prevails. The figure of Fame with the motto "*Fama eterna*" is very common on the reverse of a Roman Coin.—R. C., *Queen's Gardens*.

PIGHTELL—LOPP (p. 189).

The word *Pightell*, variously written, generally means a close, croft, or inclosed field, a small piece of ground inclosed with a hedge. It is still in use in the Northern Counties, as in Huntingdonshire; and is also frequently found in Essex records. In Newcourt's *Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Parochiale Londinense*, vol. ii., comprising all the County of Essex (Lond, 1710), the word occurs several times:—"Ramsay Vicarage, Terrier, 1637. . . . One croft or *pightle* of land of 4 acres" (p. 484). "Toppesfield Rectory, Terrier, 1637. . . . A garden with a *pightle* of two acres" (p. 607). In three places it is spelt *pikle*. "Boxted Vicarage. It is said that the Vicarage house standeth in a small *pikle*, containing about an acre" (p. 79). "Matching Vicarage, Terrier, 1610. . . . A little *pikle*," (p. 410, Cf. also p. 196). A correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, referring to the above, says, "If *pightle* be the old form, it would be more natural to connect it with *pight*, *i. e.* pitched, fixed, or settled, as it means a close, croft, or enclosed field" (See *Notes and Queries*, 2nd S. vii, 90, 157). Dr. Webster gives "*pihtel*, a little inclosure (*local*)" and "*pight*, pitched, fixed, determined (*obs.*) *Scot.* *pight* or *picht*, from *pitch*; *W.* *piciaw*." Holloway (*Provincialisms*) gives the same derivation as Forby, *viz.*: from It. *piccolo*, "little." I am inclined to think (and have so stated in *Notes and Queries*) that the word, which is found variously written *pightell*, *pightle*, *pitle*, *picle*, and *pikle*, is another orthography of *plightel*, a dim. of *plight*, "a small portion of ground," "a plait," from *plica*, "a fold." We find in Cowel (*Interpreter*) *plita terræ*; and in

Bailey *plica terræ*. See also Cowel under PITELL alias PIGHTELL; PILTA TERRÆ, and PICKLE alias Pightell, Pictellum, in some places called Pingle, all which are synonymous words.

The meaning and etymology of the word *Lopp* are somewhat doubtful. My first impression was that it might be derived from the O.G. *laube*, a house, cottage, hut made with the leaves and branches of trees, any covered place (Gloss. Schilt, *loubu*, hutta) O. D. *loove*, a pent-house; or from *laube* (Gloss. Pez. *loupa*, umbraculum), a wood, from *lauben* orig. *gelauben*, *gelaubon*, from Gr. *kaluptein*, to cover, veil, hide. In France are several communes, towns, and villages, which would seem to be compounded of *laube* in the sense of wood. Indeed N. and S. Lopham, near Thetford, Fairlop, in the old forest (Hen-ault), Loppington, anc. Lopinton, and still more so Lopitone, co. Salop, and Lopen, co. Somerset possibly had their names from the same root. Lopen is said to be situated in a well wooded country. My next idea was that *lopp* might come from the old word *lope*, a leap; from A. S. *hlyp*, *hlip*, *hleop*, found in many local names in England; as in Counterslip, Birdlip, Hindlip "hind's or deer's leap;" but this would hardly bear out the sense. *Lopp* might also be an abbreviated word. There was an ancient manorial fine called Ourlop (from the D. *overloop*). It might also be another orthography of *loop*, which may have formerly denoted "a pen or fold for sheep." In the S. of England, *loop*, according to Bailey, is "a rail of bars joined together like a gate, to be removed in and out at pleasure," and Halliwell gives the provincial word *loop*, "a gap in the paling of a park made for the convenience of the deer." The word *lopp* might also mean a certain part of a parish or village lopped off or separated from the rest for the purpose of grazing cattle; or even that part of the forest where the trees have been lopped. The Su-goth *lopp*, Isl. *laup* (from *lopa*, currere) means "the course both of rivers and animals"; *laupsland*, "so much of a field as suffices for the sowing of the measure called a *lop* or *lop*;" and *lopa* translates delibrare, decorticare.

Cf. the surnames, Dunlop, Haslop, evidently derived from locality.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

Lopp. (p 189).—This is clearly the well known contraction for Lordship.—EXTRANEUS.

WILLIAM LANGETON, RECTOR OF WELLS, 1376.

"Many a book not professedly bearing upon the Eastern Counties, contains notes which may usefully be transferred to these pages."—*East Anglian*, p. 1.

Following the implied advice of this quotation, I transcribe from a very interesting book, Dr. Oliver's *Exeter Cathedral*,* some notes relating to a former incumbent of Wells, Norfolk, of whom Blomefield, in his list of Rectors of that Parish (vol. ix. p 285), has the following notice.

"1376 Mr. William Langeton, by Hugh Earl of Stafford, Lord of Tunbridge; he was prebend of *Apeldurham*, in the church of *Boreham*, and of *Priestcomb* in the church of *Crediton*, benefices belonging to the church of *Chichester*."

* Roberts Exeter, 1861.

In Oliver's *Exeter Cathedral*, p. 238, it is said :—

"In St. Mary Magdalene's chapel is the sepulchral brass of William Langeton, cousin of Bishop Stafford, canon of this cathedral and a well endowed ecclesiastic, who died at Clist on the same day that he made his will, viz. 29th January, 1413-14.

"He is represented kneeling and bareheaded, in an alb and richly embroidered cope, studded with the Stafford knot; with hands joined and supplicating in the words of the response at 'Matins for the Dead',—Domine Jesu secundum actum meum noli me judicare. The inscription below this interesting figure is as follows :—

"Hic jacet Magister Willielmus Langeton, consanguineus Magistri Edmundi Stafford, Exoniensis Episcopi, quondam Canonicus hujus Ecclesie, quo obiit xxix die mensis Januarii, Anno Domini Millesimo cccc [tercio decimo cuius anime propicietur omnipotens deus. Amen.] *

"The rest has been despoiled, with the exception of Bishop Stafford's arms—Or, a chevron Gules within a bordure entoyred with Mitres proper."

His will, printed in the Appendix of Illustrative documents, contains *inter alia*, these bequests.

"Item lego Ecclesie parochiali de Wellys juxta Walsyngham Norvicensis diocesis, unum Missale unum ordinale et unum librum pupilla oculi nuncupatum necnon unum par vestimentorum videlicet pro presbitero, diacono, et subdiacono cum una capa ejusdem secte emendum per executores meos ad valorem decem librarum."

"Item volo quod inter pauperes parochianos Ecclesie mee de Wellys predictae distribuantur 66s. 8d. juxta meorum executorem discrecionem."

Will proved 7 Feb., 1413-14, and property sworn not to exceed £211. 11s., 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. We learn from it that he had ceased to be prebend of Apeldurham, but that in addition to that of Priestcombe in the church of Crediton, he was also a prebend or canon of the Collegiate church of Ottery St. Mary, both in the diocese of Exeter.—A.

The "Seven Hills" between Thetford and Bury.—I well remember the Seven Hills between Thetford and Bury, and after those on the west of the Road were levelled, I made every enquiry if any antiquities had been found, but could not learn of any, and the late Mr. Page, of Ampton, who lived so near, also told me he never heard of any being found.—JOSEPH WARREN.

Coat of Arms (p. 189).—Blomefield in his "History of Norwich" (ed. 1741, p. 827), informs us that the arms on the Hall monument in the church of St. George Colegate, Norwich, were "*Arg.* on a chief indented *Gu.* a chaplet, 3 Talbots heads erased *Az.*, 2 and 1." On what authority has J. Simpson attributed to the Hall of Norwich, the arms he gives. I cannot find them in Edmonson under Hall.—A.

Rev. Mr. Shewell, of Lowestoft.—Can any of your readers furnish me with particulars respecting the Rev. Mr. Shewell—his christian name—who is mentioned in John Wilde's will, as occupying certain Fish-yards in the year 1735.—A. C.

CORRIGENDA.

At (p. 171), under RYBOEF, for Chafeu, read Chabeuf; and under Wormool, for *hruomowald*, read *hruom-wald*.

* This is an extended copy of the inscription; rubbing of the brass in my possession, the portion within brackets is supplied from a

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES,

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XVII.]

MAY, 1862.

NOTES.

GORLESTONE OR GORLESTON.

Suckling seems to think that here might have stood Garianonum with more probability than at Burgh, and that the name, which in one very ancient map is written Garleston, bears an evident reference to its situation at the mouth of the Gar (Yare). He says, if the intermediate syllable be considered epenthetical, we have simply "the village on the Gar"; but if the word be composed of the Sax. Gar-leas-ton, we derive from the combination, "the smaller town on the Gar," or, in modern language, "little Yarmouth"; which he considers a very singular coincidence. Supposing the name to be of British origin, it might be derived from *gor Ulys*, "the high court or hall"; but I am disposed to think it much more likely that the first part of the name is derived from some rocks in the vicinity, or from the name of the original owner of the place; and that Gorleston or Garleston simply denotes "the enclosure or town of *Gorle* or *Garle*." We still have *Garle* as a surname. There is Garlie Bank, co. Fife; Garlies, co. Stirling; Garlies town, co. Wigtown, founded by the Earl of Galloway, when Lord of Garlies; Garleton, and Garleton Hills, co. Haddington; Garlinge, near Margate, and the rocks called the Grylls or Garles near Lesneweth, in Cornwall.

Gray's Inn Square,

R. S. CHARNOCK.

THE HARVEY FAMILY OF NORWICH.

There is no name more intimately associated with this old city by every tie domestic or political and for a period extending over so many generations, than that of this wealthy family. There were no honors the citizens had to give, but they gave, and liberality and hospitality was showered in return on every grade. The civic honors have been repeatedly lavished upon them, and always maintained with justice, dignity and splendour. The welfare in every bearing of the citizens, was never more carefully guarded, than when the representation of the city in Parliament was confided to their charge. In the Peninsular war the long and distinguished services of one who has but recently passed away were rewarded with honors and high promotion. The honor of serving the office of High Sheriff of the county has been repeated in the family, but when the extreme dangers of invasion threatened the Country they headed the patriotic effusion of the citizens, to repel the attempts of the most inveterate foe England ever knew.

The attachment to their place of burial is a sufficient proof of filial regard, and as the unusual number of forty bodies now rest in one vault, it may be recorded at least as a rare occurrence. So many monuments to the members of this family are now accumulated in St. Clement's Church, that the consequences to which every effort of man is liable, may blot for ever from the world in one short hour, memorials which are cherished by their descendants, advantageous to the annalist, and important to the city, but which, if once lost can never be recovered. To record their inscriptions in your pages will rescue them from every danger of obliteration and do honor where honor is due.—H. DAVENEY.

IN ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, NORWICH.

I. To the Memory of MARY, the Wife of ALDERMAN JOHN HARVEY, who departed this life the 9 of April, 1725, Aged 54 years.

II. To the Memory of MARY, the Wife of SAMUEL HARVEY, who departed this life 12 July, 1739, Aged 28 years.

III. To the Memory of ELIZABETH, the beloved Wife of PETER HARVEY, who departed this life the 18 of October, 1741, Aged 23 years.

IV. To the Memory of JOHN HARVEY, Esq., an eminent Manufacturer, a considerable Merchant and a worthy Magistrate of this City, who was born at Bechamwell, in the County of Norfolk, 16 Aug., 1666. By his assiduous application and exact economy, he acquired an ample Fortune, with great Reputation and Honour. He was elected Sheriff anno 1720, Alderman 1722, and Mayor 1727. His behaviour and conduct both in private and publick life, were such as justly gained him the esteem and respect of his family, fellow citizens and acquaintance. He died 28 Sept., 1742, in the 77 year of his age. His body lies interr'd in a vault opposite to this Monument, together with MARY, his second Wife, who died the 9th April, 1725, aged 54 years.

Also ANNE, his first Wife, daughter of Wm. Statham, Esq., died 1706.

Also LYDIA, the Wife of ROBERT HARVEY, Esq., and Alderman, eldest son of ye above, she died much lamented 6th Feby., 1759, Aged 60 years. She was the daughter of J. Black, Esq. And five of their children infants.

Also of JOHN HARVEY, who died 1806, Aged 18 years, and JULIA HARVEY, who died 1808, Aged 19 years, being son and daughter of JOHN AND FRANCIS HARVEY, of Thorpe, and great great grandchildren of the above JOHN HARVEY.

Also of MARIA FRANCES HARVEY, the third daughter of Major Gen. Sir Robert John and of Charlotte Mary Harvey, and great, great, great grandchild of the above John Harvey. She died at Moushold House, 13th June, 1845, Aged 24 years.

Also of two infant brothers of Maria Francis, CHARLES ONLEY and ARCHIBOLD HARVEY, who died the one 1824, and the other in 1827.

V. In the family vault contiguous, together with ye remains of JOHN HARVEY, Esq., his father, lies those of JOHN HARVEY, late of London, Merchant, and of MARGARET, his first Wife. She died May 16, 1750, Aged 62, he December 19, 1752, Aged 51, who in charity to the poor of this parish, bequeathed the interest of one hundred pounds, to be distributed annually at the discretion of the trustees appointed by Robert Harvey, Esq., who out of his fraternal affection caused this Monument to be erected to his Memory. And in order to perpetuate ye benefaction has subjected an estate at Heigham to ye payment of four pounds a year clear, and enrolled ye same grant in Chancery at his own expence.

VI. In Testimony of his exemplary Virtues both as a Man and a Magistrate, this Monument is erected to the Memory of THOMAS HARVEY, ESQUIRE, of this City, Merchant, who departed this life July the 16th, 1772, in the sixty-second year of his age, having been Sheriff, Alderman and Mayor of Norwich. He was the son of John Harvey, Esq.

Also LYDIA, his first Wife, daughter of Jeremiah Ives, Esq., who died 1804, Aged 86 years.

Also of JEREMIAH IVES HARVEY, Esq., Sheriff, Alderman and Mayor of Norwich, died 7th January, 1819, Aged 68 years, and of MARY, his Wife, who died 14 Nov., 1822, Aged 76 years.

VII. Sacred to the Memory of ROBERT HARVEY, Esq., Father of the City, who through a long and respectable life laudably distinguished himself in the several capacities of a Friend, a Magistrate, a Merchant and a Parent. He departed this life the 23 of January, 1773, Aged 76.

Also three of his grandchildren ELIZABETH, SAMUEL and WILLIAM, children of his son ROBERT HARVEY, Esq., who died 1816.

VIII. H. M. Amoris Testimonium Heu Parvulum CAROLUS HARVEY, Saræ Conjugi Charissimæ Martii XII, Anno M.DCCCXV, Ætatis XLV, Defunctæ in vita Quam, Dilectæ In Morte Quam Defletæ. P. C.

IX. Sacred to the Memory of ROBERT HARVEY, who died January XXIX, M.DCCCXVI, aged LXXXVI. He served the Office of Sheriff in M.DCCLXV; of Mayor twice, in M.DCCLXXI and M.DCCC; and at his death was Father of the City. In the respective situations of Magistrate, Merchant and Citizen, his conduct was distinguished by uprightness and impartiality in the administration of Justice, by undeviating integrity in commercial transactions, by the most liberal benevolence to the industrious when want or misfortune claimed or required assistance.

In Memory likewise of JUDITH HARVEY, daughter of Captain Onley, R.N., Wife of the above Robert Harvey, Esq., who died May 1, M.DCCCX, aged LXXX.

To their beloved parents their surviving children have erected this Monument.

X. Sacred to the Memory of ROBERT HARVEY, Esq., eldest son of Robert and Judith Harvey, who died January XII, M.DCCCXX, aged LXVII. And of ANNE, his Wife, who died August XXV, M.DCCC, aged XLI.

He was Sheriff of this City in M.DCCLXXXI, Mayor in M.DCCLXXXII, a Magistrate of the County of Norfolk, Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of Norfolk Supplementary Militia and Colonel Commandant of a Battalion of Norwich Volunteers. In these stations and in his long intercourse with his Friends and Fellow Citizens, he justly acquired the Esteem and Approbation of both, by the impartial discharge of his Official duties, and by his invariable attention to whatever could affect the interests or promote the happiness and prosperity of his Native City.

His Brothers and nearest Relatives have erected this Monument to testify their sense and remembrance of his continued Love and Regard, and to record their Gratitude for the many Proofs of his Affection evinced to them through Life, and confirmed by Him at his Death.

XI. GEORGE HARVEY, Esq., of Thorpe Hamlet, Norwich, drowned whilst bathing at Winterton, on the 4th of October, 1831, Aged 39 years, leaving a widow and five children.

He escaped a still more premature death some years previously, having been abandoned by a boat's crew which he commanded, on an uninhabited Island in the Indian Archi-

pelago, where he remained three days and nights without shelter or food, untill rescued by some Lascars from another ship, and it was some months before he was enabled through the Providence of the Almighty to return to his own.

This is recorded in testimony of his many virtues, by his affectionate Brother Robert.

XII. To the Memory of ARCHIBALD MORRISON, Esq., who died 1st of May, 1848, at Eaton, near Norwich, Aged 83 years. His remains are interred in the Cathedral of this City. Mr. Morrison was an American Loyalist, and an Ensign in a regiment raised from that party by his Uncle. At the close of the war of independence in 1784, he came to England and obtained a company in the Middlesex Militia, and afterwards in the Norfolk Militia. He married first ELIZABETH, daughter of Miles Branthweyte, Esq., of Taverham Hall, and who was afterwards buried at Taverham. His second Wife was SARAH, youngest daughter of Robert Harvey, Esq., of Norwich, who died 15 February, 1827, Aged 59 years, and is interred in the vault of the Harvey family in this church.

This Tablet is erected by his Nephew, Archibald M. Morrison of New York, United States of America, as a tribute of grateful affection.

(To be continued.)

FEMALE APPRENTICE TEMP. HENRY VI.

At page 104, G. R. has given the Deed of apprenticeship of a female *parish* apprentice. The following Indenture of apprenticeship of a female at an earlier period, and of a different class, may be of interest to some of your readers. She was the daughter of Simeon Fyncham, lord of Fyncham Hall, in Fyncham, Norfolk, by his wife Beatrise, daughter of John Tendring, of Brockdish. The terms of her apprenticeship are very stringent.

Hec indentura testatur quod Alianora Fyncham, filia Simonis Fyncham, de Fyncham, in commitatu Norfolcie, Gentilman, posuit seipsam apprenticiam Willielmo Rotheley, civi et aurifabro Londonie et Anne uxori ejus, Throwester de serico ad artem ejusdem Anne erudiendam et cum eis more apprenticie, commoraturam et deservituram a festo purificationis beate Marie Virginis proximo futuro post datum presencium usque ad finem septem annorum ex tunc proxime sequencium et plenarie completorum, durante quo termino dicta Alianora apprenticia prefatis Willielmo et Anne tanquam magistris suis bene et fideliter deserviet, secreta eorum celabit, precepta eorum licita et honesta libenter faciet, dampnum eis non faciet, nec ab aliis fieri videbit ad valorem duodecim denariorum per annum nec amplius quin illud per posse suum impediet aut statim dictos magistros suos inde premuniet, bona dictorum magistrorum suorum inordinate non devastabit, nec ea alicui accommodabit, sine eorum precepto aut voluntate, fornicationem ullo modo modo non faciet, cum bonis suis propriis nec alienis durante dicto termino sine licentia dictorum magistrorum suorum non mercandizabit, tabernas ex consuetudine non frequentabit, a servitio suo predicto die nec nocte illicite non recedet nec se elongabit, set in omnibus tanquam bona et fidelis apprenticia erga dictos magistros suos et omnes suos benigne se geret et habebit per totum dictum terminum. Et predicti Willielmus et Anna artem qua eadem Anna utitur prefatam Alianoram apprenticiam suam meliori modo quo scient aut poterint diligenter docebunt tractabunt et informabunt aut facient informari debito modo castigando; invenientque eidem apprenticie sue esculenta, poculenta, vestitum, lineum, laneum, calciaturas et lectum ac omnia alia sibi necessaria prout decet tali apprenticie inveniri secundum usum et consuetudinem civitatis Londonie per totum terminum antedictum. Pro fidelitate autem dicte apprenticie et ad omnes et singulas convenciones supradictas ex parte ipsius apprenticie bene et fideliter tenendas et complendas in omnibus forma ut supra, Johannes Fyncham gentilman frater dicte apprenticie se pro eadem apprenticia sorore sua plegium et fidejussorem constituit. Ac eadem apprenticia obligat se ac omnia bona sua per presentes. In Cujus rei testimonium partes predictae una cum fidejussore pre-

dicto, hiis indenturis sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt, Johanne Olney tunc maiore civitatis Londonie, Roberto Horne et Galfrido Boleyn tunc vicecomitibus ejusdem civitatis. Datis Londinie vicessimo sexto die Januarii Anno Regni Regis Henrici sexti post conquestum vicessimo quinto.

(Signed,)
 JOYE.

John Olney, Lord Mayor in 1446, was a mercer. He was son of John Olney, of the city of Coventry, and bore for his arms, Argent, eleven torteaux between two flaunches Sable, each charged with a lion rampant Or. The signature *Joye*, I take to be that of the chief clerk.—G. H. D., *Stow Bardolph*.

COATS OF ARMS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.—DUNMOW HUNDRED.

no. 10.—*Bernston or Barnston*.

1. On mont for Rob^t Scott, Dean of Rochester and Master of Clare Hall, Cambridge, who died 23rd December, 1620. Three Shields—1.—*Scott*, per pale indented Argent and Sable, a saltire counterchanged, a mullet for difference. Crest—out of park pales an arm erect vested per pale indented Argent and Sable, in hand a scroll proper. 2.—Deanery of Rochester impaling *Scott*. 3.—Clare Hall impaling *Scott*.

2. On grave stone for W^m Collard, who died 1674, aged 35, and Dorothy his wife, who died 1722, aged 84. *Collard*, per fesse....three moors heads side faced couped, and wreathed round the temples....impaling *Ady*....on a bend three leopards' faces....Crest—a demi-lion ramp. holding a crossbow therein an arrow.

3. "Nicholas Collard, son of Nicholas Collard, who died a single man Feby 11, 1686, in the 34th year of his age. *Collard* only.

4. "Judith wyfe of Maister Nich^s Exton, of London, Marchant, aged 88 years, 1651"....a cross between twelve cross crosslets fitchèè....impaling....a chevron....in chief three crescents....

no. 11.—*Pleshy*.

1. On mont for Sir W^m Jolliffe, who died 7 March, 1749. Argent, on a pile Azure three gauntlets Or, two and one. 2. On mont for Sam Tuffnell, Esq., who died 27 Dec., 1758. Az. on a fesse between three feathers Argent, three martlets Sable. 3. On mont for W^m Tuffnell, Esq., who died 17 July, 1814. *Tuffnell* impaling *Close*, Argent, a chevron Gules, betw. three garbs Az.

Nine Hatchments.

I. Quarterly of 9—3, 3, 3. 1.—*Jolliffe*. 2.—*Boothby*, Argent on a canton Sab., a lion's paw erased in bend Or. 3.—*Witham*, a bend Gules betw. three pewhits Sable. 4.—Per fesse Argent and Gules. 5.—Argent on a fesse Gules, between three cornish choughs ppr. three escallop shells Argent. 6.—Argent a cross voided Sable. 7.—*Twyford*, Sable two bars Argent, on a canton of the second, a garb of the first. 8.—Gules, on a

bend cottised Argent, three moor cocks Sable, combed and wattled Gules.
 9. *Cotton*, Az. a chevron between three hanks of cotton Arg. Crest—on a knight's helmet an arm erect couped, in armour, the hand holding a broad sword all proper. Motto "*Pro Deo et Patria.*"

II. Quarterly. 1.—*Tuffnell*. 2.—*Humphries*, Sable a cross moline Argent. 3.—*Joliffe*. 4.—*Boothby* impaling *Meek*, Argent three chevrons Gules. Crest—a dexter arm embowed, in armour proper, holding in the gauntlet a cutlass Argent, hilt Or.

III. As last without Crest.

IV. *Tuffnell* only.

V. *Tuffnell* impaling *Close*, Argent, a chevron Gules, betw. three garbs Azure.

VI. *Tuffnell* impaling paly of six Argent and Azure.

VII. *Tuffnell* only.

VIII. *Tuffnell* quarterly, as No. 2, in a lozenge, impaling *Close*.

IX. *Tuffnell*, in a lozenge, impaling *Cressener*, Argent, on a bend engrailed Sable, three cross crosslets fitchée Or.

Horham Hall, Thaxted, Essex.

F.G.W.

BONES FILLED WITH LEAD.

In the month of April, 1773, in digging a grave in the chancel of the church of Badwell Ash, Suffolk, the pavement being removed, at about two feet in the earth the sexton found a vaulted arch which seemed made to contain but one coffin: in which was a number of bones that appeared to have been interred a long time, but no remains of a coffin of any kind. These bones had the appearance of being filled with *lead*. The *os femoris* weighed four pounds, six ounces, two drachms, avoirdupois, and having been procured by Mr. Worth, an eminent surgeon of Diss, in Norfolk, was transmitted by him to Edward King, Esq., with a letter, which was read before the Society of Antiquaries, 9 June, 1774. Even the solid, as well as the cellular parts, were quite incorporated with pure lead, which evidently shewed itself on cutting into any part of it. "I may venture to assert," says Mr. Worth, "that this very extraordinary effect cannot be imitated by any means that we know of; and that lead, in its most perfect state of fusion, cannot be injected in a manner similar to this." This mysterious circumstance is apparently wholly unaccountable. A skeleton was discovered some years before in the church of Newport Pagnell, which also had all the bones fully saturated with lead, some of which the late Mr. Spurdens saw in that church about 1810, and there are or were some bones in the same condition, probably from Newport, preserved in the Library of St. John's College, Cambridge. Vide *Archæol.* iv. p. 69, and Dr. Hunter's observations on the subject, *Ibid.* p. 71.

Is there any account of this discovery in the parish records or in any newspaper of the time?—B.

ROOMS OVER CHURCH PORCHES (p. 184).

A similar room to that at Shipdham exists in the porch of Hundon Church, Suffolk. The room apparently covers the entire porch as judged by external observation, but of the interior I can give no account, there being no access to it. There is but one entrance, and that is by a stone staircase made in the *thickness of the wall*, which has a slight projection externally, making it about $3\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick, which, when the sides of the staircase are deducted, leaves but a narrow space for persons to ascend it; yet this is denied, for the door is covered with plaster and so perfectly hidden that it is difficult to find. There are no indications of windows on any side, and therefore if the room was ever used, artificial light must have been employed. But for what uses it was engaged, I cannot conjecture, as I do not recollect to have seen any indications of a library, no shelves, tables or chairs. Indeed I believe it was quite empty when I saw it, about 25 years since. A stout person could not have entered this room, neither could a tall one have stood upright in it, for the height is only in appearance between 5 and 6 feet. The floor, which may be seen from the porch, is of oak, laid on oak joists.—J. B. A.

 ALTAR STONES.

As altar stones are not of very frequent occurrence in our churches in the present day, I should be glad to see remaining examples recorded at these pages. I give notes (scanty it is true,) of those I remember to have met with in Norfolk churches.

Morley St. Botolph. In chancel lying east and west near north wall. It is in a fine state of preservation, and the five crosses are as distinct as ever they could have been.

Horning. In chancel.

Great Hautbois. A white stone east and west in chancel, only four of the crosses *i.e.* those at right angles can be discerned

Weston. Near the east end of nave (north and south). This is not rectangular, one side sloping, the crosses are fitchéé.

Salle. The only one I have met with on the site of the altar, although I should imagine that the majority of the altar slabs were used to fill up the gap in the pavement, caused by the removal of the altars. It measures seven feet nine inches, by three feet four inches, and I have a note (the accuracy of which I am inclined to doubt) that of the five crosses, three are at one end of the slab and two at the other.

Norwich, St. Stephen's. This is outside the church and is the third stone from the south door of the nave. It measures six feet five inches by two feet nine inches, and the crosses are cross crosslets.

Norwich, St. Andrew's Hall. A stone remains upon which in Kirkpatrick's time the five crosses could be discerned. These are all the examples that have come under my notice.—A.

OLD WILLS.—NO. II.

The following will is of an earlier date than any contained in the existing books of the Norwich Archdeaconry, the first of their registers commencing in 1469.

Margaret wife of John de Spanys, of Postwick, 1383.

In Dei Nomine Amen. Ego Margareta uxor' Johannis de Spanys de Postewyk, sane mentis, condo testamentum meum in hunc modum die sabbati proxima post festum nativitatis beate marie virginis Anno Dni m' cccc lxxxmo tercio. In primis lego animam meam Deo omnipotenti, beate marie, et omnibus sanctis, et corpus meum ad sepeliendum in cimiterio Omnium Sanctorum de Possewyk. Item lego summo altari ejusdem ecclesiæ iiij^{bs} frumenti. Item fabrice ejusdem ecclesiæ iiij^{bs} ordii. Item lego ad lumen beate marie ejusdem ecclesiæ xij^d. Item lego Domino Willelmo, Capellano, xvij^d. Item lego summo altari de Halvergate, xij^d. Item fabrice ejusdem ecclesiæ, xij^d. Item lego Johanni filio meo unum quarterium ordii. Item Isabelle filie mee unam vaccam et unum quarterium ordii. Item Caterine filie mee unam vaccam et unum quarterium ordii. Item Beatrice filie mee vj oves. Item Ric' fratri meo viijs. Item lego vjs., argenti ad distribuendum pauperibus sicut viderit Deo placere pro anime mee proficere. Residuum vero omnium bonorum meorum do et lego Johanni marito meo et eundem Johannem et Thomam de Lew(?) facio et ordino executores meos. In cujus rei testimonium &c., (sic).

Datum apud Possewyk anno et die supradicto.

The probate is inscribed in dorso.

Probatum fuit istum testamentum coram nobis, officiali Domini Archidiaconi Norwici vij die Maij, Anno Domini millo ccc lxxxiij, et commissa est administratio omnium bonorum dictum testamentum contingentium executoribus in isto testamento nominatis in forma juris. Et ex.....in hac parte monet(?) eosdem executores a compoti sui redditione.....ad nostrum attinet officium absolvimus per presentes. Datum Norwici die et anno predictis.

The Seals were attached to a strip of the deed itself, but both are now lost.

The original will is in my possession.—T. G. BAYFIELD, *Norwich*.

LEADEN COINS, &c. (pp. 178., 203).

In answer to the questions contained in your last number, at pages 203 and 206. The 2nd coin reading "II. MAG. BRIT," seems to me to be a touch piece of Charles 2nd, but the reading of the reverse beats me. Although I have been a collector of coins for more than 17 years, I never saw one of its like, but of almost every coin in the English series there are numerous forgeries. I certainly envy the possessor of the "little bronze Mercury," and I wish the plan of its proprietor was more generally adopted, as it would save many a fine specimen of antiquity. The Roman coin of Faustina is a rare type and consequently valuable, but I do not remember meeting with many coins of the Roman mintage bearing the legend "Fama Aeterna" or "Eterna." Perhaps your correspondent, R C., would kindly say of what era this legend is found, whether of the upper or lower Empire, or whether it is confined to the silver denarii, aurei, or the first, second, or third brass series.—JUSTIN SIMPSON.

The "oud bit" is (I believe) a weight for a gold coin, the XI^s. is the value 11^s. I have one with King's head and I. R. M. BRITAN. (James Rex, Great Britain). Also one of Charles for X^s and I have seen many of the same and other values. Reference to Ruding's *Annals of the Coinage*, will show that the value of the gold coins were many times altered by the Stuart kings. The weight of the piece will be a help in identification. Is there not an error in the legend? Should the words read I. R. MAG. BRIT?—S. SHAW, *Andover*.

I am greatly obliged to several of your readers who have written to me with reference to my last communication. Mr. Shaw's explanation of the "oud bit" is quite satisfactory. He is right in supposing that I was mistaken in my reading of the legend. It is, as he suggests, I. R. MAG. BRIT. I have had two somewhat similar pieces brought to me. There is however a King's head on each of them, and one has under a crown, V. S. VI. D. Can any of your readers kindly throw any light on the meaning of an old coin which I have recently found in Clare? It is about the size of a shilling. In general appearance it might be taken for one of those Nuremburg tokens, which seem to have been scattered broad-cast over the whole face of this locality, often reminding me of the old saying,

Nürnberg's hand,
Geht durch alle land.

On one side, is an elaborate ornamental device, surrounded by a legend all but entirely obliterated. On the other side, under a crown, is a shield in six compartments. The first has a device which baffles my heraldry to describe. The second and third have each a lion rampant; the fourth has a fess chequy; the fifth has the well known arms of Clare, the three chevronels; the sixth has something resembling a fess or bars. On one side of the shield is the letter E, on the other, S. Any information bearing upon the history and antiquities of Clare, would greatly oblige.—J. C. C., *Clare Vicarage*.

ENGLISH TOWNS AND THEIR CHARACTERISTICS, TEMP. EDWD. II (p. 201).

Is not the "Henneham" mentioned in your list, "Hedingham, in Essex, called by the natives, "Hennigam"? In my old edition of Matthew Paris, the name occurs under the scarcely recognisable form, "Haingeam," pronounced I supposed as Hengham. "Corbes de Clare" is much more likely to be baskets than crows, inasmuch as tradition tells of many osier grounds in the parish.—J. C. C., *Clare Vicarage*.

Coat of Arms (p. 206).—I am asked for my authority respecting the assignment of the "Hall" coat of arms. I beg to inform your correspondent, A., that we had two old steel seals, one bore our arms—Per bend engr. Or and Sab., a lion ramp counterchanged. Crest—out of a mural crown Arg. a demi-lion ramp. gard. per pale, Or and Sab., holding in the dexter paw a dagger erect, ppr.; and the other the arms described at p. 189. I took a careful impression of the latter, and sent it to a friend in London, who took it to the College of Arms, and upon their authority I have placed it to the family of Hall, of Norwich. "*Burke's General Armory*," assigns the same arms to the same family.—JUSTIN SIMPSON.

CITATIONS FROM THE CONSISTORIAL COURT OF NORWICH.—NO. II.

REDGRAVE CU' BODISDALL.

10 Oct. 1611, in *St. Mary's Church, Bury*.

John Purdey kepith not wth his wyffe: he kepith at Riborowe, in Norff.
Vxor ejus, sup' eod:

Both were cited to appear on the 25th of October, to answer the above presentment, which, neglecting to do, they were excommunicated. Annexed to the page on which the above presentments occur is a letter from Lady Anne Bacon, of which the following is a transcript:—

SIR,—Whearas I do vnderstand yt ther is a neyghbor of myne in Redgrave, the wife of Jhon Purdy, And the Dawghter of a kinswoman of my husband, who is now excommunicate, as we take it, for yt she livith not wt hir husband: who although he hath a howse and lande in yt Towne, yett hath his Coorse of Lyfe byn so vnthrifty and ill governed, as it is not knowen at this day whear he is resident, but hath^e had his abode some tyme in Norff: and other while in Suff. I thought it not amisse to informe you truly of the Carriage of the woman who hath tasten of mucche afflictioⁿ, by his yngodly vsinge of hir, as this Bearer cane truly Advertise you; so as by bothe ther Consents she was was content to take a Small allowance from hym, and so to lyve quietly by hirselle till such tyme as it please God to give hym a better hart and affectioⁿ vnto hir, And to be a settled dweller in the Towne: And in this tyme of hir absence, she hath sent hym Tokens of hir Loue and Rem'brance of him, And he beinge visited wt sicknes this somer, she repayerd vnto hym, And p'formed the dutye of a wiffe, in kepinge and comfortynge of hym. And surly if he be not changed in his lyf, it is to be feared worse matter may come of ther beinge together then is now. But surly if hir cawse be truly known And judged a ryght, it wilbe founde she deserveth small cawse of so harde vsage. I shoulde be glade yt by yor favor she might receive some comfort, which I shall take, very thankfully and rest rydy to requitt it wt thanks, And Thus forbearinge further to Trobill you I rest,

yo^r frenn ANNE BACON.

(*Superscription*).

To my lovinge freind Mr. Robertsonne, the Reieste^r, of Norwich.

This letter had the desired effect, for there is a memorandum under the presentment of the wife, that she was afterwards absolved gratis, as there was exhibited a letter from the worshipfull Lady Anne Bacon, from which it appeared, &c., &c. Of the husband's fate I can learn nothing farther.

BLYTHBURGH.—*Deanry of Dunwich*.

In the parish church of St. Mary Bungay, on the 6th Nov., 1633, Citations were issued against persons living in Blithburgh, as follows:—

Con. Johanem Sallowes et eius vxorem, for liuing incontinently togeather before marriage.

Con.—vxor Johis Mowser, for absence from her p'ishe church.

Con. Thoma Cunningham et eius vxor, for suffering people to tiple in their howse in service tyme.

Con. Johem Symonds, for being then and there pn'te.

Con. Nichum Sherry pro eodem.

Con.—vxorem Anthonij Cuppe, for washing vpon ye Saboth day.

Con. Nich. Crispe, for living in adultery.

Con. Thoma Goodwyn, for absence from church.

Con. Richard Mayhew, and Thoma Pulham, for sleepeinge in the church in service time.

On the day appointed for their appearance, of all these, only three came up, Mrs. Mowser and Messrs. Mayhew and Pulham; the former was warned to certify her attendance at church, the twomen each paid 16^d and were dismissed. All the remainder were excomunicated, but were

afterwards absolved gratis on the petition of the Vicar and principal inhabitants of the parish, of which petition a transcript is now given :—

Blythburgh in Suff.

To the Right worpfull Mr. Doctor Corbett, Chancellor of Norwch.

We the Mimister, Churchwardens, and Inhabitants of the poore p'ishe of Blythburgh, Doe most humbly request your worps fauour towards c'tenne miserable poore people (that receive releife from or towne) who where denounced excommunicate the last Sunday, by vertue of an Excom' Deliuered to me Barthl Goldinge, Curate, from one Skeete an apparitor, for some old defaults remayninge in your Courts, we doe truly signify to yor worship the pouerty of them all to be such, that they are vnable to make soe muche money (except they should sell their meane beddinge,) as shall suffice to procure their absolution in these hard times, when worke is scarce, and all things Exceedinge deere; and the rayther we humbly craue mercy towards thē, because it is not yet two months since John Simons and Nich. Sherry were absolved in or Courts, and Elizabeth Cunninghā (now a poore widdowe and charged wth three Small children) was absolved a little before that; all Longe since they were prsented to Norwch Court And concerninge this bearer John Sallowes whom we haue chosen to be or Clarke we certify yor worship that he is a very poore man and vndone vtterly by this occasion, and his wife a sickly woman, vnable to travell on foote one mile, and haue not wherewth to procure any means othwise for to take a Journey to get hir discharge nor yet any of the rest by reason of the pou'ty; they haue promised their reformation of any thinge that is amisse, and to be obediente to the lawes, and we in their behalfe Doe crave their absolution, and we shall hartyly pray for yor worships happinesse and be euer ready to make true prsentment to yor worships Court, or else where, in or places of any offences committed agaynst the laws Ecclesiastic all, to or power, and be at yor worships command

Tobias Mordoke p' me Ricardu Knyghtes.

Bartholomew & Nobbv.

Barthl Goldinge, *Curat.*

Richard Batho,

Simon Austen,

} *Churchward.*

(Superscription).

To the Right worll Mr. Doctor Corbett, Chancellor of Norwch give these.

(Measures when folded $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 2 inches.)

With this I will conclude for the present. At a future period I shall trouble you with some further extracts from these Visitation Books, which have not to the best of my belief been yet touched for Antiquarian purposes.—EXTRANEUS.

QUERIES.

FEODARY OF HENINGHAM OR HEDINGHAM.

Gough, in his *British Topography* (p. 130, *Ed.* 1780), mentions amongst other MSS. relating to the County of Essex, which were in the possession of Holman, one which I am anxious to trace :—

“Fœdarium honoris Heveningham, held by Lord Burleigh, 1597. A History of the Earls of Oxford, and extracts of all their donations in the Monasticon; their pedigrees, exploits at Bosworth; of the nunnery lands and arms, charities at Castle Heningham; the manner of paying homage there by Mr. Twede”.

Holman's MSS. were sold, it is said, some to Morant, others to Rawlinson, others to Mr. Booth. Some of the MSS. are now in the Ashburnham Collections, others were left by Rawlinson to the Bodleian. Perhaps some of your readers may know where the MS. in question now is, or may be able to make some suggestion which may help me to find it. Is it known into whose hands the Booth papers passed?—L. A. M., *Hedingham Castle*.

LOWESTOFT POTTERY.

Having in my small collection a few specimens of this extinct manufacture, I visited the Jermyn Street Collection to see if I could learn anything about its history; but to my surprise found that the Catalogue does not even mention the manufacture. I have since been favoured with the account given of it in Gillingwater's *History of Lowestoft*; but many other facts must remain scattered which would be of interest to archaeologists and collectors of *fictilia*. May I hope, by your finding a place for this in your local "Notes and Queries" to obtain further facts regarding the history of the manufacture; the artists employed; the site and character of the earth used; the distinguishing marks by which the pottery is known; and in whose possession are the most authentic specimens.—L.

Dowsing's Journal.—"The Journal of William Dowsing, of Stratford, Parliamentary Visitor, appointed under a warrant from the Earl of Manchester, for demolishing the superstitious pictures and ornaments of Churches, &c., within the county of Suffolk, in the years 1643-1644," was printed at Woodbridge, by R. Loder, 1786, 4to, pp. iv, 20. It was printed from a transcript made from the original in 1704. I beg to ask the following inquiries:—

1. Is the original now known to be extant?
2. Has the Journal been reprinted from Loder's edition, either separately, or as an article of any work, on Church furniture and decorations?
3. What other particulars have been published of William Dowsing?
4. What records are there extant of similar transactions in other counties.—J.G.N.

Osulfe's Lea.—When Mr. Kemble published the Index to his code of Anglo-Saxon Charters, he expressly stated that there were many places of which he was in doubt, and which he indicated by Italics. In *Notes and Queries* for May 14th, 1853, vol. vii, p. 473, Mr. B. Williams says that "*Osulfe's Lea*, (p. 404 of Kemble) is in Suffolk, or near it." Can any one of your correspondents say whereabouts "in Suffolk or near it" it was situated?—T.

Bury School Plays (p. 190.)—I have in my possession an imperfect copy of a largish print representing I am told, the Bury Boys, offering at the feet of Charity the proceeds of one of their performances enacted on behalf of some charitable subscription. On the top of the print over the canopied throne of Charity, are these words "FESTO QUID POTIUS DIE,"—and two or three latin verses in ovals. I am told the characters are all portraits. Any explanation of this print with key will greatly oblige.—L. S.

Holy Wells.—It would be a matter of interest to many, if you would invite particulars of any of the "Holy Wells" of East Anglia; where situated, and to whom dedicated?—B.

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR,

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

Nos. XVIII & XIX.]

JULY, 1862.

NOTES.

POSIES ON RINGS. (p. 61, &c).

Since you noticed in the *Notes and Queries*, four Posie Rings in my collection, I have met with six others, four of them gold, one silver, and one brass.

1. "A mind content cannot repent."
2. "Content, a treasure."
3. "When this you see remember mee."
4. "You have me hart."
5. (Silver) "All for love."
6. (Brass) "No riches to content."

No. 4 I think singular, having the M and E conjoined. It is frequent on the coins of Henry 3rd, but I have not noticed it on later coins.—J. WARREN.

Mr. W. W. Boreham, of Haverhill, has a small but massive lady's ring of plain gold, found at Hundon, in Suffolk, with this sentiment engraved on the inside, "I LIKE MY CHOYSE."—L.

NOTICES OF THE PARISH OF WICKEN BONANT, ESSEX.

This small parish, consisting of only 841 acres, and a population of 170 persons, lies in one of those long winding valleys leading up to the back bone of high ground, which parts the tributaries of the Lea and the Cam. The subsoil is chalk which, with occasional heads of gravel, crops up to the surface in the lower grounds. The uplands of this and the surrounding parishes are overlaid with a strong clay of considerable depth, which renders the air cold and damp, and considerably retards agricultural operations. A winter brook which rapidly floods after rain, rises in the adjoining parish of Arkesden, to which it gives a name, and passing through the whole length of this parish it meets with some copious springs in the meadows adjoining Newport, and becomes a tributary of the Cam.

In ancient times the parish of Wicken was equally divided between wood and arable. From Domesday Book it appears that it then contained four carucatæ, and as much arable land as four ploughs would till in a year, besides wood for 100 hogs. At the present time there is hardly any wood remaining, and but little pasture. The name has been variously spelt. Its earliest mention in Domesday Book is *Wica*. In the Court Rolls of the Hall, temp. Edward II, we find it under the name of *Wykes*, and half a century later as *Wyken*. There is little doubt however, that these are only corruptions of *Wickham*, which name was generally used in the 16th and 17th centuries, and is retained to the present day in official documents. The addition of Bonhunt, from one of the manors of the parish, is for the sake of distinguishing it from Wickham St. Paul, and Wickham Bishops, both in the same county.

The materials for a history of this parish are so remarkably scanty, that it becomes a matter of no small difficulty to trace the succession of its owners. From the earliest times there appear to have been two manors, that of Wicken, or the Hall, and that of Bonhunt. Both of these are mentioned in Domesday Book. They were united in the sixteenth century and have since been reckoned as one. In Domesday Book we find the Hall in the possession of Gilbert, son of Thorold, and after him in that of Sexius, a freeman. We hear no more of this manor till 1446, when we find it in the Barlee family, who bore for arms Ermine, three bars wavy Sab. With them it continued for five generations, till 1557, when William Barlee sold it to Robert Chatterton, Esq., whose arms were Gules, a cross potent Or. He soon afterwards sold to the Bradbury family, for Matthew Bradbury Esq. died possessed of it, Feb. 26th, 1587. The arms of the Bradburys were Sable, a chevron Ermine between three round buckles Arg. With the Bradburys it continued till the early part of the eighteenth century, when in default of male issue, Dorinda, daughter of Matthew Bradbury, Esq., carried it in marriage to Joseph Sharpe, Esq. He sold (with the exception of what is now called the Brick House, with about a hundred acres of land, of which presently) to John Hetherington, Esq., whose arms were per pale Argent and Sable three lions rampant counter-changed. Mr. Hetherington sold it to Thomas Coventry, Esq., who in the

beginning of the present century sold to Joseph Smith, Esq., of Shortgrove, in Newport, and it is now, 1862, in the possession of his son William Charles Smith, Esq., of Shortgrove, whose arms are Gules, on a chevron Argent between three besants, as many crosses patée fitchées Azure.

The *Brick House* was built by William Bradbury, Esq. (who died in 1622) for his second son Wyman or Wymond Bradbury, and continued in the occupation of the second branch of the family, till at their extinction it reverted with the Hall to Mr. Sharpe. When he sold the Hall it was his intention to have kept and resided in Brick House, but the mortgages upon the Hall proving to be beyond its value, Brick House, together with its 100 acres was mortgaged for £1200 in order to carry out the sale of the remainder. In consequence of this arrangement Brick House was held under mortgage by John Martin, Esq., banker, of Lombard Street, and it has continued to be so held by his son and grandson, till Joseph Martin, Esq. (the mortgage being unredeemed) came into possession as a freeholder in the early part of the present century. Mr. Martin is of a Worcestershire family, and bears for arms Argent, three pales Gu. on chief Azure three martlets Argent. Brick House is a picturesque structure with ornamental gables, and was formerly adorned with statues, of which some remain in a mutilated state. The arms of Bradbury are over the door.

The *Hall*, now a farm house, adjoins the church. It is a timber structure of the early part of the sixteenth century, with picturesque chimneys. It has been much curtailed and thoroughly modernized: it was formerly surrounded by a moat. With the Hall was another farm called anciently the Wood, but for the last century Howland's farm, from a tenant of that name.

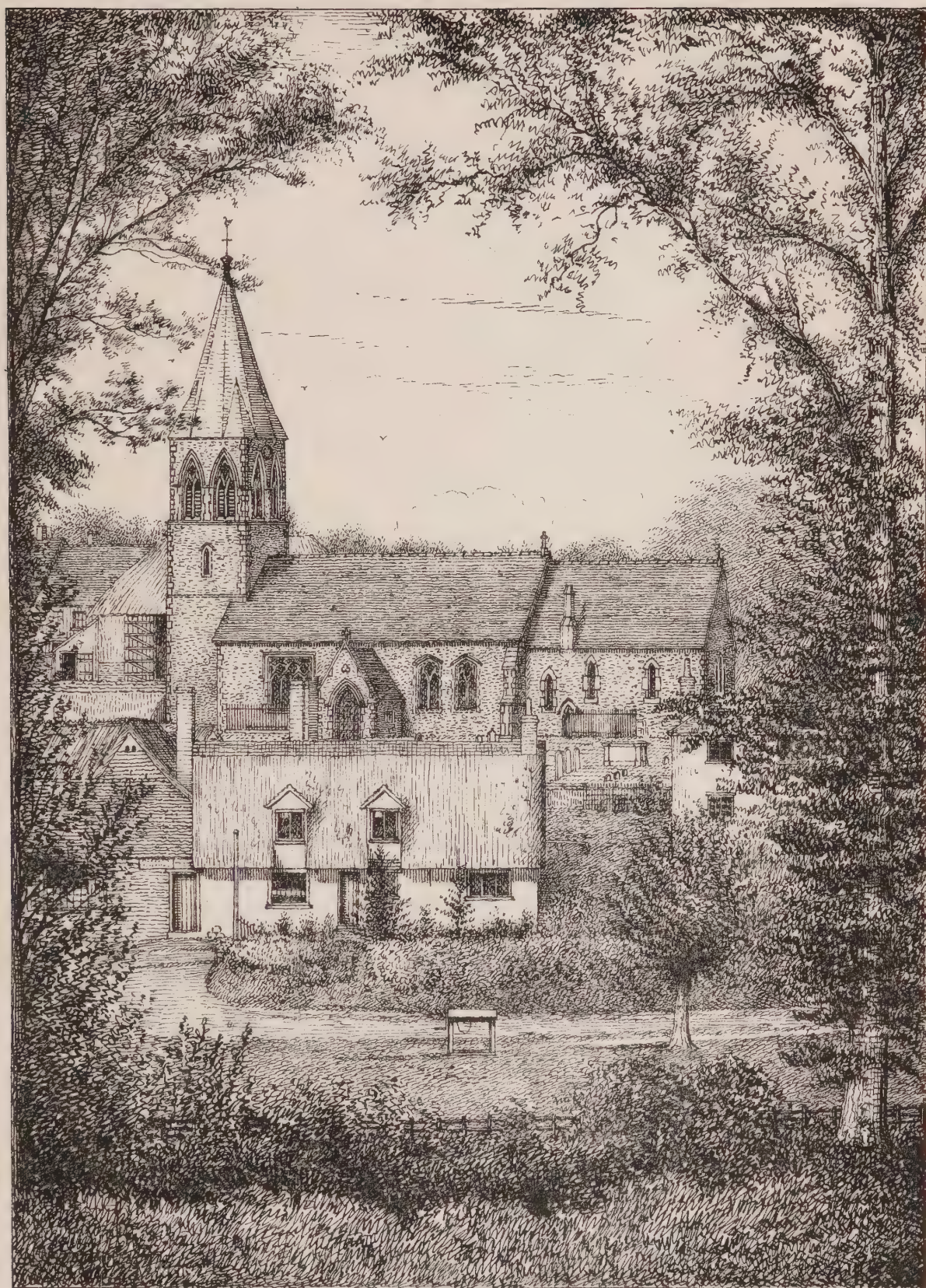
The manor house of Bonhunt is situated half a mile eastward of the church. We first hear of it in Domesday Book, when it was in the possession of one Aluric, a freeman, afterwards in the hands of one Saisseline. We hear no more of it till 1341, when John Flambard, of Bonhunt, had a license to endow St. Leonard's Hospital, at Newport, that the brethren might find him a chaplain to say mass for his soul within his manor of Bonhunt, in the chapel of St. Helen there. This chapel which still remains in a desecrated state, had however existed for full three centuries previously to Flambard's time. It consists of a small chancel and nave of very early Norman work, with small windows and a plain doorway on the south side. The chancel arch and the east wall have been removed. The west window, a quatrefoiled circle widely splayed within, is evidently an insertion of Flambard's. Two stone coffins were a few years since dug up in the close adjoining, and from the number of human bones which have been disinterred, it seems highly probable that this building was originally not merely a chapel but a parish church, and that at a subsequent time it was consolidated with the adjoining village of Wicken.

After John Flambard, the manor of Bonhunt came to the Greene family, who bore for arms Vert, three stags trippant Or. It continued with them from 1437 till 1580, when it was purchased by the Bradburys. They sold it soon after to the Nightingales, of Newport, who bore for arms per pale

Ermine and Gules, a rose counterchanged. From the Nightingales it passed to the Turners, of Quendon, whose arms were Az. on a fess between two fer-du-moulins Or. a lion passant Sable. In 1717, John Turner Esq., sold it with Quendon Hall, to John Maurice, Esq., of Walthamstow, whose widow sold it to Joseph Cranmer, Esq., whose arms are Arg. on a chevron between three pelicans vulning Az. three cinquefoils Or. From Joseph Cranmer, Esq., it passed to his son Henry, and at the death of the late Mrs. Cranmer it came to Henry Webb, Esq., of Harlow, at whose death it will revert to the Byngs, the representatives of the Cranmer family.

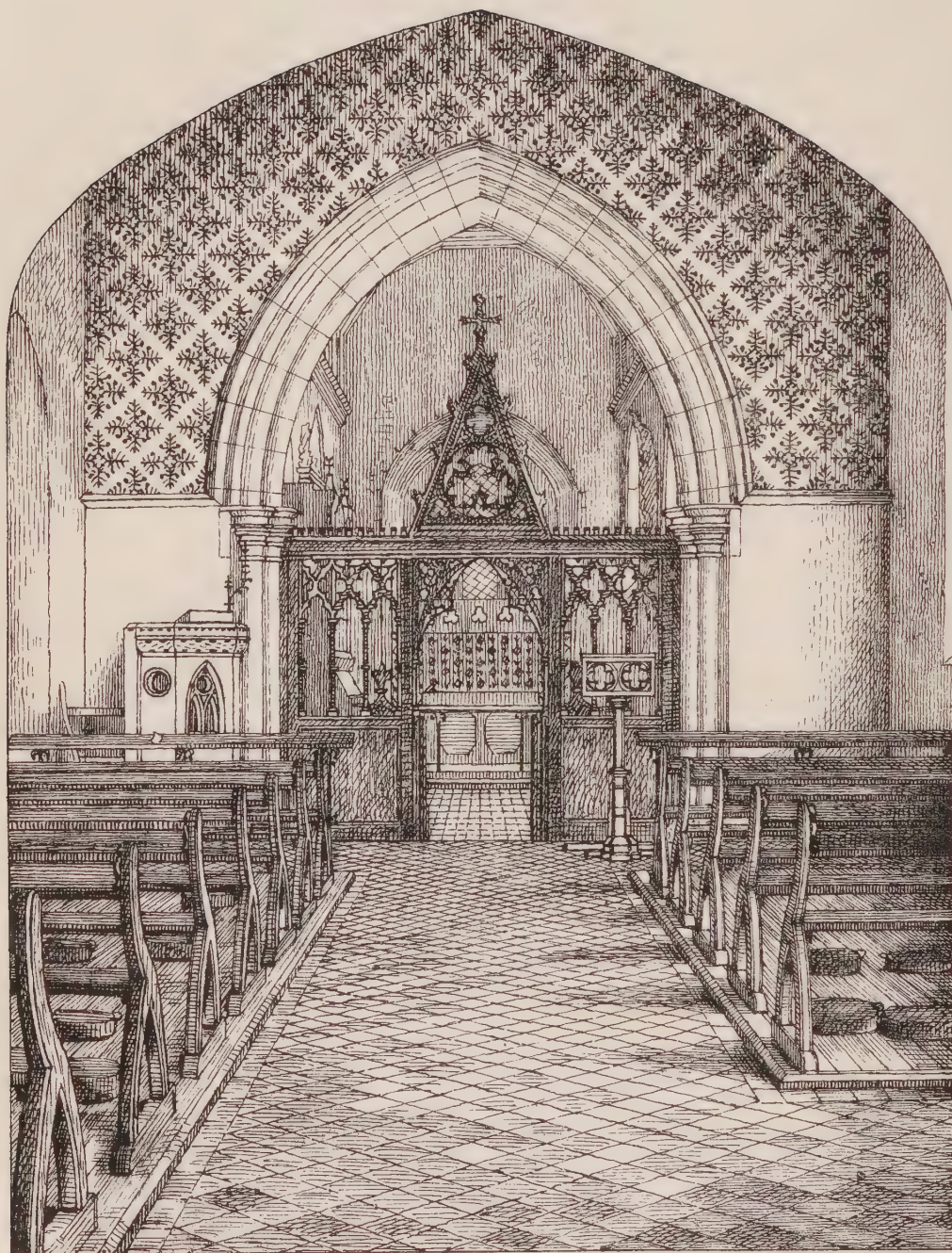
The *Church* of St. Margaret originally dated from the middle of the eleventh century, but the only relic of this date now remaining is a plain and massive square Norman font, standing on a central and four corner pillars also square. During the restoration of the church in 1858, fragments of windows of early date were found embedded in the walls of the church: some of these when put together closely resembled those now to be seen in the chapel of St. Helen. Towards the close of the twelfth century the church was in great part rebuilt. It then consisted of a chancel 30 feet in length by twelve in width, and nave 40 feet long, and a circular western tower. The eastern portion of the nave was again rebuilt at the end of the thirteenth century, and a good two-light tracery window inserted on each side. The chancel arch was also rebuilt. With the exception of a porch, partly rubble and partly wood of the sixteenth century, nothing appears to have been done to the church till early in the eighteenth century, when the tower either fell or was taken down, a small wooden cot was then placed over the west gable of the nave to hold the bells.

The church being not only in bad repair throughout, but also too small for the requirements of the parish, it was restored and in part rebuilt in the year 1858-9, at the cost of John Sperling, Esq., of Kensington, the Patron of the living. The designs were furnished and the works carried out under the superintendence of the Rector, the Rev. John H. Sperling. The church at present consists of the original Early English chancel restored, to which a new nave, south porch and tower, have been added in the Decorated style. The whole of the windows are filled with painted glass. The east triplet contains the Crucifixion with attendant figures of S.S. Mary and John in the side lights. The other lancet windows contain sitting figures of the four major Prophets and the four Evangelists, two in each window. Also a memorial window to a child of the Rector's (*See p. 223*), subject Jesus blessing little children. In the nave are Our Lord in the Temple with the Doctors and the Sermon on the Mount, the remaining windows being patterns in grissaille. The chancel is stalled and separated from the nave by an elaborately carved oak screen, with the arms of Sperling and Barrow in the spandrils of the doorway. The nave, which is filled with open seats, has a stone pulpit. The Norman Font occupies its ancient place, and has been raised on two steps, and supplied with a cover. Externally, the belfry stage of the tower is very beautiful, having eight



COWELL'S ANASTATIC PRESS, IPSWICH.

Wicken Bonant Church, co. Essex.—Exterior.



Wicken Bonant Church, co. Essex.—Interior.

large traceried windows. The whole is capped by a stone broach spire, rising to a height of over ninety feet. In the tower are three bells. The treble, a very ancient one, inscribed *Sancta Luce*, in black letter; the 2nd by Taylor, of Loughboro, 1859, inscribed "*Deo dedit J. H. Sperling, Rector, Cantabo laudes Tuas Domine;*" the tenor weighing 14 cwt. is inscribed, "*Deo et ecclesia de Wickham Bonhunt dedit John Sperling, hujus ecclesie patronus. Sonoro sono meo sono Deo.*"

There are no monuments earlier than those of the Bradbury family in the 17th and 18th centuries. They are as follows:—

I. A monument against the north wall of the chancel, surmounted by the arms of Bradbury, inscribed,

"Beneath this stone lies interred the body of *John Bradbury*, of the Inner Temple, Gent., eldest son of Francis Bradbury, Gent., and Anne his wife, who departed this life, June 11, 1693, aged 25 years.

"Beneath this stone lies interred the body of *Francis Bradbury*, of Clifford's Inn, Gent. second son of Francis Bradbury, Gent., and Anne his wife, who departed this life June 15, A.D. 1695, aged 24 years.

"Beneath this stone lies interred the body of *Anne Barrell*, wife of John Barrell, of Clifford's Inn, Gent., and daughter of Francis Bradbury and Anne his wife, who departed this life Jan. 21, A.D. 1677, aged 26 years."

II. On an elaborately sculptured monument by Scheemakers, against the south wall of the chancel, also with the arms of Bradbury.

"Near this place lies buried the body of that hopeful youth *John James Bradbury*, Gent., the son and heir apparent of Matthew Bradbury, of this parish, Esquire, and Mary his wife, who departed this life Nov. 27, 1731, aged 10 years."

III. On a monument in the tower.

"Wentworthius Bradbury Suffolciensis, Hujus Ecclesiæ Rector Necnon vicarius de Arkesden, et Anna uxor ejus precharissima obiit ille 1764 { æt. { 82
Illa 1795 { 95

Utrosque ultimus de pulvere suo dies in gloriam simul evehet."

IV. On a flat stone.

"Sub hoc lapide sepulchrum jacet corpus Johannis Bradbury filii natu secundi Wentworthi Bradbury hujus ecclesie Rectoris, qui cum morbo insanabili viz. epilepsia diu laborasset morti tandem quiete se resignavit obiit Sept. 7, anno salutis 1758, ætatis 31, mortis ab hasta nec juvenes tuti."

V. On a flat stone.

"Quod mortale fuit Annæ filiae charissime Wentworthi Bradbury hujus ecclesiæ Rectoris et Annæ uxoris ejus sub hoc lapide depositum est anno ætatis 23 anima pia voluntati dei libenter submissa corpus reliquit vicessimo die Septembris, anno domini 1749. Multis illa bonis flebilis occidit, nullis flebilis quam parentibus."

VI. A flat stone to Amelia, wife of Charles George, M.A., Rector, who died 1827, aged 41.

VII. In a chancel window. "*John Barrow Sperling*, natus July 20th, 1855, renatus Aug. 29th, 1855, translatus March 11th, 1856, Allelujah."

VIII. In churchyard. A monument to Sarah, wife of Joseph Martin, Esq., of Brick House, who died December 20th, 1856, æt. 71.

IX. In churchyard. A monument to James Pollitt, Esq., who died August 6th, 1835, æt. 49, and Hannah his wife, sister to Mrs. Martin, who died Jan. 8th, 1848, æt. 59.

The communion plate consists of a small chalice and cover in silver, *circa* 1700, and a paten inscribed "Deo et Ecclesia Scē Margarite de Wickham Bonhunt, dedit John H. Sperling, A.M., Rector, 1856." Also a handsome pair of wrought brass candlesticks for the altar.

The Registers begin in 1598, and were well kept till the beginning of the present century, when several years are missing. They contain nothing remarkable, except the dates of the Bradbury family, from which the accompanying pedigrees are in part compiled. The following is the only entry worth recording:—

"Mr. William Bradbury, Lord of Wicken, died upon St. Andrews daie at night, about xij of the clock, November ye last, and was buried upon ye seconde of December, 1622, and was laid under the high altar in ye chancel on the southe side, whose funerals was kept after upon the Thursdaie after the twelfthc, with manie mourners to ye number of thirtie. Tho. Wadeson, Rector, preached."

The *Rectory* was originally on the north side of the churchyard, but being accidentally burned down in 1590, and being inconveniently near the manor house, it was never rebuilt on that site, but a house and 2 acres of freehold ground belonging to the Bradbury family was granted to the Rectory by way of exchange. This house was much added to by Mr. Cowling, Rector, in the early part of the present century, but being only a timber erection and much out of repair, the present Rector took it down and built a large mansion on another site, at a cost of £5000, which he has made over to the living. This house is in the mediæval style of architecture, and has a private chapel attached, fitted up with stalls and a painted glass window. The glebe, which formerly amounted to 50 acres, lying scattered over the parish, was at the enclosure in 1842, changed for 45 acres lying together round the house. At the same time the Tythes were commuted for £260 per annum.

Terrier 1610 A dwelling house with gardens, orchards and yards, a barn, a hay house, a stable, a well house, a couple of hogs' cotes, and about 40 acres of glebe.

Terrier 1810. A true terrier of all the buildings, glebe lands, tythes and other profits, and rights belonging to the Rectory of Wicken Bonett, in the county of Essex, and diocese of London, taken this 18th day of June, pursuant to notice given for that purpose, on Sunday the 10th day of June, 1810, and exhibited at the primary visitation of John, Lord Bishop of London. Imprimis, house, brewhouse, stables, woodhouse, situate nearly in the centre of the parish, built with lath and plaster, covered with slate and tile, together with a garden and pasture adjoining, containing about two acres.

Item. About 46 acres of glebe land, part enclosed, and part in the common field, with a barn and shed adjoining the churchyard.

Item. Great and small tythe, with other profits and pensions, excepting a modus, as alledged on the part of the parishioners.

Item. No rights of Common.

Item. Land tax £13, yearly tenths, £1. 2s. 6d., procurations and synodals 8s. 4d., payable out of the living. The chancel is repaired, and part of the churchyard fence by the Rector, the body of the chancel to be repaired by the parish with the remainder of the fence, in part by the parish and part by the owner of the lordships farm.

(Signed)

W. Cowling, *Rector*.

Thomas Clark, }
Timothy Bush, } *Churchwardens*.

N.B. The Rector objects to the validity of any modus or custom as alledged by the parishioners. Signed, W. Cowling, *Rector*.

List of RECTORS since 1400.

DATE.	NAME.	PATRON.
1410.	Abraham Veel or Wickes.	Henry Barlee, Esq.
1458, Jan. 4.	John Berwick, by resignation of A. Veel.	Henry Barlee, Esq.
1460, Sept. 20.	Thomas Bures, (by death of John Berwick,) also Vicar of Little Wenden, June 19, 1440.	Henry Barlee, Esq.
1472, Jan. 30.	John Marchant, (by death of Thos. Bures,) formerly Vicar of Salcot Vesley, which he resigned for Wicken.	Henry Barlee, Esq.
1482, Jan. 9.	John White (by resignation of John Marchant), Vicar of South Ockenden, July 12, 1499, died 1504.	William Barlee, Esq.
1501, March 19.	William Wilton (by resignation of John White.)	William Barlee, Esq.
1510, Sept. 16.	William Barlee, L.L.B., (by death of W. Wilton,) also Vicar of Dagenham, which he resigned 1533.	William Barlee, Esq.
1521, June 23.	William Barlee, Junr. (by resignation of his father.)	William Barlee, Esq.
1523, July 2.	William Barlee (by resignation of last.)	John Byrde, Esq.
1528, May 6.	Thomas Horsley, B.D. (by resignation of last.)	John Byrde, Esq.
1540, May 13.	John Clerke, (by death of last,) Vicar of S. Mary's, Colchester, May 8, 1532, which he resigned for Wicken, Feb. 11, 1539.	William Barlee, Esq.
15..	William Smythe.	William Barlee, Esq.
1558, Dec. 16.	John Gryffyth, (by death of last,) Vicar of Gestingthorpe, July 21, 1558, which he resigned for Wicken, Oct. 13, 1559.	William Barlee, Esq.
1566.	William Swinnowe, (by death of last,) Rector of Little Chishall, 1570.	Matthew Bradbury, Esq.
1586.	Richard Clayton, D.D. (by death of last.)	Matthew Bradbury, Esq.
1598, May 10.	Thomas Wadeson, (by resignation of Dr. Clayton.)	Robert Wadeson, Esq.
1627, July 18.	Theophilus Aylmer, M.A.	King Charles I.
1669, Sept. 1.	Lawrence Fogg, B.D. (by death of last.)	Elizabeth Aylmer.
1671, May 10.	John Bennet, M.A., (by death of last,) Vicar of Littlebury, March 16, 1673.	John Turner, Esq.
1692, Aug. 12.	Thomas Carter, M.A. (by death of last.)	Francis Bradbury, Esq.
1712, Sept. 23.	James Bradbury (by death of last.)	Francis Bradbury, Esq.
1720, Nov. 26.	Wentworth Bradbury, M.A., (by death of last,) Vicar of Arkesden, 1721.	Francis Bradbury, Esq.
1765, March 7.	Charles Gretton, M.A. (by death of last.)	John Griffith, Gent., of Chelmsford.
1784, April 3.	Robert Master, M.A., (by death of last,) R. of Widdington.	Catherine Tutty, of Hoddesden.
1807, March 10.	William Cowling, M.A. (by resignation of last.)	John Lindsell, of St. Ives, Hunts.
1814, Aug. 1.	Charles George, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge (by resignation of last.)	Augustine George, Gent., of Enfield.
1856, July 21.	John Hanson Sperling, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge (by resignation of last).	John Sperling, Esq., of Kensington.

PEDIGREE OF BARLEE FAMILY

(Came originally from Barlee or Barley, in Herts., and were for several generations settled at Albury, Herts.)

—o—

Arms of Barlee, quarterly of 9. 1.—*Barlee*, Erm., 2 bars wavy Sab. 2.—*Lampay*, Or, a water bouget Sab., border Sab. besanty. 3.—*Moyhill*, Arg. on cross Az. 5 roses Or. 4.—*Bellhouse*, Arg. 3 lions rampant Sable, 2-1. 5.—*Paghall*, Argent a fess Sab. between 3 crescents Gu. 6.—*Walden*, Sab. 2 bars and in chief 3 cinquefoils Arg. 7.—*Breton*, Az. 2 chevrons Or, in chief 2 mullets Arg. 8.—*Norwood*, Erm. cross engrailed Gu. 9.—*Geredot*, Gu. 3 crescents Arg., 2-1.

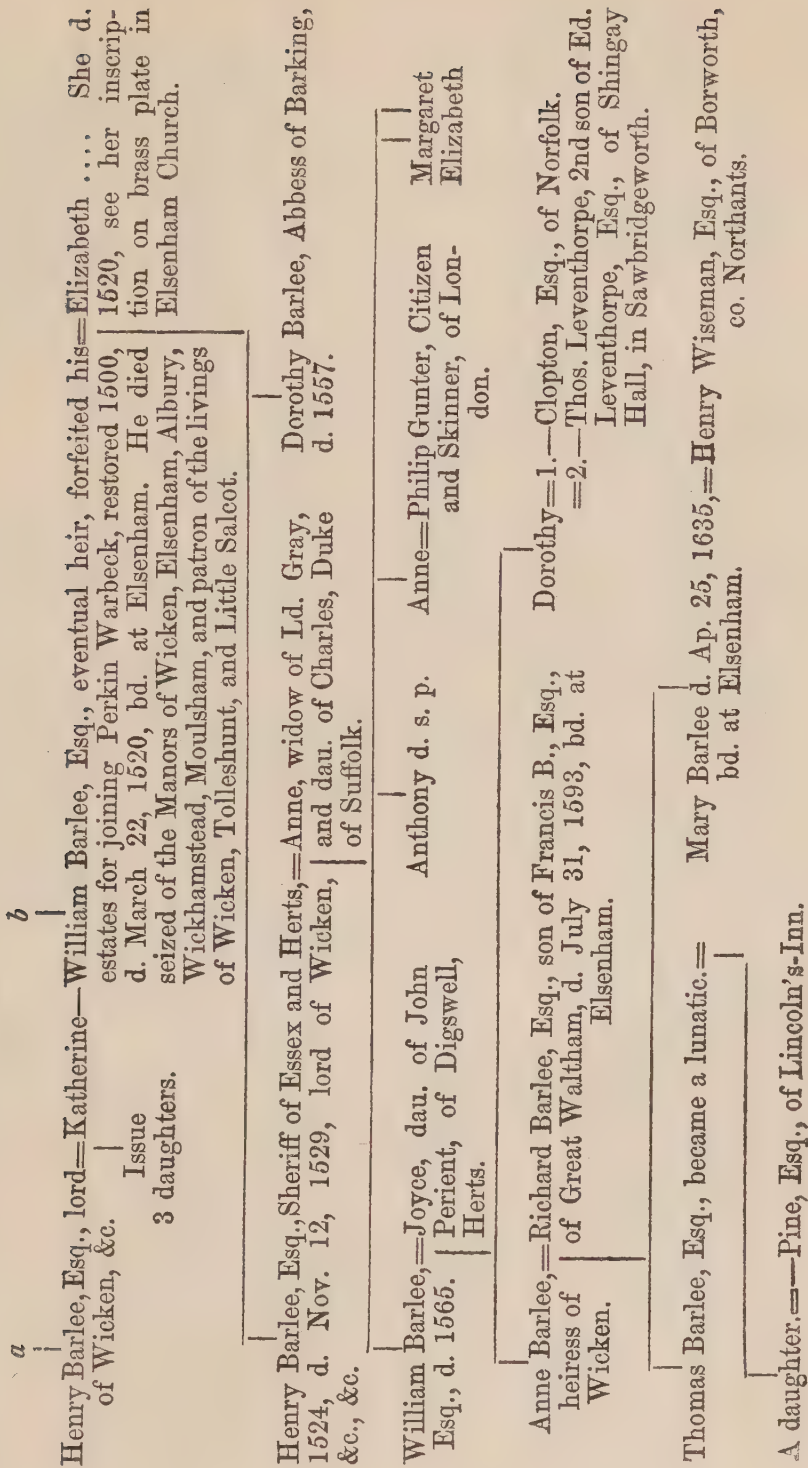
—o—

John Barlee, Esq., d. Aug. 1420, = Johanna dau. of John Walden, Esq. She d. Feb. 15, 1419, see inscription bd. at Albury, see inscription in on a brass in Albury Church.
Chauncy's Herts.

John Barlee, Esq., d. 1445. —

Henry Barlee, Esq., Sheriff of Essex=Anne, relict of Sir John Colville, Knt. and Herts, in 1466, d. 1475, seized of the Manors of Albury, Herts, and Wicken and Elsenham, Essex

a	b
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PEDIGREE OF BRADBURY FAMILY.

Arms of Bradbury, quarterly of eight. 1.—*Bradbury*, Sab. a chevron Ermine between 3 round buckles Arg. 2.—*Rockhill*, Arg. a chevron between 3 chess-rooks Sab. 3.—*Filmer*, Gu. 3 bars Arg. a canton Erm. 4.—.....bendy of 10 Or, Az. 5.Arg. lion ramp. Az. 6.—*Langham*, Arg., 3 bears head's erased Sab., muzzled Or. 7.—*Ashwell*, Arg. on fess dancetté Sab., 3 crosslets Arg. 8.—.....Ermine a lion ramp. Gu.
Crest—a falcon rising Or.

Sir Thomas Bradbury, Knt., Sheriff of London, 1498, Lord Mayor 1509; descended from the Bradburys, of Braughin, co. Herts.; was bd. in St. Stephen's Church, Coleman Street, London.

William Bradbury, Esq.=Jane, dau. of — Fitz Williams, Esq., of Littlebury, Essex,
 and widow of Thos. Bendyshe, Esq.

William Bradbury, Esq.,
 whence the Bradburys,
 of Littlebury, Essex. Matthew Bradbury, Esq.,=Margaret, dau. of Philippa=John Barlee, Esq., of Staple-
 lord of Wicken, d. Feb. —Rouse, Esq., of ford Abbotts, Herts.
 26, 1587. Cambridgehire.

Thomas Bradbury, Esq.,
 second son. William Bradbury, Esq.,=Anne, dau. of Richard Barbara=1 Sir Henry Cutt, Knt.
 lord of Wicken, born 1547, Eden, Esq., of Bury =2 Sir John Flude, Knt.
 died there, and was bd. in St. Edmund's. She d. =3 Edward Gill, Esq., of
 the chancel, 1622. He Feb. 8, 1611, bd. at Anstey, Herts.
 built Brick House for his Wicken. =4 William Covent, Esq.,
 second son. of Boxley, Kent.

a

Wynan Bradbury, of=Elizabeth, dau. of Brick House, Wicken, second son.	Matthew Brad=Jane, dau. of Wm. bury, Esq., of Wicken Hall, lord of Wicken.	Henry baptised 1597.	Edward, b. 1596, d. unm. æt. 40, bd. at Wicken, Aug. 20, 1616.
William of Brick House, d. s. p.	Thomas, bapt. Feb. 28, 1610, s. p.	Jane, b. 1606.	Anne
John Bradbury, =Plaire.... Esq., b. at Wick- en Hall, bapt. Jan. 12, 1680, d. Aug. 1724.	Francis Bradbury, =Anne, dau. of George James, of Esq., of Manuden.	Matthew =Mary.... Bradbury, Esq. d. at Wisbeach, Oct. 9th, 1736, æt. 60, bd. at Wicken.	Alice m. Geo. Yardley, Esq.
Matthew Bradbury, a posthumous son, b. 1724, d. s. p.			
	John James Bradbury, b. Jan. 5, 1720, d. at Cambridge, Nov. 27, 1731, aged 11, bd. at Wicken.	Dorinda Bradbury, =Joseph Sharpe, b. June 5, 1717, d. Sept. 1, 1793, bd. at Wicken.	
John, of Inner Temple, d. s. p. June 14, 1693, æt. 25.	Francis, of Clifford's Inn, b. June 3, 1671, d. unm. June 15, 1695, æt. 24.	William, Capt. in Guards, b. Sep. 27, 1673, killed in a duel.	James, of Magdalen College, Camb. an army Chaplain, killed in Spain.
	Thomas d. in infancy.	Anne, b. = Sept. 1672, d. Jan. 1697, æt. 26.	John Barrell, of Clifford's Inn.
			George, b. March 6, 1674.
			Matthew, b. Aug. 22, 1676.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO LOCAL HISTORY (pp. 62, 74.)

Mr. John Gough Nichols, F.S.A., has just published a valuable and interesting *Descriptive Catalogue of the Works of the Camden Society*. This Society was founded in the year 1838, and has printed no less than a hundred separate works, very few of which would probably otherwise have seen the light. The care with which Mr. Nichols has arranged and classified them, enables any one to see at a glance that the books, now for the first time brought before the world, are not mere literary curiosities, but really valuable histories, illustrating almost every portion of our annals. Among the works having more direct reference to the district of East Anglia, appear to be the following:—

Speculi Britannicæ Pars: an historical and geographical Description of the County of Essex, by John Norden, 1594. Edited, from the original MS. in the Marquess of Salisbury's library, at Hatfield, by Sir Henry Ellis.

Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder: performed in a Daunce from London to Norwich, With an Introduction and Notes by the Rev. Alexander Dyce.

This is a reprint of a very scarce printed Tract, of which the old title is as follows: "Kemps nine daies vvonder. Performed in a daunce from London to Norwich. Containing the pleasure, paines, and kinde entertainment of WILLIAM KEMP betweene London and that Citty in his late Morrice. Wherein is somewhat set downe worth note; to reprove the slaunders spred of him: many things merry, nothing hurtfull. Written by himselfe to satisfie his friends. London, Printed by E. A. for Nicholas Ling, and are to be solde at his shop at the west doore of Sainte Paules Church, 1600." (With a woodcut representing Kemp dancing his morris, his legs covered with small bells, and Thomas Slye, his attendant, walking before him with pipe and tabor.)

William Kemp was the original actor of some of Shakespeare's characters, and a comedian of high reputation. Like Tarlton, whom he succeeded "as well in the favour of her Majesty as in the opinion and good thoughts of the generall audience" (Heywood's *Apology for Actors*), he usually played the Clown, and was greatly applauded for his buffoonery, his extemporal wit, and his performance of the Jig.

Kemp's famous morrice-dance to Norwich was performed in the spring of 1599, and Ben Jonson alludes to it in his "Every Man in his Humour," which was produced that same year. Warton admired so much some poetical lines which are introduced to describe the jovial Innkeeper at Rockland in Essex, that he thought they could not have been written by Kemp, but were most probably contributed by his friend and fellow-player Shakespeare. Only one copy of the original edition is known to exist; it is in the Bodleian Library, and was by Blomefield, the historian of Norfolk, mistaken for a manuscript.

Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda, de rebus gestis Samsonis Abbatis Monasterii Sancti Edmundi, Nunc primum typis mandata, curante Johanne Gage Rokewode.

This chronicle comprehends the annals of the monastery of St. Edmund from 1173 to 1202. The early pages give a rapid sketch of its state under abbot Hugh, intended as an introduction to the history of Samson de Totingham his successor in 1182. Jocelin de Brakelond the author, who derived his name from one of the ancient streets of St. Edmund's Bury, was chaplain to abbot Samson, and almoner of the abbey. His story (remarks the Editor) is told throughout with a pleasing naïveté, and sometimes humour; the characters are drawn with spirit, and the whole seems written with truth. As a picture of the internal economy of a large monastery it is perhaps unrivalled. An English translation, made by Mr. T. E. Tomlins, Editor of *Littleton's Tenures, &c.*, was published in 1844, under the title "Monastic and Social Life in the Twelfth Century." The original is part of the *Liber Albus* of the abbey, now the Harleian MS. 1005.

Promptorium Parvulorum sive Clericorum, Lexicon Anglo-Latinum Princeps, auctore fratre Galfrido Grammatico dicto, e Predicatoribus Lenne Episcopi, Northfolciensi, A.D. circa M.CCCC.XL. Olim e prelo Pynsoniano typis mandatum; nunc primum, commentariolis subjectis, ad fidem codicum recensuit Albertus Way.—2 vols., A—R.

This edition of our first English-Latin dictionary is formed upon the text of the Harleian MS. 221, that being the most ancient, the most correct, and the most copious known to the Editor. Numerous various readings and additions are given from other MSS. and from Pynson's edition; but perhaps the most valuable portion of the work consists in the ample illustrations and examples collected in the Editor's notes. The work was interrupted by Mr. Way's ill-health and other occupations: it is much to be regretted that it should not be completed, either by his own hands, or under his direction.

The Autobiography of Sir John Bramston, K.B., of Skreens, in the Hundred of Chelmsford; now first printed from the original MS. in the possession of his lineal descendant Thomas William Bramston, Esq., one of the Knights of the Shire for South Essex. 1845.

Sir John Bramston was born in 1611, the eldest son of Sir John Bramston, Chief Justice of the King's Bench. His personal and family memoirs, which are intermingled with public events and politics, were written in the latter years of a long life. "The autobiographer, though no doubt accurate enough in respect of events *quorum pars fuit*, is not to be implicitly depended upon in his narrative of public affairs." See some instances exemplifying this remark in the Review published in the Gentleman's Magazine for Feb. 1846: where also some misprints in the text are pointed out. This volume was edited by LORD BRAYBROOKE, then President of the Society.

Wills and Inventories, from the Registers of the Commissary of Bury St. Edmund's and the Archdeacon of Sudbury. Edited by Samuel Tymms, Treasurer and Sec. of the Bury and West Suffolk Archæological Institute. 1850.

These Wills and Inventories extend from the year 1370 to 1650: and, though from a limited storehouse, are well selected and of considerable curiosity. They have an Appendix of some valuable notes, with Indexes of 1. Testators; 2. Persons; 3. Places; 4. Subjects.

Ancient Biographical Poems, on the Duke of Norfolk, Viscount Hereford, the Earl of Essex, and Queen Elizabeth. From Gough's Norfolk MSS. in the Bodleian Library. Edited by J. Payne Collier, Esq.

These poems, whose authors are unknown, are from a MS. compiled by a Suffolk gentleman named Thomas Brampton. Some of his own verses, dated 1594, are printed at p. 5.

Diary of John Rous, Incumbent of Santon Downham, Suffolk, from 1625 to 1642. Edited by Mary Anne Everett Green, Author of "Lives of the Princesses of England," &c. 1856.

A Diary in which public and private events are intermixed and interspersed with some remarkable political poetry. The writer was nephew to Sir Thomas Rous of Dennington, ancestor of the Earls of Stradbroke. The MS. was in the possession of Mr. Dawson Turner.

We have copied the titles and descriptions given by Mr. Gough Nichols, but shall recur to these volumes on a future occasion, and endeavour to show more fully than was consistent with his design, their respective bearings upon the history of our own locality.

COATS OF ARMS, AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS, IN ESSEX CHURCHES.—
DUNMOW HUNDRED.

No. 12, White Roothing.

I. On mont against north wall for Rev. John Maryon, who died in 1760. Argent, two bars Gules, each charged with three bezants. The inscription, which is long, has been given by Muilman, in his *History of Essex*, vol. iii. p. 285.

II. On mont near last mentioned—"To the memory of Sir Thos. Maryon Wilson, of Charlton House, Kent, Bart., son and heir of Sir Thos. Spencer Wilson, and 8th in succession from Sir Wm. Wilson, of East Bourne, Sussex, first Baronet of the family, so created 4 March, 1660, by King Chas. II. He died 22 July, 1821, at Cheltenham, in the 48th year of his age, and was buried in a new family vault in Charlton Church. This Monument erected by his Executors according to directions left in his will, near to the remains and monument of the Rev. John Maryon, formerly Rector of this Parish, as a testimonial of the high respect he entertained for his memory, under whose will he derived considerable estates in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Kent, Hertford, Cambridge, and Suffolk, being the only son of the marriage between Sir Thos. Spencer Wilson and Jane Weller, dau. and heiress of John Badger Weller, of Romford, Essex, Esq., by Margarett Maria his wife, niece of the said John Maryon. Erected 1822."

Arms, 1 and 16—*Wilson*, Sable, a wolf salient, in chief three estoils Or. 2.—*Smith*, Argent, on a bend Azure between three lozenges Or, two unicorns heads erased..... 3.—.....Gules, three birds two and one..... 4.—*Townley*, Argent, on fesse Sable, in chief three mullets of the second. 5.—.....Argent, on a bend Sable, three covered cups Or. 6.—.....paly of six, Or and Azure, on a chief of the second a griffin with wings elevated of the first. 7.—.....Argent, a chevron Gules, within a border Azure bezantée. 8.—.....Argent, on a chief Azure, three cinquefoils.. 9.—.....Azure, two lions combatant.. 10.—.....on a chevron....three annulets. 11.—.....two lions passant in pale.... 12....Sable, a chevron between three bugle horns....on a chief three griffins heads erased. 13.—*Haddon*, Or, a human leg couped at the thigh Azure. 14 —.....Sable, five bezants in saltire, a chief Or. 15.—*Weller*, Sable, two chevrons Ermine, between three white roses—impaling *Smith* as second quartering. Motto, "RES NON VERBA."

III.—On mont East wall of chancel:—"Sacred to the beloved memory of the Reverend Henry Budd, M.A., 31 years Chaplain of Bridewell Hospital, in the City of London, and 45 years Rector of this Parish. His mortal remains rest near this spot in sure and certain hope of the Resurrection to Eternal Life through our Lord Jesus Christ. He was born Sept. 25, 1774, and died 27 June, 1853, aged 79 years. He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of Faith, and much people were added unto the Lord," Acts xi. 24.

IV. On grave stone under the altar :—"In memory of Jane Anne, 3rd dau. of the Rev. Henry Budd, who fell asleep in Jesus, in her 8th year, on Jan. 9, 1838, also of Jane, the Mother of the above, and of three children who survived her, the care of whom she cheerfully resigned to a mourning husband and a Covenant God, on April 10, 1838, aged 43, steadfast in faith, joyful through hope and rooted in charity."

V. On mont in the chancel nearly over Priest's door :—"Sacred to the memory of Jane eleventh dau. of General John Hale, late of the Plantation near Guisborough, Yorkshire, and second wife of the Rev. Henry Budd, Rector of this Parish, who leaving four loving children to feel the loss of a mother so truly desirable, died August 20, 1821, aged 38,—Reader, if at the hour of death you would experience the smiles of heavenly joy that brightened her countenance at her last hour, go and exercise the Faith, encourage the Hope, and cultivate the Charity, that distinguished the life of this believer in Christ Jesus."

VI. On mont right side of the altar :—"This tablet is the affectionate Tribute of Gratitude and esteem from this Parish and neighbourhood, to the beloved memory of the Rev^d John Grundy Thompson, M.A., whose body lies near this spot He was for six years Curate of this Parish, suddenly arrested by death, in the midst of usefulness both as a minister and a man, on Sunday, Sept. 25, 1814, aged 42, leaving many seals to the fidelity of his ministry : a Parish blessed by his zealous benevolence, a neighbourhood improved by his diffusive piety, and a widow and 7 children to mourn his loss—

"Jehovah Jesus

manifest in the flesh, agonised, crucified, dead, buried, the tenant of the grave, and yet the risen, ascended, exalted, glorified, intercessor, and head of his church, effectually apprehended by faith, and formed in the heart of a penitent sinner, as the hope of glory by the Holy Spirit, that Holy Spirit, the illuminator, comforter and sanctifier of the Church, leading the believer from strength to strength, till he makes his calling and election sure, that calling and election issuing in a godly, righteous, and sober life—this was the great and constant and effective subject of his ministry, on this he lived, in the happy exercise of faith—on this he died in the full assurance of hope—

"Reader!—

are you a christian in name?—will the name of Christ avail you, without the grace of Christ? Being dead our brother yet speaks—by the grace of God I am what I am—Are you a believer?—our brother says, let your loins be girt and your lights burning, and look to yourself that ye receive a full reward—Are you a minister of the gospel? to you he says, Brother, you are the glory of Christ; be instant in season and out of season, work the works of him that sent you while it is yet day, and let no man take thy crown. Whosoever you are, to you he says—Watch, for in such an hour as ye think not the Son of Man cometh."

A memoir of Mr. Grundy, may be found in the *Christian Observer*, for January, 1815, drawn up for that periodical by Mr. Budd. A memoir of Mr. Budd was also published in 1855, under the direction of his Executors, comprising an Autobiography, Letters, Papers, and Remains. Mr. Budd, was instituted to the Rectory of White Roothing, 18 March, 1808, on the death of Sir Wm. Cheere, Bart., who had been 46 years Rector.

Horham Hall, Thaxted, Essex, May 29, 1862.

F. G. W.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN HARDLEY CHURCH, NORFOLK.

I enclose you copies of all the monumental inscriptions in Hardley church, co. Norfolk; some of them have been printed by Blomefield, but with his usual inaccuracy, so that I hope you will find a corner for them all in the *East Anglian*.

Upon the floor within the altar rails are these :—

I. Here lyeth buried ye body of Drake William Playters, who was Lord of this mannor; he married Katherin, the daughter of Sr Lionel Tallemach, of Helmingham, in the County of Suffolke, Baronett, by whom he had issue 4 sons and 2 daughters, and departed this life the 5th day of June, Ao Dni, 1632.

With these *Arms* engraven on brass:—Quarterly. 1.—6 bendlets wavy, a crescent for diff. 2.—A chev. bet. 3 mullets. 3.—A lion rampant ducally crowned. 4.—A chev. Erm. bet. 3 Cathe wheels. 5.—A chev. bet. 3 bears heads coupes. 6.—A fess bet. 2 chevrons. 7.—On a fess, two ducal coronets. 8.—A fleur-de-lis bet. 3 cinquefoils. 9.—Erm. on a chief 3 lozenges. 10.—On a chev. 3 fleur-de-lis. 11.—A wivern sejant. 12.—Gyronny of 6, two little birds in chief and one in base, a crescent for piff. 13.—Per pale, a chev. bet. 3 cinquefoils counterchanged, a crescent for diff. *Crest*.—A lion rampant ducally crowned (as in third quarter).

II. Subter hoc Marmore conduntur Reliquiæ Francisci Fayerman, A.M., Ecclesiae hujusce Ministri fidelis et indefessi. Qui obiit Anno Christi, 1760^o Ætatis suae 77^o. Ut et Margarettae uxoris ejus amantissimæ, Quæ obiit, Febii 24^o Ao. Dni. 1765^o Ætatis suæ, 82^o.

These are in the nave.

III. Orate p' aia Ricardi Playforth, q' obiit x^o die Augustii, ao MDXXVI. cuj' me p'picietur.

IV. Orate pro anima Alicie Drake, Cujus anime propiciet' deus. am'.

Blomefield gives another inscription, "for William Drake, Esq.," this is now gone, but a stone which probably contained it remains.

This church contains a fair rood screen.

At the end of one of the Register books are memoranda of several Mortuaries received, the last is dated January 15th, 1741. They all amount to 10s. When did the custom of giving Mortuaries fall into disuse? Any other information about them will be acceptable to—G. W. M.

ERRATA.

Page 209, line 18 from bottom, for M.DCCCCXX, read 1820.

FLUVIAL ETYMOLOGY OF SUFFOLK.

It was my intention to commence with the Yar or Yare, in which Suffolk has some small interest; but on consideration, it occurred to me that it would be better to reserve my remarks upon that important river for a future paper, wherein I propose to treat of Norfolk rivers. I will begin with the Stour, the appellation of several rivers in England; and, variously written, of others in Italy, France (Bretagne), and Denmark. The name Stour is derived from the Celtic *dur*, water (from Gr: *υδως*), with the sibilant prefix *s*; thus *dur*, *s-dur*, *s-tur*, Stour. Cf. *ολκος*, sulcus; the British Hafren, which first became Sabrina, and then Severn.

The name of the Waveney is corrupted from Avona, the mædieval Latin form of Avon, from the Gael, *amhainn*, a river (L. *amnis*). Avona was the ancient name of Hampton Court (Cf. Leland), and of the rivers Avon, which flow through cos. Dorset, Somerset and Warwick; of the Nen in co. Northampton; whilst the Wilts Avon was called Avena; and Bungay itself was once named Avona. There are also other rivers in England called the Avon, Aune or Afon, and Avenn is the name of a river in Bretagne.

Blyth, var. Blythe and Blith, is the appellation of several English rivers; and is found in composition and otherwise of very many local names; as Blythford or Blyford, Blythbury, Blithborough, Blithing, Blyton. The parish of Blyth, in Notts, was once called Blia and Blida. Skinner translates Blythe (A. S. Blide) "the swift or strong"; but the saxon *blithe*, signifies rather joyful, merry, cheerful, pleasant (from L. *lætus*); and the word Blyth or Blythe is more probably of Celtic origin; indeed in 90 out of every 100 rivers of Europe the name may be traced to the Celtic. I could suggest several derivations; as from *bledd*, open, exposed; perhaps afterwards applied to a river running through an open country; or from W. *lli*, a stream, or *llif*, a flood; the letters *ll* and *bl* being interchangeable; or from *lid*, *lud*, for *lug*, found in the names of many places situated near water. That the hundred and parish of Lackford were so named from what is now called the river Lark there cannot be a doubt. The earliest orthography of the name of this river was most probably the Lack or Laeck. We have Lechlade, "the embouchure of the Lech," which falls into the Thames co. Gloster; Leckhampstead, in Bucks; Leckhampton, co. Gloster; Leckonfield, co. York; Leckwith, co. Glamorgan; Laek, a parish of Ireland; Lechenich or Lechnich, in Rhen. Prussia; the river Lech which rises in Germany, and gives name to Lechfeld, and to the Lech Thal in Tirol; the river Leck in Holland; and Leuk is the appellation of a stream in France, which falls into the Saar. All these names are without doubt derived from the Celtic, *lug*, water, O. G. *lauge*, id. Verel. in Ind. *lauge*, aqua. On referring to Gage, I find he says Lackford or Leackford signifies "water-ford."

Some of the maps give a river Linnet, which falls into the Lark at or near Bury. Whether the name Linnet is of modern origin, and was given

to this river on the assumption that the name Lark referred to the bird of the genus *Alauda*, I know not. I take it that Linnet is a diminutive, formed from the root of Lynn (the Norfolk river); viz., from the Celtic word *lun*, found in names of places situate upon a river or water; and doubtless signifying water; probably formed from the pl. (*llion*) of the W. *lli*, before mentioned.

Deben is the same name as Devon, Davon, the appellation of many rivers in England and Scotland. Chalmers seems to think that all these names are compounds; and if so, they might be derived from the British *dobh-an* "the black or dark river," but considering that we have in Great Britain and Ireland several rivers called Don, Dean, Doun and Dun, and that Doncaster was once called Danum and Daunum; i.e. *the place or city* upon the river Dan, Daun, or Don, I am disposed to think they were all originally called by the Celts Don, from the Scythic word *don, dan, tan*, which all agree to have meant "water." Don, Dan, easily changes into *daun, davn*, and then into Davon, Devon and Deben.

The Ouse has its name from the British *ise, isca*, O. Gael. *esc, easc*, Mod. Gael. *uisg, uisge*, water, W. *wysg*, a stream. There are several rivers called Ouse in England, and the name is precisely the same as Ewes, Ewis, Wissey, Eask, Esk, Eskey, Usk, Wisk, Ax, Ex, Ox, Ux, the appellation of rivers in Great Britain and Ireland.

We next come to the Gipping, whence Ipswich, found var. written Gippeswic, Gipeswich and Ypeswich. Dr. Bosworth derives Gipping from A. S. *geap*, winding. My impression is that the name is of Celtic origin; viz. from the Gael. *ceap, cip (caput)*, the top (in Irish also a head, district, limit, bounds), from the notion that it was the head or source of the Orwell, which it is not, but merely a confluent of that river.

The name Alde is derived from the British *aled*, a running stream, Gael. *ald, alt, aul*, a rivulet. There is the Alet in co. Denbigh; the Aul-duff or Ald-dubh, in co. Cork; and the Ald-bainac, the Ald-damph and the Ald-each in co. Aberdeen, &c. I am not satisfied that Aldborough had its name from the river Alde. Alborough, if I mistake not, is situated nearly a mile from the Alde. In answer to this however, it may be urged that in ancient times this river was possibly wider at its mouth, and may have covered the intervening marsh.* I think it most probable that the name Aldborough is derived from the Saxon *eald-burg*, "the old fortress or town," like Aldborough and Aldbrough co. York, and Aldborough in Norfolk, which Blomefield writes *Aldeburgh* and renders "the old burgh." Indeed Aldeby in the same county is by the same author called Aldby, and translated "the old dwelling."—R. S. CHARNOCK, *Gray's Inn*.

* Camden says "Aldborough is situated within the vale of Slaughden, where the sea beats upon it on the East, and the river on the West." He

translates the name "an ancient borough;" or, as others will have it, 'a borough upon the river Ald'. Doubtless Slaughden is equivalent to Bogden.

(To be continued.)

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 4.

Bungay, St. Mary, Suffolk.

You are aware of the existence of an old MS. volume, belonging to the parish of Bungay St. Mary, containing the Accounts of the Churchwardens of that parish (with the exception of 26 years) from the 11th Dec. 1523, to Easter 1853, a period of 330 years; many of the entries are very curious and highly interesting, as exhibiting a true index of the times in which they were written.

If you think selections from these would be generally acceptable to the readers of the *East Anglian*, I shall have much pleasure in further contributing to the extracts for the years 1523 and 1524 now sent.

GRAY. B. BAKER, *Bungay.*

Receipts.

1523.	In p'imis, Receyvd at the Obite of Walter Thunder.	vis.	vij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. Rec. at the Obite of Katheryne Sponer.	iijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. rec vppon Estur Day in the Church in gatheryng.	vijs.	vij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. rec vppon pentecost Sonday in the Church in gatheryng.	vjs.	
	Itm. rec vppon our Lady Day the Assumpcion in ye church in gatheryng.	vs.	ii <i>job.</i>
	Itm. rec at the Obite of moder Bylys.	vjs.	vij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. rec in gatheryng vppon hallowmas day.	vs.	i <i>job.</i>
	Itm. rec of Robert Barker for an acre of Medewe.	ijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. rec of Robt Atkynson for an acr & ii <i>j</i> rod of medewe in Earshm.	vjs.	
	Itm. rec of John Sayre for an acr of medewe in Ershm.	iijs.	
	Itm. rec vppon Cristmas Day in gatheryng in the churche.	vjs.	v <i>job.</i>
	Itm. rec of Terell for an acr of medewe in p'nowe medewe.		xviij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. rec of Tybenhm and the torchys on Cristmas Day. . iij <i>l.</i>	xiijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>

Payments.

Itm. paid for the Repacion of the Sepulker ageynst goode fryday.		xd.
Itm. paid for the Clerk Soopers on Estur tewsdays.	vs.	
Itm. paid for Sowle of Wydnam.		vij <i>d.</i>
Itm. paid for the yere Day of Mawte Dentforthe.		xviij <i>d.</i>
Itm. paid to William Boyse for his qrter wag.		xvj <i>d.</i>
Itm. paid to the seid Will. for the pascall kepyng & for Ryngyng on halowe thursday		iiij <i>d.</i>
Itm. paid to the same William for the Stoppe Skowring.		j <i>d.</i>
Itm. paide to Cod for a pown of wax and for ye maky'g of ye pascall		xij <i>d.</i>
Itm. paide for the yere day of John Ocle and Kathryne his wiff.		xix <i>d.</i>
Itm. paid for the repacon of the Syrples and for a yerde of cloth.		xvj <i>d.</i>
Itm. paid for an Obite kept for Thoms Chapeleyn.		xix <i>d.</i>
Itm. paid to a p'soone yt com hether for to have ben Clerke for his cost.		xx <i>d.</i>

	Itm. paid to Moder Alwyn for hyr qrtter Wag.	viiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid at halowmas for the Repa'cion of the bellys.	iiijs. viij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid for lyghte vppon halowmas Day.	iiiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid for Roppe ageynst halowmas Daye.	vob.
	Itm. paid for a yer Daye kept for Austyne Leny.	ijs. iiiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid for the yere day kepyng of Benet and Sewall.	iiijs.
	Itm. paid for borde and the Amendyng of ye stondyng for to rede the legent.	j <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to my Lady p'oresse for the Rent of the stepyll.	iiiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to the Lavendyr for wasshyng of iiiij Avbis.	iiiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to Turnor and to Will. Boyse for Removyng of the crosse, and for setting vppe of the same crosse at Duk Brigge.	xxj <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to the same Will. Boyse for swepyng of y ^e church at Estur.	vj <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to the same Will'm Boyse for Bromys.	j <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to the same Williā for Skowryng of ye holy water stoppe.	j <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to Newman for swepyng of the Wyndows and setting of ye herse.	iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to Wombys wiff for a qrtter wasshyng.	viiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid for Ryngyng on holy Thursday.	ij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid for kepyng of the pascall.	ij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to Cp'son for a key and mendyng of the Orgons.	iiiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to Robt Howne for mendyng of ye gret bell claper.	xvj <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid for makyng of iij belleropys.	vij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paide for iij q'rters of Hollond cloth for an Amysse.	vd.
	Itm. paid for the casse that the Crosse lyeth yn.	vj <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paide to Sir Elys of Mundh'm for wrytyng of this account.	viiij <i>d.</i>
1524.	Itm. Jn p'imis, payde ffor the Lectorn cloth to John Pak.	xs.
	Itm. payde for the lynyen cloth.	vij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payde for the Latyn Lawmpe.	xd.
	Itm. payde for the Skoryng of the Candylstykk, and ye skoryng of the Brawnche before our Lady.	viiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. for A qwart of Oyle.	iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payde for the obbyzte for qwdman vij Sondayes in lent.	vij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payde for the obbyzt of Robit Benet.	iiijs.
	Itm. payde for A Newe Soo to set wat' in for ye church.	vij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payde to Heddynh'm halle for rent.	vj <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payde to Herry Land for mendyng of the Copys.	xxd.
	Itm. payde the lyzt At Halowmesse.	iiiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payde for mendyng of Syrplys and sowying of iij Wypying towells.	ij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payde to John Taborer for wryghtyng of pryk song books.	iiij
	Itm. payde to ye plom' for mendyng fawt of the church and for mete and Drynke.	x <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payde to John Townsend for A buschell a lyme.	ij <i>d.</i>
M.d. That the said Churche Wardens, Nycholas Brend and Thomas Woodcok, hath Rec' of Thomas lalforth and John Brydgys Torcherevys, on C'stemesse Day, the yer of our Lord God, A.M., CCCCC. and XXIIII. Cs. Sterlyng.*		

* These Torch-reeve collections for many years, formed the largest receipt of the Church. The office of Torchreeve was abolished in 1572, and

the future collections for the plough were made by the Churchwardens, and the gathering finally ceased in 1695.

WILLIAM HINDLEY, MASTER-MASON.

It is, I think, worth making a note in the *East Anglian*, that William Hindley, who was master-mason of York minster from 1472 to 1505, was a Norwich man.

"In the Fabric Rolls of York minster."—published at Durham in 1859, p. 80, occurs this entry in Fabric Roll, 1473.

Vadia Cementariorum. In regardo dato Willelmo Hyndlee, ex gratia dominorum, in Subsidiu et recompensacionem expensarum suarum tam circa vecturam uxoris, liberorum, et bonorum suorum a civitate Norwic' usque Ebor., quam circa defensionem sectæ contra eum ex adversariis suis maliciose absque justa causa London prosecutæ, 100s."

The following foot note refers to this passage :

"The new master-mason it will be seen, came from Norwich. What was the cause of the suit being brought against him? Could he have thrown up a situation contrary to agreement, or did he leave Norwich in debt?"

In the preface the editor says of him,

"To Hyndeley, the minster of York is indebted for its splendid screen, and the presence of *a hind lodged* among the carving, would seem to shew that Hyndeley had had a hand in designing it as well as in executing the work".

His will, which is given in the appendix at p. 208, is dated 24th June, 1505. He desires to be buried in the cathedral church of York, under the new bell tower, next his wife's grave. One bequest in it is worth transcribing, for it is seldom the name of one of the makers of our old monumental brasses turns up.

"Lego instrumenta mea pertinentia ad *les gravyng in plaite* Willelmo Gilmyn clerico meo parochiali."

All his mason's tools he bequeathed to the cathedral church of York. This then is an instance of one man uniting in himself two, we should say at the present day, very distinct arts, namely, that of a mason, and an engraver of monumental brasses.—EXTRANEUS.

RUINED CHURCHES IN NORFOLK.

*Bickerston or Bixton Church.**

Remains of this church are still standing on a slight hill, in the first field on the right hand side, just over Barnham Bridge, on your way to Colton and Honingham. North and south walls, about 9 or 10 feet high, and 13 or 14 feet long, and an east wall just level with the ground, still remain. The material is flint, no freestone is visible; but at the south east angle are Roman bricks. The hill at the west end seems to have been cut away, which accounts for no traces of the nave or tower being perceptible, and the ground is ploughed as near to the walls as possible. These, Sir, were the brief notes made upon a visit to the spot on April 24th, 1862, by,—JOHN P. STURGESS.

* In Blomefield's account of this parish (vol ii p. 376. 8vo ed :) it is mentioned that in 1585

the church had been down many ages.

INSCRIPTIONS ON CHURCH BELLS. (pp. 69, 84.)

Redenhall.—Eight Bells. Tenor 24 cwt. E flat. 1,—“Richard Phelps of London, made me, 1736.” 2,—“These two least bells were bought by the gifts of sundry benefactors, obtained and collected by Mr. John Sawyer, 1737. R.P. fecit.” 3,—“John Stephens, bell founder of Norwich, 1717.” 4,—“R. Phelps, T. Lester, Londini, fecit 1738.” 5,—“R. Phelps, Londini, fecit, 1737.” 6,—“Cœli solamen nobis det deus. thomas draper me fecit, 1588.”

This bell is stamped thrice on the shoulder, with three bells and the initials T. D. in what had been once a shield, but was scalloped out at the sides into a kind of target. See Favine's “*Theatre of Honour*,” quoted in Parker's *Glossary of Heraldry*. The initials D. I., stamped backwards, are after the date. They are doubtless the initials of John Draper, who succeeded to his father's foundry at Thetford in 1600.

7,—“John Draper made me, 1621.” 8,—“† Stella Maria Maris Succurre Piissima Nobis. (Stamped thrice with the mark of the Bury St. Edmund's foundry.)

This is one of the best peals in the East of England, the mellowness of the Tenor (diameter 50½ in.) being most remarkable, though it is said to have lost nearly a cwt. of metal, both by flattening and sharpening, particularly the latter, which is far the more injurious process. The cannons are well moulded.

Alburgh.—Eight Bells. 1 and 2,—“John Clark, John Wright, Ch. wardens, 1747. R. Phelps, fecit.” 3, 4 and 5,—“R. Phelps, fecit, 1730.” 6,—“† Hic in Conclabe Gabriel Hanc Pange Suabe.” 7,—“Jno. Burges and Jno. Booty, Churchwardens. Lester and Pack of London fecit, 1766.” 8,—“† Dona Rependa Pia Roge Magdalena Maria.”

Six and Eight are stamped with one of the Norwich marks,—Ermine, a ducal coronet in fess, and three bells proper, two and one.

The Royal arms are dated 1663, (C.R.) Below them is the following “quaint conceit” :—

“As there were six steps to King Solomon's throne, so there are six parts which all subjects are to act in duty and allegiance to the king, fear, honour, obedience, tribute, defence and prayer.”

Seething.—Three bells. 1,—“Anno Domini 1634.” 2,—“John Stephens, fecit, 1721. John Smith, Churchwarden.” 3,—“John Brend made me, 1638.” The treble is the largest bell I have seen which bears the Norwich stamp as at Alburgh. The second has been chipped internally for flattening, but is nevertheless nearly of the same note as the Treble.

Geldeston.—One bell (diam. 39½ inc.) stamps and inscription the same as on the Alburgh Tenor.

J. J. RAVEN, *Bungay*.

THE HERVEY FAMILY OF NORWICH.

(Continued from p. 210.)

IN CATTON OLD CHURCH.

I. Sacred to the Memory of FRANCES ELIZABETH, the Wife of HENRY HARVEY, Esq., who died March 28th, 1818, Aged 34 years, and lies interred on the south side of this church.

II. This stone is erected in Memory of a beloved and lamented Aunt HARRIETTE IVES HARVEY, who expired on the 28th Dec., 1847, in the 71st year of her age.

Also of an affectionate and lamented Father GEORGE FREDERICK HARVEY, Capt. in the 18th Hussars, who died 18th April, 1847, in the 61st year of his age, and lies interred in the family vault in St. Clement's Church, Norwich.

IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, NORWICH.

Sacred to the Memory of ANN HARVEY, a daughter of the late Jeremiah Ives, Esq., of Surry House, in this parish. In her was happily combined engaging manners, habitual cheerfulness, extensive charity, and affectionate attention; few have lived more universally beloved, few have died more sincerely lamented; she departed this life August xxv, M.DCCCI, Aged xli years. The victim of a disease hopeless, lingering, and of extreme pain, yet borne with resignation and with resolution; for her support was in religion, her confidence in God.

A husband dedicates this Monument, the sad record of departed worth, the plaintive memorial of surviving affection.

IN THORPE CHURCH.

Sacred to the Memory of FRANCES HARVEY, daughter of Sir Roger Kerrison, of Brooke, in the County of Norfolk, wife of John Harvey, Esq., of Thorpe Lodge, who died July 2nd, 1809, aged 43. Eminently possessed of religion and virtue; by husband, children, and friends, sincerely beloved, respected, and lamented.

CAROLINE HARVEY, who died December 1792, aged 7 months.

JOHN HARVEY, who died January 18th, 1806, aged 18 years.

JULIA HARVEY, who died June 26th, 1808, aged 19 years.

LOUISA HARVEY, who died October 15th, 1810, aged 15 years.

MARIANNE DAY, wife of the Rev. Charles Day, of Horsford, in this county, who died March 18th, 1812, aged 26 years.

JOHN HARVEY, Esq., born 6th May, 1755, died 9th February, 1842, second son of Robert Harvey, Esq., of Norwich, a magistrate of Norfolk, Suffolk, and City of Norwich; Lieutenant Colonel Commandant of the East Norfolk Regiment of Yeomanry Cavalry; Sheriff of Norwich, 1784, Mayor of Norwich, 1792, High Sheriff of Norfolk, 1825. He was possessed of integrity, fortitude, and charity, and through a long public life was amongst the foremost as the liberal encourager of whatever might promote the welfare and happiness of his fellow men; steady and warm in his friendship; towards the infirmities of others ready to forbear; in trouble or affliction, zealous to assist, kind hearted and courteous in manners; his memory will be cherished by all classes, and by his numerous family, as their never-failing friend and affectionate parent.

For monumental inscription to George Harvey, Esq., see inscription in St. Clement's Church.

IN WATTON CHURCH.

I. In Memory of EDWARD HARVEY, Gent., who died the 30th of May, 1771, in the 25th year of his age.

Also five of his children, who died in their infancy, four of whom are buried in this church yard, and one in St. Clement's Church, Norwich.

II. Sacred to the Memory of MARY HARVEY, relict and widow of Edward Harvey, who died December the 15th, 1790, Aged 72 years.

III. Sacred to the Memory of ROBERT EDWARD, son of Robert and Charlotte Harvey, who died an infant, Sept. 26th, 1794.

IV. Sacred to the Memory of ELIZABETH HARVEY, Spinster, who died November the 8th, 1800, Aged 58 years.

V. Sacred to the Memory of ROBERT HARVEY, Esq., of Watton, who died on the 20th of November, 1820, in the 71st year of his age.

VI. Sacred to the Memory of CHARLOTTE HARVEY, widow of Robert Harvey. Esq., who died July 29th, 1849, in the 94th year of her age.

VII. Sacred to the Memory of JOHN HARVEY, late of this Parish, Gentleman, who died on the 26th day of August, 1828, Aged 75 years.

(*To be continued.*)

VISITATION OF CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—(*Addenda to p. 101.*)

BURY, of Meldreth,—Sab. a chevron engrailed Or, between 3 plates, on each a cross patée Gules.

BATSON, of Horsheath,—Argent, 3 bats wings erect Sab., 2 1, on a chief Gules, a lion passant guardant Arg.

EATON, of Stetchworth,—Or, a fret Azure.

HALL, of Stretham,—Argent, a chevron Gules, fretty Argent, between 3 demi-lions rampant Azure, on a chief Gules, as many chaplets Or.

HOUND, of Cambridge,—Argent, on a chevron between 3 hounds Gules, as many besants.

LOUND, of Duxford,—Per chevron flory Or, and Gules 3 lions passant counter-changed.

LYNN, of Bassingbourne,—Gules, a demi-lion rampant crowned Argent, a border Or, pelletée.

MANNINGHAM, of Swavesey,—Sable, a fess Ermine, in chief three griffins heads erased.

NORTON, of Hinxton.—Argent, on a bend between 2 lions rampant Sable, 3 escallops of the field.

RUDSTON, of Swaffham,—Argent three bulls heads couped Sable.

STOKES, of Cambridge,—Argent, on a bend engrailed Sable, three dolphins embowed of the field.

TURPIN, of Bassingbourne,—Azure, a griffin segreant Or, collared Sable, in dexter chief a crescent.

VESCY, of Isleham,—Sab. a lion rampant Ermine, debruised by a bendlet Or.

WALTER, of Crawden,—Argent, gutté de sang, 2 swords in saltire Gu., in chief a lion rampant Sable.

J. H. SPERLING.

QUERIES.

Names of Authors Wanted.—Can any of your readers inform me who was the author of “Ximenes, a dramatic action,” and several poems, and also of “an Essay on the source of positive pleasure”? The above were printed by Wilkin and Youngman, of Norwich, about 1820.—THOS. R. TALLACK.

Family of Alston.—Any information as to the date and place of marriage of Bridget Alston, of Boxford, to the Rev. Edward Bridgman, between 1626 and 1643; and of her sister Anne, to Henry Payne, of Worlington, gent., between 1620 and 1630, will oblige—G.

Rev. W. Lee.—In Beamish’s *Life of Sir M. I. Brunel* (p 10), it is stated on the authority of Dr. Royle’s “Productive Resources of India,” that the Rev. W. Lee, of St. John’s College, Cambridge, the inventor of a machine for knitting and weaving stockings, was induced by Henry the Fourth of France to establish himself at Rouen, because he received no encouragement at home. Where can I find an account of this inventor?—L.

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR,

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XX.]

SEPTEMBER, 1862.

NOTES.

EPITAPH IN THEBERTON CHURCHYARD.

In the churchyard of the parish of Theberton, near Yoxford, Suffolk, against the south wall of the church, and near the porch, is an old brick tomb, on which is the following inscription in capital letters.

Here is a stone to sitt upon | Under which lies in hopes to rise | To ye day of blisse and happinesse, | Honest John Fenn, the sonne | of William Fenn, Clarke and | late Rector of this Parish. | Being turned out of his | Living, and sequestered for | His loyalty to the late | King Charles the first. | He departed this life, the | 22 day of October, Anno Dom. | 1678.

The name of John Fenn is not mentioned in the "Nonconformist's Memorial," neither have I met with it in any published work.

As a few years since, many ancient tombstones were ruthlessly removed from their legitimate positions, to make way for modern *improvements*, it may not be uninteresting to your antiquarian readers that the above inscription should be recorded some where, I therefore venture to send it to the *East Anglian*.

Theberton is a small parish, purely agricutural. The church (St. Peter's) is an ancient structure, the interior recently very highly decorated, has a round tower, octangular at top, containing four bells. The patronage is vested in the Crown, and in the incumbency of the Reverend Henry Hardinge, M.A.—S.A.W., *Westleton Grange*.

MORTUARY FEES (p. 234).

In the "New Commentaries on the Laws of England," by H. J. Stephen, vol. 3, p. 98 (2nd Edition, London, 1848), we are informed that mortuaries are "a sort of ecclesiastical heriots,* being a customary † gift claimed by, and due to the minister in very many parishes on the death of his parishioners. They seem originally to have been like lay heriots, only a voluntary bequest to the church, being intended (as Lyndewoode informs us, from a constitution of Archbishop Langham) as a kind of expiation and amends to the clergy, for the personal tithes and other ecclesiastical duties, which the laity in their life-time might have neglected or forgotten to pay. For this purpose, *after* the lord's heriot or best good was taken out, the second best chattel was reserved to the church as a mortuary. And therefore in the laws of King Canute, this mortuary is called soul scot (saulsceat), or *symbolum animæ*. It was anciently usual in this kingdom to bring the mortuary to church, along with the corpse, when it came to be buried; and thence it is sometimes called a *corse-present*, a term which bespeaks it to have been once a voluntary donation. However, in Bracton's time, so early as Henry the third, we find it riveted into an established custom; insomuch that the bequests of heriots and mortuaries were held to be necessary ingredients in every testament of chattels."

"The variety of customs with regard to mortuaries, giving frequently a handle to exactions on the one side, and frauds or expensive litigations on the other, it was thought proper by statute 21 Hen. VIII, cap. 6, to reduce them to some kind of certainty. For this purpose it is enacted, that all mortuaries or corse-presents to parsons of any parish, shall be taken in the following manner; unless where by custom less or none at all is due, viz: for every person who does not leave goods to the value of ten marks, nothing; for every person who leaves goods to the value of ten marks and under thirty pounds, 3s. 4d.; if above thirty pounds and under forty pounds, 6s. 8d.; if above forty pounds, of what value soever they may be, 10s., and no more. And no mortuary shall throughout the kingdom, be paid for the death of any *feme covert*, nor for any child, nor for any one of full age that is not a housekeeper, nor for any wayfaring man; but such wayfaring man's mortuary shall be paid in the parish to which he belongs. And upon this statute stands the law of mortuaries to this day." (P. 100.)

This it will be noticed does not answer G.W.M.'s query—"When did the custom of giving mortuaries fall into disuse;" and I have referred to Hook's "Church Dictionary," Wharton's "Law Lexicon," Dale's "Clergyman's Legal Hand Book," and Burn's "Ecclesiastical Law," without ascertaining that fact. Indeed their articles on the subject (with the exception of Burns) are all apparently compilations from Stephen's "New Commentaries."

Dale however mentions an Act (23 Viet c. 62. sec. 8, 9), which provides under certain circumstances for the commutation of Easter offerings, *mortuaries* and surplice fees, from which we may infer that there are parishes in which mortuaries are still paid.

* "It is to be observed that mortuaries are not the same as burial fees."

† "None is due of common right; but by custom only."

I hope G.W.M. will endeavour to answer his own query by investigation among parish registers, in the meantime I would recommend to him the article "mortuaries" in Burn's "Ecclesiastical Law" (a book readily met with) which is the most comprehensive account of the subject in print.—A.

Although unable to answer G.W.M.'s question in your July No., as to the time when the custom of giving Mortuary fees fell into disuse, I would like to say a word or two about them. In the Churchwardens' accounts of Bungay St. Mary, there are recorded from the year 1550 to 1711, the names of no less than 83 persons on whose interments mortuary fees of 6s. 8d. each, were in almost every case received; a few at 3s. 4d. being the exceptions, but I do not find an instance where a fee has been received by this church, for church-yard burials, expressly so stated. Of these 83, 56 are shown to have been received for *adults* buried in the church, and 10 for *children* buried in the church. Of the remaining 17 it is possible some may have been for interment *without* the church, but there is nothing to shew from the following heads of entries, that it was so; indeed the conclusion to be drawn from them leans the other way. They are thus made up.

3—"For breaking up church ground.

3—"For breaking up the ground.

2—"For breaking up the graves.

1—"For a child's grave.

6—"For the grave.

1—"For the burying.

1—"For a mortuary."

} In none of these do
the name of "church"
occur.

The only time "Mortuary" is mentioned is in 1622-3, and runs thus—
"Received for a mortuary for Mr. Burrough, iij. iiijd."

Other entries show the frequency of "sonken graves" in the church, that required to be raised, and made level with the floor. After 1711 no similar entries occur, nor are there any from 1523 (at which date the book commences) till 1550.

Happily for our sanitary welfare, interments within this church have been for many years of very rare occurrence, there are however several of subsequent date to 1711, as the floor stones tell, but by whom the fees (if any) were received does not appear.

It would seem from the above, and the date of its disuse in the parish mentioned by G.W.M., that the discontinuance of mortuary fees was gradual, extending over upwards of at least 30 years, the difference between 1711 and 1741, and that they did not apply in this parish to interments *without* the church, is tolerably well sustained from the summary of entries given above.

The first entry runs thus:—

"1550. Itm. rec' of Francis Tibnam, for ye breking of ye churche grownd for the buriall of Mrs. Sone, vjs. viijd."

The last.

"1711. Received for buring Robt. Yorke, in ye church, 6s. 8d."

The last Act of Parliament that I can find referred to, as bearing on the subject of Mortuaries is 28 Geo. II. cap. 6, but I have never seen the Act itself.—G. B. BAKER, *Bungay*.

DOWSING'S JOURNAL (p. 218).

I have amongst various other Suffolk MSS. and works, a manuscript copy, in an old hand, of this journal, and which varies in some few instances from the printed one by Loder, 1786, 4to; amongst others:—

No. 18 (page 3). Stansted, is written "Sternfield:" (doubtless the latter is correct, as Sternfield is nearer Saxmundham and Snape; and Stanstead occurs No. 119).

45. (page 6). Elms, is written "at Mary Elms, January 30, Nothing to do" (doubtless that was the second visit there).

87. Reads in MSS. "Kayfield, April 3rd, 1644. My deputy broke down divers pictures, and I have done the rest."

94. Reads, "Will. Aldice, Curate, and drunkard Francis Evered."

107. Is "North Cove," and reads—"Wee broke down *four* superstitious pictures in glass, and above twenty cherubims, and we digged down the steps."

109. "Thirty cherubims."

111. Blyford, "twenty superstitious pictures," and "St. Andrew's cross in the window."

114. "Twenty cherubims."

137. Allington, "and Paul and another superstitious picture," in addition to those printed.

140. Wangford } both are written "Aug. the 29th."

141. Wrentham }

I may also mention that the Journal has been reprinted by Parker, Oxford, 1850, with "Well's Rich Man's Duty," in one vol, but it is a copy of the 4to edition, and no notice is made of the above and various other differences.—C. GOLDING, *London*.

In reply to the enquiry No. 2 of J.G.N., I have a copy of a reprint of R. Loder's, *Journal of William Dowsing*, printed by William Hughes, for J. W. Parker, West Strand, London, fscap. 8vo, 1844, pp. iv. viii, 33.—B.P.H.

 WILLIAM DOWSING (pp. 146, 162, 218).

In the churchyard of Pulham, St. Mary the Virgin, Norfolk, near the south-east corner of the chancel, is a brick tomb, covered by a slab bearing the following inscription:—

"Here lyeth the Body of Margaret the wife of Peter Watts, daughter and Sole Heiress of William Dowsing, of Laxfield, in the county of Suffolk, Gent., Obijt 14th day of February, Anno Domini, 1707."

Above is a shield bearing the arms of *Watts*, a lion rampant, with a mullet for difference, impaling *Dowsing*, a fess between two lions passant. Colours not distinguishable.

The burial of this lady is thus entered in the Register:—

"1706. Margaret Watts, generosa vidua sepulta fuit Feb., 16to."

Pulham.

GEORGE RAYSON.

FLUVIAL ETYMOLOGY OF SUFFOLK.

(Continued from p. 236)

In my last communication, I left off with the Alde. The principal feeder of this river is the Butley rivulet (mentioned in the Ordnance map), the lowest part of which becomes a tolerable wide estuary, opening into that of the Alde, just before it joins the sea. Indeed the part of the Alde below the junction is sometimes designated the Butley. The Butley however, evidently derives its name from Butley parish (in Loes hundred), which is bounded on the east by this river. In like manner the Deben is sometimes called the Woodbridge river, from flowing past Woodbridge.

There is a place called Chedburgh, near Clare, and a Chediston, near Halesworth. I am not aware whether either of these places is situated near a stream, but if so, it may have been called the *Chet*. Chedgrave in Norfolk is situated on a stream called on one map the *Chet*, or *Ket*. It may however be advisable to consider the meaning of this name, which would appear to be etymologically connected with many others in Europe, under Norfolk rivers.

Darmsden is the name of a hamlet near Needham, and situated near the Waveney. Darmstadt in Germany was named from a river Darm, and there is a river Darne which falls into the Scheldt, which may derive their names from O. G. *darm*, ductus.

The parish of Weybread, appears to derive its name, which was anciently written Weybridge, from the British *ui* (W. *gwy*), a stream, water. Wey or Wye may have been one of the names of the Waveney, near which Weybread is situated. Wey or Wye are found in composition, and otherwise, of many names in England, &c. There is Wye on the Stour, Kent; Weybridge, Surrey; Weybourne, Norfolk; Weymouth, Dorset, &c., &c.; Weyhill, Hants.

The small river Finn probably had its appellation from the Gael. *fionn*, white, fair. Fin or Finn is found in composition, and otherwise, of several waters and rivulets, in Scotland and Ireland.

The parishes of Kentford (anc. Kenford) and Kenton, doubtless have their name, like that of Kennet, in Cambridgeshire, from the river Ken, Kent or Kennet (which according to Cary, falls into the Lark or Mildenhall river), the appellation of several rivers of Great Britain, whose names would seem to be derived from the W. *can*, "white."

The first part of the name Thurlow, which is situated on the Stour, is merely another orthography of the Celt, *dour*, *dur* (*udōr*), "water."

Oulton, a parish near Lowestoft, is on the Waveney, or at all events, near a stream which falls into it. Oul is derived from the Gael. *aul*, a rivulet, Celt. *ol*, *hol*, *ul*, *hul*, water. There is the Hundred river, which falls into the sea above Aldborough, and which may refer to the hundred through which it runs.

The stream called the Bret or Brett; in Bowen's map, the Breton or Bret (whence Brettenham, the *Combretonium* of Antoninus, was denominated)

which falls into the Stour, probably had its name from the British *ffrwd*, a stream, torrent, by change of *f* into *b*.

There is a rivulet called the Minsmere, which has the last part of its name from the Saxon *mere*, a lake, pool, marsh. This rivulet may have also been called the Yox, Ox or Ouse, *i.e.* the water. There is a place called Yoxford, situated at no great distance from it.

My first impression was that the Lothing Lake might have the same etymology as that of the Berkshire river Loddon, and the place so named in Norfolk, but it seems to be rather the same name as that of the hundred of Lothingland, which in Domesday was written Ludingaland, which may simply denote "the land or district of the sons or descendants of Lud."

In Cary's map the Ore is called the Alde. In the Ordnance map the former is made to rise between Parham and Framlingham, and the Alde near Dennington, and both to form a junction near Beversham bridge. It is then called the Alde until it reaches the town marshes by Orford, when it is again styled the Ore. The name Ore or Or (which of course gives name to Orford) is etymologically connected with that of the English and Scottish rivers, Orr, Urr, Urie and Eure. Chalmers gives many suggestions as to the etymology of the three former names; as the British *gwyr*, in compos. *wyr*, *Ir. ur*, "what is pure, lively or brisk"; the British *oer*, "cold," the Bas Bret. *ur*, *or*, "embouchure"; but I am disposed to think that all these names are derived from a more simple root *viz.*, the British *eur*, *evr*, "water," possibly from Gr. *reō* "to flow"; or from Gr. *udōr*, "water," by contraction, *uōr*.

Again, the Orwell may have its name from the British *ur-wille*, "the floody river"; or from *ur-hoewal*, the whirling or eddying river. I will conclude with this remark, that the names Ore, Orwell, Ouse, Stour, and Waveney are etymologically connected with at least 5000 local names in Europe.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

ALTAR STONES (p. 213).

It is probable that A. may find a slab marked with five crosses still remaining in the chancel end of Yarmouth church. There is a short paper in the *Notes and Queries* on this subject, which may assist him in these enquiries, but it is not for me to quote it here. The stone at Salle, from the description, must have been removed from an altar dedicated to the Virgin, and originally had three crosses at the upper and three at the lower end, with one midway between them which, together served to symbolize the "seven sorrows of the Virgin." The numerous stones rectangular on one side, and aslant on the other, have been but briefly noticed by antiquaries in general, they are common in England, France and Belgium, and are summarily dismissed as belonging to the 12 and 13 centuries and are said to cover the remains of half priests or deacons. It would be of great importance if the period could be ascertained when these groups of crosses were first inscribed on tomb stones or altars. Where they are found on stones shaped as above described, they bear the evident sign of stone pilfering.—H. DAVENEY.

THE ROMANS IN EAST ANGLIA.

In the *Proceedings* of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, vol. ii. p. 117, the Rev. Henry Creed, in a paper on the Castle and Honor of Eye, refers to the probability of that town having been the site of a camp on the Venta Icenorum of the Iter Britanniarum. It may be interesting to know, that since then some fresh evidences of the Roman occupation of Eye have come to light. At some little distance from the north-west corner of the foss, which surrounded the castle earthwork, lies a field called the Camp, or camping field. Mr. Penning, builder, of Eye, to whom it belongs, having heard a tradition that it was once partly covered by edifices, determined in January, 1857, to ascertain the fact. It is bounded on the north by a narrow line of low meadows, through which runs a brook that empties itself into the river Dove, on the east side of Eye; the latter stream falls into the Waveney at Hoxne. At some remote period the low meadows formed the bed of a wide stream, navigable up to Eye, as is evidenced by anchors and fragments of boats having been found at some depth beneath the surface. The Camp-field at that period, formed the south bank of the stream, a site most appropriate for a Roman villa; it is placed at some height above the present level of the low meadows, and therefore at a considerable elevation above the flow of the stream.

Near the west side of it, the man employed to excavate, dug down to a depth of 1 foot 9 inches below the surface, when he came upon two arched chambers or vaults, the outer walls, E. and W. being 1 foot 6 inches thick, and the intermediate jamb being 2 feet thick; the two chambers thus enclosed were each 2 feet 3 inches wide, and faced the north, where there appeared to have been no wall; their south ends were bounded by a wall 2 feet thick, and their length from north to south was 5 feet 6 inches; the bricks of which they were built being $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch thick and evidently Roman; their height from the floor to the top of the arches 3 feet 6 inches; the arches themselves sprang from the piers and met upon the intermediate jamb, and were formed of Roman tiles $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch thick; the layers of mortar between which being nearly as thick as the tiles themselves. They did not entirely cover the chambers, but alternated with open spaces; thus at the south end was an open space of 6 inches between the wall and the first arch; then an arch 7 inches wide; then a like space, followed by a similar arch; so that there were 5 open spaces, and 5 arches alternately. There was a large quantity of burnt earth in the chambers beneath, and mixed with it were ashes, but it has been ascertained that the floors were not paved, but laid with a kind of cement, very hard and compact. They are believed to have been the furnaces for heating a sudatorium or a caldarium of a Roman villa.—C.

About a month since there was turned up from the railway cutting on the common, at Bungay, a coin of the Emporor Nero, in second brass, bearing on the obverse, his head laureated, "IMP NERO CAESAR AVG P. MAX. TR P: P P.," and on the reverse, the figure of Victory marching, "VICTORIA AVGVSTI:" in the field "S. C."—B.

GORLESTON OR GORLESTONE (p. 207).

It is much to be regretted your able correspondent R. S. Charnock did not extend his interesting paper on the village of Gorleston, and the important river with which it is so intimately associated.

In furtherance of his views, the following facts and suggestions are offered and may induce him to resume the subject, and perhaps lead us to a more satisfactory result. It is first necessary to encounter the chance of offending your Icenean readers by reminding them that the river Gar, or (perhaps as it was more recently called) the Yar, is first a rippling "Gull" in the village of Garveston, and from which it takes the original name. It is unnecessary to trace the progress till it falls into the Wensum, at Trowse. As it approaches the sea it gives names to the principal ancient holds upon the banks, as Gariononum and Jaramutha.

Many unaccustomed to decipher written documents of the 16th and early part of the 17th centuries, are not aware that the letter "v" was most generally written as we now write the letter "b," and by following the varied orthography or naming, given by your correspondent, it becomes evident the omission of the most trifling action of the pen alone prevents the river from communicating the same nominal intercourse to the village at the outlet, as it historically assumes and maintains, from that at which it takes its rise, and the first and last villages in its course would necessarily be Garbeston.

All acquainted with the village of Gorleston are well aware the present course of the river is from one hundred to one hundred and fifty yards on the sea side of the old river, of which but little now remains, beyond stagnant pools, mud banks, tufts of sedges, and the massive fragments of the rude dam. Still it maintains a nominal vestige of former importance, by constituting the boundry line for some distance between Yarmouth and Gorleston.

In further proof of the veneration conceded to the old name of the river, the rippling stream which falls into the channel at Strumpshaw, is called the Gar.

Of the numerous families who were formerly located on the banks of these rivers, the most important of which monumental memorials still exist is that of Garbrigg, in the village of Wickhamton, where two noble monuments, rich in armorial bearings remain, but it is worthy of remark that this family was seated there long before there was any known bridge crossing the principal river or either of the branches.—H. DAVENEY.

 POSIES ON RINGS (pp. 61, 99, 114).

I have a silver ring, on the inside of which is engraved the following inscription.

" Let virtue be
A guide to thee."

EDWARD PRETTY.

Hourglasses in Churches (pp. 6, 61, 68).—There is a stand for an hour glass in Marlingford church, Norfolk.—A.

SEIZURE OF DANISH SHIPS 1666.

The MS. from which the following letter was transcribed belongs to Mr. James Reeve, the Curator of the Norfolk and Norwich Museum. Upon my representing to him that it was worthy of being printed in the "*East Anglian*," relating as it does to a historical fact, and also to one of the counties for which your "*Notes and Queries*," was especially, established, he at once accorded me permission to transcribe it for your pages.

The occasion of it seems to have been the failure of the attempt by a Squadron of the English fleet, to capture two rich fleets of Dutch Merchantmen, which had taken refuge in the port of Bergen; the failure being no doubt occasioned by the English Squadron having been anchored under the guns of the castle (relying upon the neutrality of Alefeldt the governor), from which a heavy fire was opened, so that one ship was sunk and the others saved themselves by cutting their cables and running out to sea.—A.

"James Duke of Yorke and Albany, Earle of Vlster, Lord high Adml of England and Ireland, and Constable of Douer Castle, Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Gouvernour of Portsmouth, &c.

"In pursuance of an order from ye King my Soueraigne Lord and Brother dated ye 3rd of May, 1666. These are to will and require you to cause all such Ships and Vessells, belonging to ye King of Danemarke, or his Subjects wch now are, or shall hereafter Come into any Ports, Creeks or Places, wthin yor Jurisdiction, to be seized and detained there to attend his Majts further pleasure: Except such ships wch shall haue a passe vnder my hand and Seal for their safe returne to ye said King's Dominions, And this shall Warrant yor see doeing. Giuen under my hand at Whitehall this 12th of May, 1666.

JAMES.

"To Sr Henry Felton, Bart., my Vice Adml of ye County of Suffolke.

By Command of his R. Highnesse, W. Couentrye.

(Endorsed) Sr Hen. felton's Letter dated May, 66.

Names of Authors Wanted (p. 242).—"Ximenes," and an "Essay on the Source of positive pleasure," were written by Dr. Polidori, who resided some time at Norwich, but I think not for a very long period. Many persons living at Norwich at this time, no doubt recollect him. Dr. Polidori, was travelling companion and physician to Lord Byron, and as well as his patron somewhat eccentric. He left Lord Byron in Venice, in 1807, and returned to England, and it was I suppose after that he resided at Norwich, and published the works named. I have understood that the Doctor was the author of "The Vampyre," a production formerly considered as being by Lord Byron.—D. Stock.

Lowestoft Tokens, (p. 6).—I have one Obv. A Herring Boat at Sea, Ships in the distance, Motto—"Success to the Fisheries." Reverse, Bathing Machines, Ships at Sea Motto—"Lowestoft Token," "Sea Bath—" E.P., 1795.

In describing No. 6, there is a slight mistake, it should be Robert Barker, *not* Barkes. I have two good specimens of this coin.—E.W.

RING FOUND AT TIVETSHALL.

The following notice of a ring found at Tivetshall St. Margaret, is taken from the memorandum book of a Mr. James Norris, of the parish of St. Laurence, in Norwich, who died in 1796.

"July 10th, 1772. A Gold Ring was found in a ploughed field in the parish of Tivetshall St. Margaret, and Hundred of Diss, in the County of Norfolk, about 15 Miles distance from the City of Norwich. And as it does not appear that there have been any Saxon, Danish, or Roman Encampment near the Place where it was found, no Monastery or Bishop's See, nearer than Norwich, the Present Owner is at a loss to know how it came there: and also, what use it was originally intended for, and what is the Inscription around it. From the impression taken off in wax, there appear to be a Tree: Qy. whether the oak? if not that, what Tree? and on the stem or trunk of the Tree, is a Mark, Qy. what that mark is? What is the Inscription around the tree? is it not *ibo dom in te?* *

"The Ring is fine Gold; and is cut out of one solid piece; and not turned up, and soldered, as they are made now. It weighs 8 dwts 18½ grains.

"When any Impressions are taken from it (which the owner wishes may be as few as possible) great Care must be taken, that the wax is not boiling hot, for if it is the seal will stick to the wax, and bring away the wax with it: this have often happened; and it is very difficult to take off an Impression without: and the seal must be injured in getting the wax out of it, however carefully it may be done.—J.N.

"The above Ring, I gave to Edwd. King, Esq., in Mansfield Street, Cavendish Square, London.—J. NORRIS."

I might, without any disadvantage, have expunged the paragraph commencing "when any impressions, &c.," and should have done so, had it not appeared characteristic of a curiosity collector. So it remains as a proof (if any be needed) that although *Tempora mutantur et nos mutamus in illis*, collectors ninety years ago were not a whit better than most of that ilk are now a days. It would be hopeless I suppose, to enquire where this ring is now.—Z.

EARLY PRINTING IN EAST ANGLIA (pp. 141, 150).

It appears from the *Notes and Queries* of the 1st of March, 1862, p. 172, that a copy of the Dutch Psalter, printed at Norwich, by Anthony Solemne, was sold by auction on the 23rd of January in that year, by Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson, for £20. Apparently this is the only copy known besides that in the library of Trinity College, Dublin. The name of the purchaser is unknown to the Auctioneer.—B.

INSCRIPTIONS ON CHURCH BELLS (p. 240).

St. Nicolas Church, Witham, Essex.—They are six in number and bear the following inscriptions.

1,—"*Ricardus Bowler, 1601. Det sonetum plenum ine et modulamen amenum.*" 2,—"*Ricardus Bowler, 1601. Tu eloqui dedici renovata voca docere.*" 3,—"*Graye, cast me, 1627.*" 4,—"*.....made me, 1669.*" 5,—"*Thomas Gardiner, fecit. Mark Draper, Sam. Hawes, C.W.S., 1743.*" 6,—"*Thos. Gardiner, fecit, 1743.*" I should be obliged if any of your readers could explain the meaning of the inscriptions on Nos. one and two.—JOHN BRAMSTON.

* I do not exactly see the sense of this, but would suggest that it may be read "sbo done in te;" i. e. sperabo domine in te.

QUERIES.

SIR ROBERT BRANDON.

Sir Robert Brandon, of Henham, Suffolk, third son of Sir William Brandon, of Henham, and of the borough of Southwark, was knight of the body to king Henry VIII, in 1511. He was uncle of Charles Brandon, who was then squire of the body, and afterwards created Duke of Suffolk; and in 1514, Sir Robert served under his nephew, as a captain in the war with France,

Sir Robert died in 1524, and by his will, dated 22nd of February, 1523, directed that his body should be buried in the church of Wangforth, by his wife, Ann, between two pillars; and he gave to that church, for tythes forgotten 66s. 8d., and for repairs of the church 20s.; and a boll of barley and half a boll of wheat, towards the repairs of the church of every parish in Norfolk, in which he held any lands.

He directed his executrix to pay to the guild of St. Peter, at Wangford, and to the guild of our blessed lady at Newton, of both which guilds he was Alderman, the money he had of theirs (between three and four pounds each). To the church of Newton he gave a mass book, such as his wife should deliver, and to the church of Worsted, in Norfolk, 20s. for repairs; and he left 40s. for an obit, to be kept in Norwich Cathedral. To the prior of Blyborough, he gave 26s. 8d., for tythes and rents not paid. His manors and lands in the hundreds of Tunstead and Happyng, in Norfolk, and all his goods and chattels he gave to his wife, Dame Margaret; she to pay his debts and do for his soul as she should think most pleasing to God; and constituted her sole executrix. She proved the will in the prerogative court of Canterbury, 28th Nov., 1524.

I have no doubt there are some inaccuracies in the foregoing note of the will, which I made from memory, after reading it at Doctors Commons; but it is correct in the main, and it is sufficient to ground the questions I wish to ask; which are,

1st. Who were his first and second wives, Ann and Catherine? Dugdale says he married a daughter of Calthorp, who was living in 1st Henry VIII. She I suppose was Katherine, who survived her husband and was executrix of his will.

2nd. Did he leave any children? I presume not, as there is no mention of any in his will.

As to his lands in Suffolk, I presume they were entailed, and (if he had no children) went to his nephew the Duke.

3rd. Is there any memorial of Sir Robert Brandon, or of his wives or any of his ancestors, or collaterals, at Wangford church, or elsewhere in Suffolk or Norfolk? and if there are, where shall I find an account of them?

3, Paragon, New Kent Road.

GEO. R. CORNER.

Etymology of Bungay.—I shall feel obliged to Dr. Charnock, or to any of your correspondents, by their favoring me with the etymology of my native place "Bungay."—A.B.

SUFFOLK TRADESMEN'S TOKENS.

With a view to the compilation of as complete a list as possible of the Tokens issued by Suffolk Tradesmen in the 17th century, we shall be obliged to our Correspondents for lists of names of the issuers of such tokens as they may have in their collections.

FAMILY OF ABBOT, OF SUFFOLK.

I find a William Abbot, clothier, of Swan Hall, Hawkedon, Lord of Somerton, living in 1570; and a Simon Abbot, of Chelsworth, who, by will dated 1537 and proved in 1540, devised his real estate at Chelsworth to his sons. Were these two families related, and how?—J. A.

Thomas Barsham.—Can any of your readers give me information respecting the history of *Thomas Barsham*, who seems to have lived in the early part of the fifteenth century? It is said, that we are probably indebted to him, for many interesting specimens of ancient art, which are to be found on the screens of several of our Norfolk and Suffolk Churches. As he was called “Thomas of Yarmouth,” was he born there, or only lived in the town?—J. DALTON, *St. John's, Norwich*.

Norwich Work.—As early as 1446, Norwich appears to have acquired a reputation for some particular kind of manufacture, as will appear from the following item of “*Inventorium Prioratus Dunelm, Anno 1446.**”

“Item iiij Qwisshons de blodio, de opere Norwicensi.”

Can any of your correspondents give me any information concerning this Norwich work.—A.

The disfranchised Borough of Castle Rising, Norfolk.—Will any of your correspondents who have local and personal knowledge upon the subject, favor your readers with an account of the present condition and privileges of this borough, and its corporation; whether a mayor and aldermen are still elected, and if not, when the custom of doing so was discontinued. I should be glad to know what was the actual number of persons duly qualified to vote for members of parliament, at the period immediately antecedent to the Reform Act, how the elective franchise was obtained and exercised, what peculiar local ceremonies (if any) were observed at the elections, where the elections were held, and any information bearing upon these matters.—WM. TALLACK, *Norwich*.

Yeomen and Husbandmen.—What constituted the difference between a *Yeoman* and a *Husbandman* in the fifteenth century. It would appear from some early Suffolk wills that I have had occasion to refer to, that the yeoman ranked next to the gentleman and to have been a considerable holders of land. The Husbandman would appear to have been a tenant farmer. Query, what was the common extent of their holdings at the same period?—L.

* The Surtees Society Wills and Inventories, p. 90.

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR,

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

Nos. XXI & XXII.] NOVEMBER, 1862.

NOTES.

MORTUARY FEES (pp. 234, 244).

At the Parish of All Saints, Dorchester, where I was formerly curate, there was a fee (called *Mortary*) paid on the burial of every person, viz. one shilling if he or she had died in the parish, and two shillings if they were brought from either of the other parishes in the town. This custom has been immemorial at the churches in Dorchester, and is independent of the usual fee for "breaking the ground" claimed every where by the incumbent of a parish, for the vault and burial of persons brought from without the limits of his parish. Funerals in the olden time were "performed" (to use the undertaker's term) always by torch-light, and the church was lighted up with candles, and my idea is, that the "Mortary" was a payment for the expense of this illumination over the dead. Curiously enough Mr. Price, the celebrated candle maker in modern times, advertises his patent "night-lights" as *Mortars*. Mortuaries and Mortaries were then two distinct fees; the one was for permission to break the ground in the parson's freehold, the other was for the expense of lights at a funeral.—R. C., *Queen's Gardens*.

BOROUGH OF CASTLE RISING (p. 254).

In reply to Mr. Tallack's inquiries, I beg to state that Castle Rising (an ancient borough, by prescription, a considerable seaport, till deserted by the sea, in the castle of which Isabella, the adulterous wife of Edward II. was secluded for life, after the execution of her paramour Mortimer) was deprived of a wreck of a corporation by the Municipal Reform Act, 5 and 6 Will. IV. c. 76, s. 107. Previous to that Act, as stated by the report of the Municipal Corporation Commissioners, the corporation consisted of two aldermen, one of whom was always mayor, a recorder, and a sergeant-at-mace, the mayor being "chosen annually by the inhabitants," but always proposed by the Recorder, and the aldermen elected in turn, one of these aldermen being appointed (for life, if resident) by the lord of the manor, and the other by the owner of about 5 acres of land, all burgage tenure. The mayor, aldermen, and recorder were the justices of the peace. Before the parliamentary Reform Act, Castle Rising sent two members to Parliament, the right of voting for whom was attached to certain burgage tenements, of which the lord of the manor then held the larger part, and another individual a certain number, the borough being always represented by the owners of these estates or their nominees. A third proprietor had five burgage tenements, but no influence in the borough. The borough included the parishes of Castle Rising, Roydon, South Wootton, and North Wootton, the population of the whole by the preceding census being 888, of which 358 in Castle Rising.

So far the Commissioners' report. But by the *History of the Boroughs*, 3 vols., 1792, I find it stated that "the burgesses here formerly were about 50 in number, but since this town was (has) become the joint property of the Earl of Orford and Countess Dowager, of Suffolk, they have thought it convenient to reduce this number to *two* only. The election of a mayor must be made annually out of this numerous body, consisting of the clergyman and the farmer, who elect each other alternately, and who have the honour to return to the house of representatives, as many members as their constituent body consists of."

The Castle was built by William D'Albini, temp. Hen. I., and by tenure of this castle, his descendants enjoyed a third part of the customs of the port of Lynn until the 27th Hen. 3rd, when the people of Lynn besieged the Earl in his castle, and compelled him to relieve them from his claim.—J.G.

HOURGLASSES IN CHURCHES (pp. 6, 61, 68, 178, &c.).

An hourglass stand remains at Ingworth church, Norfolk; it is fixed on a post about six feet in height, a little south of the entrance to the chancel.

In the account of Thomas Gleane, Alderman, Robert Davye, Roger Ramsie and Thomas Snowden, Churchwardens of the parish of St. Peter Mancroft, in Norwich, for 1586, is this item:—

"Paid for an houreglasse for the Church, iij*l*."

A VISITATION OF THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF SUFFOLK.—PART III.

No. X. *Stuston.*

I. On a monument on the north wall of the chancel, to Sir John *Castleton*, Bart., 1727, and Bridget his wife, dau. of Thos. *Read*, Esq., of Bardwell, co. Suffolk; Az. on bend Or, 3 snakes of the field, imp. *Read*, Gu. on bend Arg., three shovellers Sab. Crest—a demi-griffin segreant Gu., winged Or.

II. A monument to Robert *Clarke*, Esq., of Stuston Hall, 1832, Arg. on bend Gu., between 3 torteaux, as many swans of the field. Crest—an eagle rising proper, in his beak a sprig Vert.

XI. *Thrandeston.*

I. Brass, Prudence dau. of Edward *Cuppledick*, Gent., and wife of John Harvey, Gent., 1619. Arms—*Cuppledick* only, Arg. a chevron between 3 crosslets Gu.

II. Monument, Nathaniel *D'Eye*, Rector, 1844. Arms—*D'Eye*, Or on chief indented Az., 2 mullets Arg., imp. *Greene* of Eye.

III. A tomb in churchyard to Wm. *Lloyd*, M.A., Rector, 1754. Arg. 3 scaling ladders, 2-1 in bend proper, on chief Sab., a tower of the field.

Also two Atchievements to John *Rix Blakeley*, Esq., 1810, and his wife.

I. { 1, 4, *Blakeley*, Arg. lion ramp. and border dovetailed Gu.
2, 3, *Rix*, Az., fess between 2 unicorns heads erased in chief, and a cross patée in base, all Or. Crest—a unicorn pass. Az., gutté d'or ducally gorged Arg., fore leg resting on a shield Or, charged with a pale Vaire.

II. *Blakeley* and *Rix*, quarterly as before, imp. paly of 6 Or, and Az., on chief Gu., 3 martlets Arg.

XII. *Palgrave.*

I. A monument in the porch to Thos. Martin, F.A.S., 1771, erected by his friend Sir John Fenn, knt., 2 shields. 1, *Martin*, Az. 2 bars Arg. 2, *Fenn*, Arg. on fess Az., 3 escallops of the field, border eng. of the second.

On the stone work of the porch are the following shields. 1—Three ducal coronets. 2—Two keys in saltire. 3—Two swords in saltire. 4—Two mitres in chief, in base the crook of a crozier.

XIII. *Wortham.*

I. Flat stone, Thurlow *Clarke*, M.A., Rector, 1717. Az., a cross calvary and in chief two mullets Or, the arms of *Thurlow*, of Wortham.

II. Flat stone, George *Betts*, Gent., 1713. Sab. on bend Arg., 3 cinquefoils Gu., border eng. of the second. Crest—on a ducal coronet Or, a stag's head Gu., attired Or.

III. Flat stone, Edmund *Betts*, Gent., 1733. *Betts*, and crest imp. *Burroughs*, of Wymondham, co. Norfolk. Az. 3 quatrefoils Arg., 2-1, (the modern arms of Burroughs, of Wymondham, are Arg., 2 chevrons bet. 3 chaplets Vert, on each of the latter 4 roses Gu., both arms are to be seen on the monuments to the family at Wymondham).

IV. Flat stone, George *Betts*, M.A., 1766. *Betts* and crest imp..... a fess Ermine, between 3 eagles dispd. with 2 heads.

V. Flat stone, Elizabeth daughter of Edmund *Betts*, Esq., and wife of Jehosaphat *Postle*, Gent., of Norwich. *Postle*,.....a fess Erm. between 3 roses, imp. *Betts*. Crest—a griffin's head erased, wings endorsed.

Atchievement—*Betts*, and crest surtout *Betts*.

January, 1862.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

GORLESTON NOTES.

The Killett family.—Following in the wake of the authors of the articles on Gorleston, I am disposed to furnish a few items from Notes in my possession, of historical facts connected with this place. The Killettts were for more than 200 years one of the most opulent families of this ancient village, and were related to the Dawneys, Francis, Cuddons, Chandlers, &c., all influential and wealthy families of Gorleston. Jeffrey Killett built and resided in the house fronting the river, which since his death has been converted into a public-house, called "The Globe Tavern." Samuel Killett resided in a handsome mansion fronting the river, which since his death has been sadly mutilated, and converted into the "Red Lion Inn," and cottages. John Killett resided in a handsome house in Fenn Street: since his death it has been divided into a farm house and cottages. The Reverend Samuel Killett resided in the house afterwards occupied by — Taylor, Esq., and J. S. Bell, Esq. Capt. Richard Killett resided in the house afterwards occupied by Capt. Clark, J. B. Bell and G. W. J. Crowe, Esqs.

Mrs. Bridget Bendish.—A Mr. Say drew up a very curious account of Mrs. B., grand-daughter of Oliver Cromwell. This account was published in the Annual Register for the year 1773, and also in the appendix of the 2nd vol. of Hughes' Letters. This lady lived at Gorleston, and as Mr. Say had frequent opportunities of remarking the particulars of her very extraordinary character, so he has accordingly delineated them with great ingenuity and spirit in the above mentioned work. When Sarah the daughter of Mr. Say, was baptized, Oct. 20, 1719, among the company then present were Mrs. Susan Randall, (afterwards Lady Ward), and the above Mrs. Bendish, with several others.

Stone Coffins.—In the year 1809, in digging for the foundation of a house in the High Street, a little to the north of the old Steeple, the men came to a vault in which were *six* stone coffins, containing the remains of persons of extraordinary size, and in perfect preservation; the teeth and the jaws were sound and good, although the coffins must have been buried many hundred years. Many skeletons and bones were found on the same premises. In the year 1818, a gardener in the service of the Rev. Dr. Browne, discovered in digging, a large stone coffin, enclosing a corpse supposed to be that of an ecclesiastic, the head being to the East, but the remains on being touched mouldered into dust. Near the same spot, in the year 1820, a second coffin was found, containing an entire skeleton, enclosed in lead.

Great Yarmouth.

J. W. DIBOLL.

SUFFOLK BELLS.—DEANERY OF BLACKBOURNE, (p. 161).

24. *Stanton all Saints*.—Four. Tenor G. 1,—“†Sancta Maria ora pro nobis.” 2,—“†O Martir Barbara pro me Deum exora.” 3,—“†O Sidus celi fac Barbara crimine deli.” 4,—“Stefanus Tonni de Buri sante Edmunde me fecit, Anno Domini 1566, anno regina Elizabetha xxxiii.” 1, 2 and 3 are black letter bells with the Bury shield, a bell and cross-keys.

25. *Stanton S. John*.—Four. Tenor G sharp. 1, 2, 4,—“John Darbie made me, 1680.” 3,—No date or inscription.

26. *Stowlangtoft*.—Four. Tenor 8 cwt. 1,—“John Draper made me, 1631.” 2,—“J. D., 1614.” 3,—“†Subveniat digna donantibus hanc Katerina,” a black-letter bell with Brazier’s diapered shield. 4,—“†For the service of God. Cast at the expense of Henry Wilson, Esq., 1856. Taylor and Son, founders, Loughborough.”

27. *Thelnetham*.—Five. Tenor A, 8 cwt. 1, 2,—“T. L. made me, 1743.” 3,—“Thomas Lester, of London, fecit, 1748.” 4,—“John Draper made me, 1603” 5,—“Thomas Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit, 1729.”

28. *Walsham le Willows*.—Six. 1,—“Charles Newman made me, 1700.” 2, 3,—“D^o 1699, Johannes Hunt, Esquier.” 4,—“Stefanus Tonni de Buri sante Edmundi, me fecit, 1576.” 5, 6,—“Thomas Newman made me, 1704, John Hunt, Esqr.”

29. *Wattisfield*.—Five. Tenor G sharp. 1, 2, 3, 5,—“John Darbie made me, 1685.” 4,—“†In the year of Queene Elizabeth, bis xiii, (1584), T. D., W. L.” This bell is by Thomas Draper.

30. *Market Weston*.—Five. Tenor F, diameter 46 inches, wieght 17 cwt. 1,—“Thomas Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit, 1714.” 2,—“†Sancte Andrea apostole, ora pro nobis.” 3,—“†Nos societ sanctis semper Nicholaus in altis.” 4,—†Inscription wholly defaced: the bell is by Thomas Potter, of Norwich, and has his trade mark, viz.: a 3 legged pot. 5,—“†John Stephens made me, 1725, Charles King, Thomas Peck, Cws.” No. 2, has the Bury shields. No. 3, Brazier’s Ermine shield. Both are black-letter bells, with inscriptions much defaced.

31. *Wordwell*.—One bell, no date or inscription.—JOHN H. SPERLING.

WILLIAM DOWSING (pp. 146, 246).

In the church of Laxfield is a brass (which I was the means of restoring to its matrix in the nave), inscribed in roman capitals.

“Here lyeth buried the body of Willm. | Dowsing, who had issue by Elizabeth | his wife, 4 sones and 1 daughter, being of | about the age of 88 yeares, deceased, the | second day November, Anno Dni 1614.”

There is also a brass to John Smyth and Margaret, his wife, who was daughter of Wolferan Dowsinge, and died 1621, and a stone with a latin inscription to Sybilla, wife of William Dowsing, who died 21 March, 1676, æt. 68. This stone bears the arms of *Dowsing*,—a fess between 2 lions passant, impaling *Green*. Dowsing, the iconoclast, in his journal, under date, “Laxfield, July 17th, 1644,” states his directions given for the destruction of angels, crosses, superstitions, pictures and inscriptions, the communion steps &c., and adds “all to be done within 20 days; the steps by William Dowsing of the same town.”—G.A.C.

YEOMAN (p. 254).

“Yeoman or Yoman, a derivative of the Saxon *Zeman*, *i.e.* communis. These, Camden, in his “*Britannia*,” page 105, placeth next in order to Gentlemen, calling them ‘Ingenuos,’ whose opinion the statute affirms, 6 Ricardi II, cap. 4, and 20 Ric. II, cap 2. Sir Thomas Smith, in his *Republ. Anglorum*, lib. 1, cap. 23, calls him a Yeoman, who our law calls *legalem hominem*, which (says he) is in the English a free born man, that may dispend of his own free land in yearly revenue to the sum of forty shillings sterling. Verstegan, in his *Restitution of Decayed Intelligence*, cap 10. writes that ‘Gemen’ among the ancient Teutonicks, and ‘Gemein’ among the modern, signifies as much as common, and the letter G being turned into Y is written ‘Yeman,’ which therefore signifies a Commoner.”—*Cowell’s Interpreter*.

The modern acceptation of “Yeoman” is a farmer who occupies and tills his own land.

Johnson gives three definitions, of which two seem pertinent. 1 “A man of small estate in land; a farmer, a gentleman farmer,”—Addison. and 3, “it was probably a freeholder not advanced to the rank of a gentleman.”—GEO. R. CORNER.

Epitaph in Theberton Churchyard (p. 234).—S. A. W. need be under no surprise that the name of William Fenn (turned out of his living for his loyalty to Charles the first), is not in the *Nonconformists’ Memorial!* Has he looked for it in Walker’s account of the Sufferings of the Clergy? —J.G.

YARMOUTH HAVEN AND PIER.

The following pages have been transcribed from a MS., formerly in the possession of a Mr. James Norris, of the parish of St. Laurence, in the city of Norwich, with whose papers it remained from his death in 1796, until their dispersion a few months since. On the inside of its grey paper cover is the signature of “Richd Humfrey,” but I am unable to say whether this was the name of the author, or merely of the individual to whom the MS. before coming into the hands of Mr. Norris, belonged. It might help to determine this if it were known who Richard Humfrey was. The author, whoever he may have been, was clearly a Yarmouth man, and had access to the records in the Vestry, and amongst them to Man-ship’s History, which in the main he follows as far as it goes. The manuscript appears to be a fair copy made about the middle of the last century, but not I should imagine by the author. It abounds with grammatical errors, the correction of some of which, and the throwing of a sentence, which confused the sense, into the notes, are the only liberties I have taken in the transcription. The importance of the subject, and the fact that these “Observations” have not yet appeared in print, will it is hoped be considered sufficient excuse for trespassing at such length upon the valuable space of the “East Anglian.”—JOHN L’ESTRANGE.

Observations made on the Haven and Pier of Yarmouth, shewing that the want of a South Pier was the ruin of the former Haven, and the building out ye new North Pier beyond the South, was ye cause of ye decay of this Haven, Taken from old Records, and Haven Books, and private Observators.

GREAT YARMOUTH, in Norfolk, in ye time of Edwa ye Confessor, as appear by ye Records in ye Vestry, was an Island bounded on ye North by the Haven, called Grubb's Haven, which ran out between Yarmouth and Caister, by ye Rails about one Mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ North of Yarmouth, at which ye Ships came in and unladed at a Key by ye *Couse* (? Conge) called the King's Key, on the North end of ye Towne, which is ye reason the Church was there built. On the West it was bounded by ye River Yair, from Suffolk which went out by Gornston, Corton and Gunton, South of Yarmouth about six Miles, On ye East it was bounded by ye Sea.

Grubb's
Haven.

Grubb's Haven by ye North-East Wind was stopped up, and firm Land was made between Yarmouth and Caister on ye North, that no Ships could come in by it, but were forced to come in by the South Channell at Gunton, in Suffolk, about Six miles from Yarmouth, at which few Ships of burthen could come in.

2nd Haven.

3rd Haven.

In ye 20th of Edwa 3rd, 1346, a new Haven was cut nearer to Yarmouth, by Corton, which continued but 26 years, to 1372, and then, by North-East Winds, for want of a South Pier to force the Ebb out East to sea, it ran out under ye Cliff, as far as Kirkly Road, 8 or 10 miles South from Yarmouth, and there ran into the Sea; for Liberty to deliver and bring Ships in there, the Town pay ye King 5 pounds a year to this day.

4th Haven.

In 1392, a new Haven was cut against ye Horse Ferry, at ye North end of Gornston, which continued but 16 years before it was Stopped up by ye East Winds, and the Ebb ran out under ye Cliff as before, as appear by ye Records of ye Vestry.

5th Haven.

In 1408 they cut another Haven where ye Pole stands by Loestof, which was kept open about 60 years; and then decaying, was with great charge kept open 40 years more, but being stopped up by East Winds, the Water went out under ye Cliff as before, as appears by the Red Book.

6th Haven.

In the year 1508 they cut a Haven nearer ye Towne, which continued 20 years, to 1528, and then being stopped up by east winds ye water ran out under the Cliff by ye South at Corton.

7th Haven.

In 1528 a Haven was cut against ye Parsonage House at Gornston, 4 miles nearer to ye Towne, but yt was stopp'd up as before, and ye Water ran out South under Corton Cliff.

8th Haven.

In 1549 a Haven was cut by ye South Gate of ye Towne, now called ye old Haven, which as soon as it ran into ye Sea, Kett and his Rebels came from Norwich, and destroyed all ye works, and the back Waters from ye Rivers, overflow'd ye Marshes, and ye Key, and Boats rowed in ye Streets, and ye Ships and Boats were by Engines drawn over ye Danes into ye Haven, The back Waters going out under ye Cliff, by Corton and Gunton, &c.*

9th Haven. In 1560 they agreed to cut a new Haven about a Mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ from ye Towne, over against ye Parsonage House at Gornston, about ye place where it was cut 30 years before.

This Haven† was made by one Joas Johnson, an Engineer, from Holland, sent for by advise of Sr Will. Woodhouse. He built 2 Lighters to drive Piles with, to make a Pier on ye South, and to Stop ye Waters

* In 1555, 60 Ships were lost in one Night, because ye Haven was bad.

† 1000 Men, Women and Children

wrought dayly on it to cut it out. It cost by the Haven Books £31,873 13s, 4d

from running out by South, with great charge of Timber, and 3807 Tunn of Stone they brought from France, and the Stone of our Lady's Church, on ye West by ye Bridge, demolished by Henry ye 8th. He made a Pier on ye South 340 yards long, and filled it up with Stone and brushwood to make it thite, that ye Ebb should not go through it to South, which forced it to run out East to Sea, and ye first time it ran out there was 10 foot Water at low Water.

He also made a Small Pier to ye North 235 yards long, this Pier was open and not filled up as ye South Pier, and it had no sand laid within or without it, untill it was filled up in 1660, which caused ye Sand to lodge both within and without. This Haven continued good for about 100 years, without any Barr, and 600 Sail of Ships came in, in one tide for shelter from ye East Winds.

In 1653 a Fort was built on ye North side of the Haven by ye North Pier, ye North Pier being open and no jetties to stop the sand on ye North, the sea gained on ye Land, and it was feared that ye Fort and ye Houses at ye Sea Side would be washed into ye Sea. To saue ye Fort, ye North Pier was filled up with Brushwood in ye 1662, as appear by ye orders in ye Haven Books, this Stopped the Sand and secured ye Fort, and from that time ye Sand Stopped at ye North Pier, when ye Wind was at West and blew off ye Shore, so that a large quantity was laid up for ye Wind at East to take off into ye Sea and lay before ye Haven, which caused ye Haven not to be so good as before, but yet it had 10 and 12 foot water and sometimes 14 foot, for we had no Ships before ye year 1688, but of 10, 11, and 12 foot Water, the Ships built since that time are but of 8, 9 and 10 foot Water.

In 1684 the first order was made to carry out ye new North Pier 20 foot (this was ye first addition since the Haven was made) and to fill up all ye old North Pier with Brushwood, The Effect of which was, that it caused a Sand to lay within ye Haven, on ye South side of ye North Pier, as it now is, where there was deep water before, ffor in ye old Haven Books, Ships and ffishing Boats were Yearly fined for damage done to ye old North Pier, in coming into ye Haven.

In 1677 a ffine was sett on a ffishing Boat of Mr. John Andrews, for damage done to ye old North Pier, and in 1681, there was more Water on the Barr, than in ye Haven, ffor ships of 12 foot water could come over ye Barr, but could not get over ye Ballow (a Shoal by Gorlston), to depthen which Nevill's Engine was made in 1681, and the Haven continued so good that great *Breghemston* (? Brighthelmstone) Fishing Boats of 10 foot Watercame to the Key with Herrings, untill after ye year 1688, that ye new North Pier was made and had spoiled the Haven, so that they could not come in.

In 1688 an order was made to carry out ye new North Pier 100 feet, and fill it up with Split Piles, which stopped so much Sand that when a North-East wind came in 1689 and drew the Sand into ye Sea from the shore as it always does, it was dry 3 or 4 feet high at low water 120 Paces into the sea from ye New North Pier, and that ye old North Pier which before had 10 feet Water at it, was dry and filled up with sand at it yet continues.

In 1691 an order was made to carry out ye New North 'Pier 100 yards more and to fill it up with Split Piles. The effect of which was that it was dry from ye New North Pier in 1692 about 240 Paces into the Sea, and 68 Paces into the Haven. In 1694 after a Storm at N. East, a great Bank of sand was made from ye New North Pier, dry, Cross ye Haven to ye South of ye South Pier, so that ye Ebb could not get out East to sea, but went through ye South Pier and turned about like an S to get to sea, and the Haven was so bad, no Ship or Boats could get out. The Inhabitants were Summoned by beat of Drum to go down and cut out ye Haven, which they did several days, but it had no effect untill ye great Ships came and laid at ye South Pier Head, which then was not filled up with Split Piles, and ye Ebb went through it, which was prevented by ye Ships, and ye Ebb was forced out East to Sea, and carried ye bank of Sand with it.

The Committee finding this good effect from ye Ships stopping ye Ebb from going out through ye South Pier, ordered Mr. Andrew Bracy should close up the South Pier with Split Piles, and should carry it out 100 feet, and in 1702 it was carry'd out 100 feet more, and all ye Split Piles at ye New North Pier were taken up. This addition to ye

South Pier have brought it out as far into Sea as ye North, and ye Pulling up ye Piles of ye North, have kept ye Haven from being stopped up as it was in 1694, But have not remedied ye evil fully, because ye South is not yet so far beyond ye New North Pier as it was when ye Haven was first made ; by the South Pier then keeping ye Ebb from going out by South, and forcing it to go out East to Sea, and carrying with it ye Sand on ye Barr into deep Waters. The former Havens being all stopped by East and N. East Winds, bringing a Bank of Sand before them called ye Barr, which being dry at low Water from ye North to ye East, caused ye Ebb coming out of ye Haven to go out by South into Shoal Water ; under ye Cliffe and in Small Rivulets which forced them every 40 or 50 Years to cut out New Havens until 1560, when they made a South Pier and filled it up, so that at East Winds the Ebb could not go out at South as before it always had done, which shews that if ye South Pier was carried into deep Water, it would force ye Ebb to run out East to Sea and carry away ye Barr caused by East Winds which only damaged the Haven.

This Haven we now have, continued good without any Bar before it for 100 Years, by having a South Pier in deep Water, ffrom 1560 untill after 1660 as appear by observations drawn from ye Haven Books, untill ye New North Pier was built and ye old North Pier was filled up, which stopped ye Sand which came from ye North wth ye flood Tide during West Winds, which by ye East Winds was drawn into ye Sea and laid before ye Haven and caused the Barr.

The Haven of Great Yarmouth is made by 3 great Rivers wch come out of ye Counties of Norfolk and Suffolk and, passing by ye West side of ye Towne, go out East to Sea, about one Mile and $\frac{1}{2}$ South of it as aforesaid, except when forced by East Winds to go out by South into the Sea.

The Tide of Flood comes from ye North and runs to ye South ; ye flood Tide rises 6 foot on Spring Tides, and in Neipe Tides about 4 foot. The Tide of Ebb in ye Sea comes from ye South and runs to ye North.

Yarmouth has ye least flow of Water of any Port in England. Dover has 24 foot flow of Water and yet is sometimes so stopped up with a Barr, when Storms of Wind blow out of ye Sea, that for 2 or 3 days they have but 5 or 6 foot, untill ye Barr be removed and cast into ye sea by ye Water let out of Sluices at low Water which, being 24 foot high, by ye great fall soon remove it.

The Barr at Dover is made by ye Flood Tide and Winds out [into] ye Sea in ye same manner as is that at Yarmouth. The great quantity of Water coming out of ye Rivers is sufficient to remoue ye Barr at Yarmouth if by a South Pier they were forced out East to sea. The small flow of water at Yarmouth is ye reason the Havens have been so often stopped up by East Winds, and new ones cut before ye South Pier was made. Storms of Wind at North-East or South-East blowing out of ye Sea, drive ye Billows so violently on ye shore as to break the greatest Ships on the Shore all into peices, and loosen ye Sand on the shore, which as they retire into ye Sea, carry it with them. In such great Storms, at Spring Tide, ye ground on ye shore has been taken away from ye high Water mark, to ye low Water 4 or 5 foot perpendicular, and 70 yards in length and carried into ye Sea, so that for about 200 yards or more the Sea have been so filled up and made so flat, that ye great Ferry Boats which carry off Herrings to Ships in ye Road could not take in their Ladings from the shore, but were forced to lay an Anchor at a distance from the shore, and to have ye Herrings conveyed to them in Small Boats, by 10 Barrels at a time, to those Boats which before ye wind was at East could carry 50 Barrels from ye shore. The Sand thus drawn off ye shore by East Winds into ye Sea about 200 Yards or more, is carryed by ye Flood Tide from ye North to ye South and as it passes by ye Haven, fills vp ye Channell before ye Haven and sloping at ye New North Pier, makes ye Barr, which it leaves dry at low Water, from ye North Pier cross ye Haven to ye East, and forces ye Ebb out of ye Haven South as near ye shore as it can get, because it runs directly contrary to the Ebb at Sea, which comes from the South and being stronger, forces ye Haven Ebb to run into Shoal Water by ye shore, where ye Sea Ebb is weaker. This may be prevented by ye South Pier being carried into deep Water, and kept thite, that ye Ebb of ye Haven may be forced to run out

East to sea, and carry ye Barr with it. The Storm at East and N. East driving ye Sea against ye high cliffs by Corton, south of Yarmouth wash them away, that great part tumble down and are carried directly into ye Sea. The main Road between Yarmouth and Lowestoft on ye Cliff was, about 20 years ago washed into ye Sea.*

The West winds have a different effect upon ye Haven; as ye East Winds blowing out of ye Sea make a great Sea on ye shore, the West Winds blowing off ye Land make smooth Water on ye shore and no Sea, and ye Sands that ye East Winds had drawn off ye shore into ye Sea, is by ye West Winds, causing a different motion in ye Sea cast upon ye Land, and ye Sea which was before shoal, at low Water is now made deep that ye Ferry Boats can go from ye shore full Laden. The Ebb out of ye Haven meeting no opposition from ye Sea made by East Winds, every day carried away ye Barr of sand into deep Water and goes out East to Sea, during ye time ye Wind is at West, and make smooth Water on ye shore. The Sand which comes with ye Flood Tide from ye North settles on ye shore, from ye high Water to ye low Water mark, and ye Land is increased. If a Ship be sunk on ye Shore or near it, the West Winds will bury her up with sand, that will not remove untill taken away by great Stormes at East. The Piers and jetties built at ye North of the Haven, Work ye Same effect as a Sunk Ship, they are filled up with Sand during ye time ye Wind is at West as fast as they are built out, and when ye Wind is at East, it takes ye Sand from them as far as ye flood comes up, and carry it into ye Sea, but what ye Tide of flood cannot come up to, remains, which is ye cause we have now dry Land from ye old North Pier ye whole length of ye new North Pier, and had so also at ye jetties before they were taken up, so that to remove ye sand now lodged at ye new North Pier, we must pull it up as we have done ye jetties, and then ye sand for want of a foundation to stop, will be carried away and deep Water made, as when ye jetties were pulled up, the Barr always beginning from ye foundation it has at ye New North Pier, as Sand lies about a Sunk Ship, by ye Ships being below ye moving sand, which stops it from being carried away to ye South.

At Lowestoft some years since ye Sea gained so much it came up to their Fish houses, and washed some into ye Sea; to secure ye Rest they drove Piles into ye Sand and planked them, which caused the sand to lay about them, and ye Land has gained since that was done, and now they are in no danger. About ye year 1738, a great Ship, with Coals, was sunk by ye South Pier, to ye South East of it, and laid aboue a Year, during which time it made a Sand to ye South of the South Pier, which forced ye Ebb to run out at East, and kept ye Haven good all the time ye Ship laid there.

In May, 1740, after Storms of Wind at East and North-East for almost a quarter of a year, it made a great bank of Sand, dry at low Water, from ye North Pier cross ye Haven to ye South of ye Haven house, about 400 yards, which forced ye Ebb to make its way out under ye Split Piles of ye South Pier and close by ye South Pier head, and ran out South to ye Sea which caused so little Water on ye Barr that a Man might have gone round ye Haven, and if we had not had a South Pier, ye Ebb would have gone out under ye Cliff by Corton as before.

We also find that before ye old North Pier was filled up, and ye New North Pier was built, we had deep Water at ye old North Pier head, which is now buried up with Sand, as were ye jetties before they were pulled up, which as soon as done the ground went away as it will do if we pull up ye new North Pier, and open ye old North Pier as it was at first; therefore, to make ye Haven as good as it was before ye New North Pier was made, we must pull it up as we have done ye jetties, and then ye Sand will be taken from it and deep Water made at ye old North Pier head, as it was before ye new one was made, and ye Capsterns for heaving in ye Ships be sett on ye old North Pier as they were before, Or a 100 foot of ye new North Pier may be pulled up, and ye Piles used to carry out ye South Pier which would save great charge of buying large Timber.

The loss to ye inhabitants of Yarmouth concerned in ye fishing Trade only (by ye Haven being worse than it was before the new North Pier was built) is at least 1000 *li* a Year, which they now pay for bringing fresh Herrings ashore from fishing Boats in ye Road, and carrying of red Herring to ye Ships there, which used to be done at ye Key, besides ye loss of time it is to ye fishing Boats when they come in to stay for Water to get out, all which Money ye Inhabitants would save if ye Haven was good.

* May I enquire the date of this event?

If it shall not be thought advisable to pull up 100 foot of ye new North Pier, and build out ye South with it (which will save great charges) then ye South Pier should be carried out 200 feet, which would direct ye Ebb out East to sea, and remove ye Barr which is made by every Storm at N. East from ye new North Pier being carried out so far into sea, that ye Sand Stops at it as it does about a Sunk Ship, and from yt foundation runs out so far into ye Sea as to cause a great Barr of Sand to be dry before ye Haven.

The observation that N. East and S. East Winds that blow out of ye Sea upon ye Land in Storms, cause ye Billows to carry off ye Sand from ye high Water marke, to ye low Water marke, 4 foot perpendicular, and draw it into ye Sea, which makes it shoal off to Sea, for 2 or 300 yards, and that all jetties and Piers to the North of ye Haven, by keeping this Sand about them, as it gathers about a sunk ship, untill ye East winds draw it into ye Sea and lay it before ye Haven, shew they do great damage to it. At ye South Pier it has a contrary effect, for ye Ebb comes not from ye South untill ye Water is fallen, and leaves ye Sand dry on ye shore, and ye Ebb going out of ye Haven close by ye South Pier, suffers no Sand to remain within it, so there can only be a Sand on ye South part of it, which does good to ye Haven by keeping ye Ebb from golg out by South and forcing it out East to sea, which always makes deep Water on ye Barr. The Haven of Yarmouth, is always good during the time ye Winds blow off ye shore at West, and in calm weather, though ye Wind is at East or N. East, because ye Sea is smooth and ye Sand lies on ye shore unmoved, the damage is from Storms at East and N. East, which draw ye Sand into ye Sea and make ye Barr, which can only be removed by ye South Pier.

At Dover Pier, ye Winds and Tides have ye same effect as at Yarmouth. There ye Piers are carried out East to Sea, but ye Tide of ffood flows 24 foot, and ye flood tide comes from ye South, and brings with it small stones, which cause ye Barr, beginning at ye South Pier head and is carried by ye flood cross ye Haven to ye North Pier, as ye Barr at Yarmouth is made by ye flood coming from ye North Pier head, and goes with ye flood to ye South. The East and S. East winds, at Dover that blow out of ye Sea cause ye Barr, as ye East and N. East do at Yarmouth. Dover Haven is dry at low Water, therefore they have Sluices which they shut when there is a Barr before it, and when they open them (it being dry within the Pier) they put down Posts at ye North Pier head, at weh always some Water runs out when there is a Barr before ye Haven, (as it does at ye South Pier at Yarmouth). These Posts planked prevent ye Water from going out by ye North Pier, and then they open ye sluices at low Water, which by ye great fall it has carries ye Barr with it East to Sea, and two tides remove it. In a dry Haven as Dover is ye Posts and Planks may be put down and taken up every tide; but at Yarmouth where it is not dry at low Water, it must be done by carrying out a South Pier to prevent ye Water from going out by South. When there is a Storm at East or N. East (and no other wind stop up ye Haven), a good thite south Pier carried out into deep Water will force ye Ebb to go out East to Sea, and keep ye Haven always good.

FLUVIAL ETYMOLOGY OF SUFFOLK (pp. 236, 247).

Chedburgh is not near Clare, as stated by Mr. Charnock, but adjoins Chevington, apparently deriving its name from the same root, though they are very differently written in Domesday, one being Ceuentun, the other Cileburna, the termination of the latter being indicative of a stream. A brook runs through both parishes, and, after passing through Ickworth park, falls, as "the Linnet," into the Lark at Bury St. Edmund's.

Is your correspondent as conversant with the natural history, as with the etymology of water-courses? Is he aware that close to Kentford, a brook, but apparently not that which gives the name to that parish, and to Kennet, adjoining, *sinks* at the famous "Icknield Way," and rises again at a distance of more than two miles, near Tuddenham, whence it flows to Barton Parva, and falls into the Lark. Are examples of this kind frequent?—J. G.

THE HARVEY FAMILY OF NORWICH.

(Continued from p. 242).

ST. HELEN'S, NORWICH.

I. Within the altar lieth the body of WILLIAM HARVEY, clerk, Rector of Syng and Masham, Curate of this Hospital fourteen years. Having adorned the church of England, by his christian patience in a long and painful sickness, as in health he had done by his admired discharge of the sacred office. He died the 5 March, 1747, *Ætatis* 44.

As also five children ELIZABETH, WILLIAM, LYDIA, MARGARET AND MARGARET HARVEY, his issue, who died in their infancy.

Also of ELIZABETH his wife, who departed this life the 26th day of April, 1766, Aged 61.

II. Within these rails lieth the body of WILLIAM HARVEY, sometime student of Bennet College, Cambridge, who died July 1st, 1757, Aged 19 years.

Also ELIZABETH HARVEY, who died March 22, 1758, Aged 21 years.

And JOHN HARVEY, of the Inner Temple, London, Gent., who died May 29, 1763, Aged 22 years.

ST. GEORGE'S COLEGATE, NORWICH.

Sacred to the Memory of SARAH the beloved wife Wm. HERRING, Esq., and daughter of CHARLES HARVEY, Esq., sometime M.P. and Recorder of this city. Possessed of every religious, benevolent and social virtue, she died January 15, 1828, Aged 42. Beloved, respected, lamented.

IN STISTEAD CHURCH.

I. Sacred to the memory of ARTHUR son of ONLEY and CAROLINE MARY SAVILL ONLEY, who died at Stistead Hall, March 2, 1843, Aged 8 years and 3 months. It pleased the Almighty to cause his removal from this world at the above early age, by a rapid decline brought on by severe hooping cough. In him under the divine blessing, piety, love, affection and energy of mind, were happily blended, giving hopeful promise of future usefulness. His fond afflicted parents erect this faint memorial of his value to them, and of their irreparable loss. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away blessed be the name of the Lord."

By Gaffin.

II. Sacred to the memory of LOUISA HARVEY CARTER, the beloved wife of the REV. THOMAS GARDEN CARTER, second daughter of ONLEY and CAROLINE MARY SAVILL ONLEY, died Dec. 12, 1862, Aged 25 years.

By T. Gaffin.

III. In memory of CAROLINE MARY, the beloved wife of ONLEY SAVILL ONLEY. She died October the 29th, 1845, at Stisted Hall, Aged 48. The fruits of the Spirit pre-eminently shone forth in her character, shedding by God's grace, their influence over a life spent as a humble follower of Christ Jesus, in going about doing good. Exemplary in the diligent, but tranquil fulfilment of all the relative duties, lowly in heart, fervent in piety, patient in tribulation, instant in prayer, looking unto the author and finisher of her faith, she yielded up her Spirit in the blessed hope of a joyful resurrection. The last memorial of her husband's love. Erected by E. N. Bailey.

IN SALCOMBE CHURCH, SIDMOUTH, DEVONSHIRE.

GEORGE FREDERICK HARVEY, of Thorpe, Norwich, born June 4th, 1817, died at Combe Wood, January 5, 1862. "Be merciful unto me O God."

Witham Bells (p. 252).--The inscriptions, I think, cannot have been quite correctly copied. Perhaps we should read; *Det sonitum plenum imo et modulamen amenum* and *Te eloqui didici renovata voce docere*; which may be thus translated: *May it give a full sound, yea and pleasant melody, and I have learnt you to speak out, and with renewed voice to teach.*—F. S. GROWSE.

SUFFOLK TRADESMEN'S TOKENS (p. 254).

Bungay.

I have specimens of the only five varieties of tradesmen's tokens of the 17th century, known to me as being issued in this town; they are all more or less scarce, No 5 particularly so. Some of the readers of the *East Anglian* may possibly possess other varieties, and will obligingly record them there.

1. *Obv.* THOMAS NOWELL (Star). In the centre, within a ring of dots, a shield bearing the Brewers' Arms.—*Rev.* IN BVNGAY 1660. In the centre, within a ring of dots, T.N. above and below which is a star of five points.

2. *Obv.* THOMAS WALCOTT (Fleur-de-lis). In the centre, within a ring of dots T.W. above and below which is a fleur-de-lis.—*Rev.* OF: BVNGEY, 1660 (fleur-de-lis). In the centre, within a ring of dots, T. W. with fleur-de-lis above, &c. as in obverse.

3. *Obv.* BIGGOTTS IN BONGAY (a Star). In the centre, within a ring of dots, a shield bearing a battlemented castle.—*Rev.* FOR CHANGE NOT FRAVDE, on a shield in the centre, within a dotted ring, T. T. (town token) 1664.

4. *Obv.* HENRY WEBSTER IN (cinquefoil.) In the centre, within a ring of dots, a shield, bearing the Drapers' Arms.—*Rev.* BVNGAY DRAPER 67 (cinquefoil). In the centre, within a ring of dots, H. I. and W above between 3 cinquefoils.

5. *Obv.* HENRY BLOMFEILD (Star). In the centre, a shield bearing the Grocers' Arms.—*Rev.* OF BVNGAY 1670 (Star). In the centre, within a ring of dots, H. I. with B above, within 3 cinquefoils.

The late Mr. Fitch, of Ipswich, whose labors in Suffolk archæology are well known, published anastatic representations of 170 Suffolk tokens, on 17 plates, and arranged the towns alphabetically. Some of the coins are not so clearly defined as could be wished; and although incomplete as a series, they would be found of great assistance to the compiler in forming a perfect list, and to the collector in completing his cabinet.—GRAY. B. BAKER, *Bungay*.

EPITAPHS TO UNKNOWN PERSONS (p. 153).

I lately copied the following from an altar tomb in Ditchingham churchyard (near Bungay). Perhaps some of your readers can say to whom this tomb was erected.—T. R. T.

“Without a name, for ever senseless dumb;
Dust only now contains this silent tomb;
Where 'twas I liv'd or died it matters not,
To whom related, or of whom begot.
I was, but am not, ask no more of me!
'Tis all I am; and all that you must be.”

EPITAPH IN WHITACRE CHURCH.

“Here lies thebody of BEATRICE the beloved wife of JOHN GUAVOS, CLERK, Rector of this Parish, and [obliterated] in the County of Suffolk.

She was truly religious;
Meek in apprehension;
Expert in Geography;
Compassionate and charitable.

Born 24th Sept, 1699, died 27th April, 1740.”

H. DAVENEY.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 3:

Bourrow St. Peter.

- I. 1538, The xxxist daye of December, was buried Robert ffayn.
- II. 1571, Jane Collen, frothwoman, was buried vii October.
- III. John Manship and Margaret Stanton, were married the 21 daye of November, 1623.
- IV. 1623, John Brown, servant to Edward Bunfellow, was lame wth a cart goinge downe ye hill upon Burgh Gate, over against Lamp-lond gate. and was buried xxv die Octobris.
- V. Read and Regard; ffrom this yeare 1641 to the yeare 1658, Ther was no Register kept, whether through The Rector's negligence, or the Injurye of the tymes I will not determine. Henry Watts.
- But Between the sayd years 1641 and 1658; I, Henry Watts, now Rector of Burgh Saint Peter, have found such as followeth, have been Interred, but the yeare and month uncertain.
- VI. 1659, ffancis Rivet, an Anabaptistural boy, one of my persecutors, I buried with the office of the Church Liturgie of England, To the great Greyeffe of his relations, and joy of myne. Henry Watts.
- VII. 1657, Christopher Milne, my predecessor, an holy, just and good orthodox divine, I buried the 30 of November; And not long before Isabell his Wyffe.
- I the sayd Henry Watts, was immediately presented by the then patroness [* * * *] and entered, but by 3 Anabaptists, namely, ffancis Manclarke, Michael Burrough, and William King, (reported) all parishioners of Burgh St. Peter. God gives and God takes &c.
- VIII. 1660, Charles the Second; att our bonefire in this Parish, was proclaimed King &c., ye 29 of May, by me, with soleme prayers, prayses, alms, and other tryumphs. Then also was I restored to my Rectory heare. Sit nomen Dmi benedictum, &c.
- IX. 1666, Hennarius Watts, that famous and Holy, just, and Good orthodox divine, departed this sinfull world upon the sixteenth day of November, and was buried in Oulton Church, the nineteenth day—The Lord giveth and the Lord taketh—Blessed be the name of the Lord.
- X. 1673, Elizabeth ye wife of Thomas Sutton, was buried ffebruary 27. Thomas Sutton her husband soon after, viz. March 22, coming late from Yarmouth, and ye waters being high, was drowned upon Hadsco damm, and buried at Hadsco.
- XI. 1682, Having now been Parson of Burrow thirteen years, and C. of Wheatacre seven, I removed from this Parsonage to Whcatacre, ye air on Burrow heath being so cold and ill annoyed from ye marshes yt I could not there enjoy my health.

Theo doxa. (*In Greek characters*).

STRUMPSHAW.

Deborah dulcissima conjux lugubris conjugis Thomae Mould clerici decimo septimo die Maii proximorum possim cum bectu cecidit, decimo vero nono domum omni viventi, constitutam pelut, ubi strata sua in tenebris instruxit nigro (?) isto pulvere decubuit anno Christi milesimo sexcentesimo quinquagesimo sexto ætatis autem suæ sexagesimo tertio fatali.

So man lieth downe and riseth not, till the heavens bee no more, they shall not awake, nor bee raised out of their sleep.

Where let her rest whilst all depart this life,
Till then adieu deare Deb., loving and loved wife.

Noverint Universi per presentes quod apud ecclesiam Tavortialem Sancti Edmundi Norviciensis, Thomas Mould, de Strumpshaw, clericus viduus et Martha quondam Dicks, de Walsingham parvâ, etiam vidua in sanctum statum matrimonii, initiati fuerunt per Richardum Furland, ibidem undecimo (die) Februarî, 1658.

Testes Alexander Shipdham, clericus.

Johannes Bond generosus.

Johannes Rushbrooke, et uxor ejus.

Edwardus Hilton, Attornasicus et uxor ejus die and loco prædicto—

Det deus benedictionem suam. Amen.

LOW-SIDE-WINDOWS (pp. 11, 17, 29).

Low-side-windows would not appear to be so common in Suffolk, as in the sister county of Norfolk. Upon looking through my church notes, I find nearly twenty churches in the latter county, possessing this feature, all, with only one exception, on the south side, and *all* near the west end of chancel.

Arminghall, a glazed slit 2 feet high and 6 inches broad, under an Early English window.

Attlebridge, glazed, under a lancet window, retaining staples for hinges of shutter.

Borough next Aylsham, a lancet blocked up, measuring on the inside three feet nine inches by one foot nine inches. It is under the second window from the west. The whole chancel is Early English.

Caistor next Norwich, blocked up, under a lancet.

Hellesdon, glazed, retains shutter. Under a twolight Perpendicular window. Until a few years since this was unglazed, and some thieves made their entrance into the church through it.

Horsford, blocked up.

Horsham St. Faith's, blocked up. There is a Sanctus bell gable on east end of nave.

Langley, blocked up.

Melton Great, on north side of chancel, blocked up, under a single light Decorated window.

Mundesley, chancel in ruins, there appears to have been one of these openings under a two light early Perpendicular window.

Saxlingham Nethergate, glazed, under a Perpendicular window.

Repps, South, nearly under a three light Decorated window. (The whole chancel of that period).

Trowse, blocked up, under a two light Perpendicular window.

Walsingham Old, (chancel in ruins), blocked up, under west side of a two light window. One of the staples remains.

Witchingham Great, blocked up, retains staples, under a single light Decorated window.

Wramplingham, blocked up. It is a narrow lancet 6 inches broad by about 2 feet high, and is widely splayed on interior. The chancel is Decorated.

These are all of which I have notes, but I remember a singular little circular opening (blocked up) under the south-west window of Barford chancel which was no doubt for a similar purpose as those already noticed, but I had no opportunity of looking at it inside. There are also, I am informed, low-side-windows at Acle and Burnham Overy.

In a very interesting paper on Wimbotsham church in the 2nd vol. of "Norfolk Archæology," mention is made of two low-side-windows, one in the usual position in the chancel, *i.e.* the south west angle, the other in the nave, on the south side near the east end. Also in the 3rd vol. of "Norfolk Archæology," there is a lithograph of the south side of the chancel of Stow Bardolph church, which is described by the accomplished antiquary who contribut-

ed the paper, as “an elegant little (and, as I believe, in regard to position, unique) low-side-window. The size of the light of this latter is $25\frac{3}{4}$ inches in height, by $4\frac{1}{4}$ inches wide, and its distance from the east end is about 30 inches; thus it looked directly upon the high altar. On the exterior is a rather deep rabbet, and it seems probable the opening was closed by a shutter, and not glazed; there is nothing however, to mark this decisively.” I do not know whether any conclusion as to the probable use of these openings may be deduced from the fact, that (as far as I am aware) not a single one of the numerous churches in Norwich has a low-side-window. May I enquire if this is also the case at Ipswich, Cambridge, and the other large towns of East Anglia?—A.

ETYMOLOGY OF BUNGAY (p. 253).

The name is supposed anciently to have been *Bon-gué* from the goodness of the ford over the river Waveney, by which the town is nearly surrounded, a fanciful derivation from Norman French. British towns, particularly near rivers, have their names from the language of the Celtic tribes. I take Bungay to be made up of *Bing*, or *bung*, the Welch term for stopple, or stopper: and *ay*, or *ey*, an island. This exactly corresponds with the site of the town, all but surrounded by the Waveney. Dr. Charnock will, perhaps, confirm this derivation.—R. C., *Queen's Gardens*.

Lewis (Topog.) says of Bungay, “the name is supposed to have been anciently *Bon-gue*, from the goodness of a ford over the river Waveney, by which the town is nearly surrounded.” I doubt the derivation very much. Any one engaged in tracing the etymology of local names, will find that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the *modern* appellation of a place is corrupted from its *ancient* appellation, dissimilar as it may appear. The name of this place, which is found written *Bungeye* and *Bongeye*, was anciently called in Latin *Avona* (at least so says Cowel), which it had from its situation upon the Avona. Now, inasmuch as the radicals *v*, *b* and *p* are interchangeable, and as *Avona* (from the Celtic *avon*, *amon*, river) became Waveney; and as *g* frequently creeps into the middle of words (as in Newington for Newinton, for Neweton), we can easily see how *Avona* may have first assumed the form of *Aboney*, then of *Boney*, *Buney*, and have finally become Bungay.

Bagni d'Abano is the classic *Aponus* (*Aponi fons*); and Avington or Aventon, in co. Gloucester, was in Med. Lat. written *Abone* and *Abonis*; both evidently derived from *avon*, *amon*, i.e. *amnis*. The name Bungay may even be from *Avon-ey*, “the island in the *Avon*.”

Gray's Inn.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

Beaumont Family (p. 114).—The difficulty which occurs to G. W. M. arises simply from a misprint. For 1614 in the second instance read 1641.—F. S. GROWSE.

ROUND TOWERS TO CHURCHES IN NORFOLK.

Names.	Deanery.	Round all up.	Round below, Octagon above.	Octagon all up.
Aslacton	Depwade			
Aylmerton	Repps			
Ashmanaugh	Waxham			
Appleton	Lynn	In Ruins		
Barmer	Burnham			
Bawburgh	Hingham			
Bedingham	Brooke			
Beeston St. Lawrence	Waxham			
Bessingham	Repps			
Bexwell	Fincham			
Billingsford	Sparham			
Brandeston and Gutin	Sparham			
Breccles	Breccles			
Briston	Holt	In Ruins		
Brooke	Brooke			
Buckenham Old	Rockland			
Buckenham Ferry	Blofield			
Burnham Deepdale	Burnham			
Burnham Norton	Burnham			
Catton	Taverham			
Cockley Cley	Cranwich			
Colney	Humbleyard			
Cranwich	Cranwich			
Croxton	Cranwich			
Dereham West	Fincham			
Dilham	Waxham			
Eccles next the Sea	Waxham			
Eccles	Rockland			
Edgefield	Holt			
Edingthorpe	Waxham			
Feltwell St. Nicholas	Cranwich			
Fishley	Blofield			
Fornsett St. Peter	Depwade			
Freethorpe	Blofield			
Fritton	Depwade			
Framingham Earl	Brooke			
Gayton Thorpe	Lynn			
Geldeston	Brooke			
Gissing	Redenhall			
Gresham	Repps			
Haddiscoe	Brooke			
Hales	Brooke			
Hardley	Brooke			
Hautbois Great	Ingworth			
Haveringland	Sparham			
Heckingham	Brooke			
Hemblington	Blofield			
Hillington St. John, near Norwich	Brooke			

Names.	Deanery.	Round all up.	Round below, Octagon above.	Octagon all up.
Horsey next the Sea	Waxham	Fell 1822		
Howe	Brooke			
Ingworth	Ingworth			
Intwood	Humbleyard			
Keswick	Humbleyard			
Kettlestone	Burnham			
Kilverstone	Rockland			
Kirby Cane	Brooke			
Kirby Bedon	Brooke			
Letheringsett	Holt			
Lexham East	Brisley			
Matlaske	Repps			
Mautby	Flegg			
Merton	Breccles			
Morningthorpe	Depwade			
Morton on the Hill	Sparham	In Ruins		
Moulton St. Mary	Blofield			
Needham	Redenhall			
Norton Subcourse	Brooke			
Norwich St. Benedict	Norwich			
„ St. Julian	Norwich			
„ St. Mary's Coslany	Norwich			
„ St. Paul	Norwich			
„ St. Etheldreda	Norwich			
Pickenham South	Cranwich			
Porlingland Great	Brooke			
Potter Heigham	Waxham			
Quiddenham	Rockland			
Raveningham	Brooke			
Repps	Flegg	Detached		
Ringstead Great St. Peter	Heacham			
Rollesby	Flegg			
Roughton	Repps			
Roydon, near Diss	Redenhall			
Runhall	Hingham			
Rushall	Redenhall			
Ryburgh Great	Toftrees			
Scoulton	Breccles			
Sedgeford	Heacham			
Seething	Brooke			
Shereford	Toftrees			
Shrimpling	Redenhall			
Snoring Little	Burnham			
Somerton West	Flegg			
Stanford	Cranwich	Spire		
Stockton	Brooke			
Stody	Holt	Spire		
Stratton St. Mary	Depwade			
Surlingham	Brooke			
Sustead	Repps			
Syderstone	Burnham			
Swainsthorpe	Humbleyard			

Names.	Deanery.	Round all up.	Round below, Octagon above.	Octagon all up.
Tasburgh	Depwade			
Taverham	Taverham			
Thorpe, next Haddiscoe	Brooke			
Thorpe Abbots	Redenhall			
Thwaite All Saints	Ingworth			
Titchwell	Heacham	Spire		
Toperoft	Brooke			
Tuttington	Ingworth	Spire		
Wacton	Depwade			
Walton East	Lynn			
Watton	Breccles			
Whitlingham	Brooke			
Witton	Waxham			
Wramplingham	Hingham			
Wickmere	Ingworth			
Welborne	Hingham			
Yaxham	Hingham			

J. L. CLEMENCE.

RINGERS' JUGS (p. 61).

There is a curious jug or pitcher belonging to the ringers of Hadleigh, a description of which may probably interest your readers, and lead to answers to the enquiry, whether any such jugs are existing in other parishes. This "pitcher" as it is called, is a "*vas ansatum*," having two ears, and is circular in shape, swelling out in the middle, and being more contracted at the ends. The material of which it is made is brown earthenware glazed, and the following are the dimensions :

					Feet.	Inches.
Height	..	..	..	..	1	3½
Diameter at the base	..	..	..	..	0	7¾
Diameter of the mouth, inside	..	..	..	..	0	4
Diameter of the mouth, outside	..	..	..	..	0	5
(Showing the thickness of the material there to be half an inch)						
Circumference of the base	..	..	..	..	2	4½
Circumference of the middle at the largest part				..	3	5½
Circumference of the neck, including the spout				..	0	4
Depth of the neck	..	..	..	..	0	2¾
Width across the handles	..	..	..	..	1	2¼

The jug holds sixteen quarts, and bears this inscription, very rudely indented, apparently with a chisel when the clay was soft, and running round the vessel without any regard to uniformity of size in the letters or to straightness of line ; the first word ME, or perhaps MEI, is in italics, the rest of the letters are in Roman capitals.

ME THOMAS WINDLE, ISAAC BVNN, IOHN MANN, ADAM SAGE, GEORG BOND, THOMAS GOLSBOROVGH, ROBERT SMITH, HENRY WEST.

These were no doubt the names of the eight ringers (our belfry has a peal of eight bells), for I have papers which show that several of the persons represented by these names, were living in Hadleigh about that time.

Below the names are these verses, which I will give in better order than they stand in.

IF YOV LOVE ME DVE NOT LEND ME,
EVSE ME OFTON AND KEEP ME CLENLY,
FILL ME FVLL OR NOT AT ALL,
IF IT BE STROVNG, AND NOT WITH SMALL.

Below all, in the front, is the word HADLY; underneath one handle is the date 17 T G 15, and underneath the other 17 R O 15; the letters T. G. and R. O. being probably the initials of the potters.

The jug is in the possession of Mr. Pettitt, of the Eight Bells Inn, Angel Street, who holds it for the ringers, of whom he is the leader. He has had it about twenty-seven years, having claimed it on the death of John Corder, the parish clerk, who had formerly the custody of it; and he believes that it has always belonged to the Hadleigh ringers. Mr. Pettitt tells me that it is still occasionally used by the ringers, on the occurrence of any profitable wedding: and I have been told that it has been sometimes introduced into the belfry; but I hope that it will never be taken there again, as I consider that drinking in a Belfry is inconsistent with due reverence for the house of God. It is said to be filled every Christmas, by mine host of the Eight Bells, when the ringers assemble for a "frolic," with strong beer, which in Angel Street goes by the name of "Old King William;" and any stranger going into the room, is compelled to pay sixpence to arrest the natural effects of their potations, by keeping it 'full' according to its own request.

There was another, but smaller jug of the same kind, formerly belonging to our ringers, but this, I am told, was given away many years ago, to the Lavenham ringers. If I can obtain a sight of it, I will, in some future number give a description of it.

At page 61, of the *East Anglian*, a description has been given by Mr. Warren, of Ixworth, of a third jug of the kind, which he has in his possession. I am inclined to think from that description—judging from the material of which that jug is made, the inscription which it bears, and the apparent similarity of the lettering, and from the date 1716—that our ringers' jug, like it, was probably made at Wattisfield, near Bury. Can any of your correspondents tell me from the parish register, whether there were any master potters about that time at Wattisfield, whose names began with T. G. and R. O.? Probably we can strengthen the presumption in this way.—HUGH PIGOT.

GORLESTON OR GORLESTONE (p. 207, 250).

It seems to me that your correspondent Mr. H. Daveney is incorrect in stating that the river *Gar* or *Yar* had its name from the village of *Garveston*. It is rather the reverse; rivers not deriving their appellation from places. The river *Yar* or *Gar* may have also assumed the form of *Garu*, and *Garue*, whence perhaps *Garueston* (the enclosure or town on the *Gar*, *Garu* or *Garue*); and finally *Garbeston* or *Garvestone*.—R. S. CHARNOCK.

EXTRACTS FROM THE INSTITUTION BOOKS OF THE SEE OF NORWICH.—No. II.

As some considerable time has elapsed since the appearance of my first selection of extracts from the Registers, or as they are familiarly called, the "Institution Books," of the Bishops of Norwich, I venture to send you a few more transcripts from those volumes.

Nos. I and II relate as I presume, to Gladman's insurrection, and the events connected with it, of which Blomefield in his *History of Norwich*, pp. 106, 112 fo. ed. has given us a full and interesting account.

I. *A comandem't from the Bishopp to all ministers to publishe theis articles, vpon a quarrell happened betwene the citizens of Norwich and the Bishopp.*

Thomas p'missione diuina Norwicen' Ep'us Dilectis in xp'o filiis Mag'ro Johanni Wygenhale decretor' doctori Consistorij n'ri Norwic' Officiali, Neenon Archi'ns n'ris Norwici Norff Suff et Sudbur' seu eorum Officialibus Salutem gr'am et ben'. To the worschip of God and wynnyng of mannys soule of our cristene peple in our diocise and in eschewyng of p'ell that myght falle as weel spirituall as temp'ell. And also for reformacion to be had in the peple of oure Cite and diocise of Norwich, in that yey have offend god and oure Chirche of Norwiche in rebellion aze'st the peas of the Kyng our Soueraign lord, and azenst our Chirche aboueseid.† We charge yow yoyntely and seuerally that ye puplishe or do puplishe the articles that folwith in opyn s'mons, and in heigh masses, Whan the peple is p'sent Aft' the recepcion of yeise oure p'sent l'res.—

ffurst that hit be shewid to theym, hough my lord of Cant'bury hath sent oute hise l'res which he hath present ther' vndir seal to denounce them accursed that brekith the kyngs peas; and also that doeth violacion to the lib'te and fredome of the Chirche. And hough that hit be that execucon of this ought for be do at every tyme aft' his comaundement, my lord of Norwich havynge pyte of the people that dede rebellion azents the chirche of Norwiche, wiche is their moder chirche desiryng for to wynnen ther soules hath laboured to differr the execucion, Trustyng that they yat have offendid in yis behalve wul reforme hemself and obeye the maundements of the Chirche, takyng ther absolucions of hymself and of none other, Latyng theym to witte, that my forseid lord of Norwich hath reuoked power of all maner penytauncer, Regular and seculer, for to asoyle eny man yat is gilty in this cas.

Also for somoche yat grete slaundr is ygrowen saf Reu'ence ontrewely yat the noble lord Erle of Suff. shulde have made an arbitrement‡ otherwise yan the p'ties of the Cite of Norwich wer agreed in the matier yat hangen be twix the forseid Bishop of Norwich, Abbot of Seynt Benetts, and the Priour of the seid chirche of Norwich And yem of the Cite. I puplishe her the seide Arbitrement, written in Englyssh.§ Be the whiche ye (moore) vndirstande yat the disslaundr yat is made vpon the seide Arbitrement, and also in sich same [sume] as it seid upon the Priour, hit lakked the trouthe And causeth a mene for to make a comocion in the peple which god defende. For the which matier te kyng hath sent his wryt to the chief Justise and other wt the Shirreve, the whiche my lord of Norwich hath charged me for eschewyng of p'eyle yat myght falle to the peple of his diocise and lest yei shulde yenne in the peyne conteyned in the same, and to p's'ue [preserve] hem from the swerd spirituall and temp'ell as a fadir of pyte; hough yat hit be he myght interdite the Cite Which is nat his entent yf bettir may be to denounce yow the Kyngs wryt, preyng you all yat be gilty in yis matier as wel of the Contrey as of the Cite yf eny suche yer be, yat yei wul reforme yow godly and goodly bothe in your consciences And to the Chirche and to the Kyng. In cuius rei testi'om sigillum n'r'm p'sentibus apposuiamus. Dat' in man'io n'ro do Hoxne xviij die mensis Marcij Anno domini mill'imo quadringentesimo secundo Et n're Translacionis anno septimo.—*Lib. x, fo. 92.*

* This title is in hand writing of the latter part of the sixteenth century.

† The attack on the Priory took place on the 25th January, 1442. Blomfield, vol. 2, page 108.

‡ Blomefield's *History of Norwich*, page 107, fo. ed.

§ No abitrement appears. See the Substance of it in Blomefield, page 107.

II. *Veredictu' xij Juratoru' de Boundis et libertatibus seueralibus Ep'atus Norwicen' et eccl'ie cathed' sancte Trinitat' Norwicen' et Ciuitat' Norwici.**

Edmundus Wynter,
Thomas Shuldh'm,
Johannes Wymondh'm,
Edmundus Bokenh'm,
Cristof Straunge,
Radulphus Garneys,
Radulphus Lampet,
Radulphus Blanerhasset,
Walterus Aslak,
Robertus Wylton,
Thomas Gurnay,
Robertus Broom.

Qui dicunt qd Ratonesrove Tomlond p'ut diuiditr antiqts p' cruces palac' monaster' sancte Trinitat' tota terra et terra Ep'i vsq' aquam vocat' Wenson Normanneslond al's Poules-hospital et eccl'ia sancti martini holmstrete cum hospitali sancti Egidij non fuer' in nec de Ciuitate d'ni Reg' Norwici ante cartas d'ni Regis fact' decomp'acoe et lib'tat' d'ce Ciuitat' sev infra Com' Norff. in hundr' de Blofeld, et p'tinent d'no Ep'o et monach' dce eccl'ie sce Trinitatis, et qd Prioratus de Trows vill de Trows, Newton, Catton, et Thorp et om'es alie ville et hamelett' pt'nenc' d'co domino et monachis neenon Maudelyn hospitale sce marie magdal' et locus vocat' Cleypit a om'es vici extra muros ville Norwici non sunt p'tinenc' lib'tati' dce Ciuitat' nec fuer' &c. Et qd dca Ciuitas non habet Suburbios neq' Suburbium nisi vnu' tantum voc' Heyghm extra muros d'ce Ciuitatis in p'te occid'.—*Lib. x, fo. 92 b.*

The next document is an agreement between Bishop Browne (1436—1445) and Prior Heverlond (1436—1453), relative to the wood of certain trees, of which the Prior had taken possession as belonging to St. Leonard's, a cell to Norwich Priory, and which the Bishop claimed as belonging to the Manor of Thorpe, of which in those days he was lord. Translations of documents having reference to subsequent disputes between these two dignitaries will be found at pp. 273 and 275 of that most important contribution to Norfolk Archæology, Mr. Harrod's "Castles and Convents."

III. This bille endented made attwene the Reuerent fadir in god, Thomas Bysshop, of Norwyche, on that on p'tie, And John Priour, of the Cathedral Chirche of Norwyche, on that other p'tie, Witnesseth that Whene the seid John, now of late tyme hath, do, cut and shred diuerse trees on the Est and Northest p'tie from the Walle of the Priour of seynt lethenard and the wode therof led away, be the which, a grete contrauersie was like to growe betwyx the seid Bysshop and the seide Priour; Wherefore it is acorded, and the seide Priour g'unteth that the wode so led away and not brent shal be brought ageyn to the same trees ther to abyde in to the tyme it be discussed be the avise and examinacion of ther bothers counceill, Whethir the soyle there the seide trees growe belongyng to the seide Bysshop as to his manoir of Thorp, or to the seide Priour as p'celle of his seide Priourie; To that entent the seide Bysshop shal not be this cuttyng and shredyng be put oute of possession, nor be take for noon exaample to the seid Priour, no possession of the seide soyle and trees in tyme comyng if the seide Bysshop haue right therto. Jn witnesse wherof the seide parties to this present wrytyng interchaungeably, have, do set to her seales. Yoven the xxiiij day of Aprill, The year of the regne of Kyng henr' the sext, aftir the conquest the xix.—*Lib. x, fo. 106 b.*

No. IV is a copy of the Decree made by Bishop Moore, in a controversy between Dr. Prideaux, Archdeacon of Suffolk, and Prebendary of Norwich, and the Rev. Nathaniel Hodges, another Prebendary, as to place and precedence in the Cathedral Church.

IV. Whereas a difference hath arisen between Humfry Prideaux, D.D., Archdeacon of Suffolk,† in the Cathedrall Church of Norwich, of the foundation of King Edward the sixth, and Prebendary‡ of the same, and Nathaniel Hodges, M.A., Prebendary§ of the said Church, concerning place and precedence in the Choir and other parts of the

* This title also is in hand writing of the latter part of the sixteenth century.

† Collated 21st December, 1688.

‡ Installed into the third Prebend, 15th August,

1681.

§ Installed into the second Prebend, 2nd May, 1673.

said Church; And Dr. Prideaux hath made his complaint to me that Mr. Hodges doth disturbe him in his rightfull possession, and hath refused to yeild him that stall or place and precedence which, on account of his Archidiaconall dignity in the said Church, doth belong unto him, and hath been enjoyed by his predecessors time out of mind, under pretence of his being senior Prebendary.

J. John, Bishop of Norwich, by vertue of the Statutes of the said Church, being visitor thereof and interpreter of the locall Statutes, and haveing thereby full power and authority to determine and end such differences, did att the instance of Dr. Prideaux sumon Mr. Hodges to appear before me, and have heard and fully considered what ever was said and alledged in behalfe of their respective rights and Claims by themselves or their respective Proctors, and for as much as it does manifestly appear:—

1. That all the Archdeacons of the Diocess of Norwich are by virtue of a Mandate from the Bishop to the Dean, put in Legall possessions of Stalls or places in the Choir, with p'cedence to all the Prebendaryes of the said Church.

2. That the severall Archdeacons according to their Jnstalments, have from time immemoriall had place and p'cedence yeilded to them in the Choir and other parts of the Church by the Prebendaryes in their attendance on divine service.

3. That Mr. Hodges himselve hath given place in the Choir of the Church to all the Archdeacons, particularly to those of Suffolk, p'decessors of Dr. Prideaux.

4. That the Statute concerning sermons to be p'formed in the Cathedrall Church, doth appoint the Bishop first to preach, then the Dean, next the Archdeacon, and after them the Prebendaryes, suitably to their respective stalls and p'cedence they have in the Choir.

5. That Mr. Hodges as senior Prebendary, can claim p'cedence of Dr. Prideaux only in such places where the Prebendaryes as a distinct body are assembled to do business; But Dr. Prideaux haveing two legal capacities in the Church in time of divine service, has right to take place in the best of them.

I DO hereby finally declare and decree, that place and p'cedence, in the Choir and other parts of the said Cathedrall Church doth of right belong unto the said Dr. Humfrey Prideaux, by virtue of his dignity of Archdeacon of Suffolk therein, as if he was not Prebendary of the said Church inferior in time to Mr. Hodges; and I do hereby require and order the said Mr. Nathaniel Hodges to yeild and give unto him, the said place and p'cedence in the said Church. In testimony whereof I have caused my Episcopall Seale to be put hereto this eight day of October, In the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred ninety and seven, and of my Consecration the seaventh.

Liber Lloid et Moore, 216 b.

J. NORWICH.

With this I shall for the present conclude, merely observing in addition that Mr. Hodges died 28th August, 1700, and was thus spared the possible mortification of his quondam opponent's elevation to the Deanry, which took place on 8th June, 1702.—*EXTRANEUS.*

MORTUARY FEES (pp. 234, 244, 255).

The following document, relating to the payment of mortuaries, may be of interest to G. W. M. The original, preserved in the parish chest of Bildeston, is written in a very cramped hand and abounds in the most arbitrary contractions, some of which I have been unable to decypher. In spite however of these difficulties and the mass of verbiage in which each sentence is involved, the general meaning is tolerably clear. From the blanks at the end it appears that the deed was never legally confirmed.

F. S. GROWSE.

Universis et singulis present' visum vel auditum Johannes Gerveys, sen', Johannes Gerveys, jun', Johannes Thormos, Will'mus Jeffrey, Joh'nes Motte, Robertus Stanysby, Thomas Brown, Johannes Coket, Will'mus Borell, Thomas Spycer, Will'mus Glover,

Johannes Justan, Johannes Motte, Johannes Strutte, Thomas Kaysnell, Johannes ffreman, Johannes Sparlyng, Thomas Cook, Simon Talbot et Johannes Harald, inhabitantes villam de Byldiston in Decanatu Sudbur' Norwicens' dioc' ac parochiani ecclesiæ parochial' villæ predict' majorem et saniozem partem universitat' sive de.....tat' inhabitancium et parochianor' predict' facientes ac omnes alii et singuli inhabitantes et paroch' villæ et paroch' predict' salutem in domino sempiternam. Cum pridem inter nos inhabitantes et parochianos predict' ex parte una et discretum virum d'n'm Johannem Thorndon, rector' ecc' lie paroch' de Byldeston predict' ex parte altera sup' solucionem mortuar' decedencium in parochia' predict' questus et discordia aliqualit' mota et orta fuit dicto Rectore jure communi vobis vero inhabitan' et parochian' predict' consuetudin' hactenus inter nos.....observatis que optima legum reputat' adherentib': Tandem post multa inter nos hinc et inde tractata legalis consuetudo.....videatur nos tum inhabitan' et parochian' predict' indenpnitat' eccl'ie de Byldeston magis saner' satagentes cum Rectore juramento quatenus ad nos attenet noverit' sic composuisse viz. quod idem d'n's Johnes Thorndon, Rector, toto ac omni tempore quo Rector extitit ab exaccione et recepcione mortuar'penitus cessabit. Necnon toto ac omni tempore quod dicti singuli vir et uxor inhabitan' in et de parochia predict' singul' annis, viz. die dominica in ramis palmar' post offertorium alte misse decantat' ut moris est in eccl'ia de Byldiston predict' unum obolum argenti ac singuli solutus et soluta in et de paroch' predict' dummodo etatis p'ie corpus dominicum communicandi extiterint et non aliter unam quadrantem argenti singulis annis modo quo p'fertur offerre tenebuntur ac eor' singuli sic offerre cum essen' tenentur. Et quia premissa sine consensu et auctoritate singulorum quorum interest cassa reputamus et manca : omnibus igitur melioribus via modo et forma quibus de jure efficacius potuerimus ac nostrum quilibet potuerit nos inhabitan' et parochiani predict' ac nostrum quilibet prose de communi voluntate et consensu.....ad comparend' pro nobis ac nomine nostro ac nostrum cujuslibet nomine coram Reverendo in X'po d'no ac patre dno Will'mo dei gratia Nor' Episc diocesan' aliove judice in hac parte competente quocunque, &c., &c., &c. Datum apud ——— (sic) die mens' ——— (sic) Anno d'ni millesimo CCCC^o et vicesimo secundo.

HOLY WELLS (p. 218).

B's suggestion is excellent and I hope it will be acted upon. Why did he not set the example? The nearest "Holy Wells" to Norwich, are those known as S. Walstan's, situate at Bawburgh, Taverham and Cossey. Of these interesting particulars will be found at pp. 11, 26 and 29 of Dr. Husenbeth's *Life of Saint Walstan, Confessor*. And to this little tract of some sixty pages I beg to refer those who are interested in the subject.—A.

QUERY.

Pyke of Baythorne Park, Essex.—In Morant's History it is stated that in 1648, "George Pyke, of Birdbrooke, Esq., bought *Baythorne or Bapthorne*, whose daughter brought it in marriage to John Crouch, Esq.," whose son Pyke Crouch, Esq., was father of John Pyke Crouch, of *Bathon End*, Esq. He adds that "Thomas Pyke, Esq., is the present owner of this Estate." Can any Essex correspondent of the *East Anglian*, give the connecting link between John Pyke Crouch and Thomas Pyke, and again between the latter and John Tweed Pyke, Esq., the late possessor, by whose son the Estate was sold. Any information relating to Baythorne or the Pykes, will be acceptable to—G.A.C.

THE EAST ANGLIAN;

OR,

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXIII.]

JANUARY, 1863.

TO OUR READERS.

In compliance with the very generally expressed wish—both of Correspondents and Readers,—the *East Anglian* will in future be published on the *first of every month*, instead of as heretofore, on the first of every second month. In making this announcement, the Editor gladly embraces the opportunity of expressing his grateful acknowledgments to those erudite men, who have so readily opened to him their stores of valuable notes, and whose friendly aid and co-operation, have obtained for the *East Anglian* its present gratifying amount of patronage, and its prospect of a still greater usefulness.

RINGERS JUGS (p. 273).

A similar kind of Jug belongs to the ringers of Clare, Suffolk. In shape and size it resembles that at Hadleigh, and is made of the same material. The dimensions are as follows :—

					Feet.	Inches.
Height	..	..	..	..	1	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Diameter at the base	..	..	..	..	0	8 $\frac{1}{4}$
Diameter of mouth inside	..	..	..	..	0	4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Diameter of mouth outside	..	..	..	..	0	5
Circumference of the neck	..	..	..	..	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Depth of the neck	..	..	..	..	0	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Circumference of the middle at the largest part	..	..	..	..	3	3
Width across the handles	..	..	..	..	1	0

There are two handles, one of which has been broken and repaired with cement. On one side of this jug, on a slightly raised plinth, nearly level with the lowest part of the handles, is a crown, in faint relief. Under, and almost touching it, is represented a bell, in larger proportions, and bolder relief, on which is impressed in italics, the words,

*“ Campana
Sonant Canore.”*

Beneath the clapper, also impressed in italics, is this inscription.

*“ Clare Ringers.
1729.”*

Near the base there is an aperture for a tap, to draw off the beer, there being no spout, or lip. The rim or foot, on which it stood, being much chipped, is supplied with one of copper.

This Jug or “Pitcher,” as it is called here, will hold more than seventeen quarts, and on special ringing days was carried about the town by some of the ringers, who solicited contributions to fill it. When it had completed its century in 1829, the landlord of the “Bell” Inn, gratuitously filled it as a treat to the ringers, who at that time made his house their place of meeting.

The custom of occasionally exhibiting this jug in the town, has for several years, been discontinued, and in order to protect it from future injury, it has been removed from its usual place in the belfry, to another more secure, at the back of the organ gallery.—J. B. ARMSTEAD, *Clare*, November, 1862.

HAUTBOY.

Some assert that the Strawberry so named was brought from America ; others say from Bohemia, or Hungary. I query did this species simply have its name from its height (*haut-bois*), or from one of the places called Hautbois, in Norfolk. It may have also received its appellation from its cultivator, for although I do not find such a surname as Hautbois, there was an ancient family, in Latin records called *de Alto Bosco*, who had their name from Hautbois, in Norfolk. Cf. Blomefield.—R. S. CHARNOCK.

BRASSES IN KETTERINGHAM CHURCH, NORFOLK.

Affixed to the South wall of the chancel of Ketteringham Church are brass plates, which at first sight appear to be the memorial of a lady, with a child in swaddling clothes by her side, and an inscription at her feet. A closer inspection shows that there are really three distinct monuments, or rather two perfect brasses and part only of another, hashed up as a house glazier does the fragments of a stained glass window when he puts it in order. The principal effigy, that of the female, is that of Lady Grey, wife of Sir Henry Grey, whose brass is etched by Cotman, but his figure and the shields and inscription are gone. Beneath this effigy are two inscriptions. One, in Latin, commemorates John Colville, the son of Richard Colville, and to this the child in swaddling clothes belongs. The other, in English, is the memorial of Richard Wright, a former vicar.—F. HUNT.

EARLY EAST ANGLIAN PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS (pp. 141, 150, 252).

The following extract from My note book, may be of some interest:—It appears that many strangers from the low countries, came in the year 1565 and settled in Norwich, Masters, workmen, and servants (and had Her Majesty's letters patent to work, and make all sorts of woollen manufactures), men, women, and children to upwards of four thousand. This was encouraged by the Mayor and Sheriffs of the city, who waited on Thomas Duke of Norfolk, at his palace there, and got the freedom and liberty of the city, granted to them. Among these strangers the art of printing was introduced in Norwich, of whom Anthony de Solempne, was so well approved of, that he had his freedom presented to him. Anthony de Solempne is noticed as a printer at Norwich, in *Leland's appendix to his Collectanea*, vol. 6, p. 41, and in the Bodleian Library among the archives; also in the *Norfolk Tour*, 1795 and 1808. Also one Francis Burges, a printer at Norwich in 1701, a short notice will be found in the two last mentioned, likewise in the same will be found an account of early manufactures in Norwich. The following were booksellers in Norwich, viz.—Edmund Casson, Market Stead, at the sign of the Bible, Norwich, 1625; Robert Allen, in St. Stephen's, 1702; E. Burgess, 1706. These two following I see were printers at Ipswich. John Oswen, 1530, who made use of "Cum imprimendum solum;" John Overton, 1548; and these I find are printers in Cambridge, viz.—John Siberch, 1521," who considered himself the first Greek printer in England;" Thomas Thomas, M.A., formerly of King's College, set up as printer, he died 1588; John Legate, came from London, 1589, died 1626, when a license was granted to John Leget, his son, to print Thomas's Dictionary; Chantrell Legge, 1608; Thomas Buck, 1627; Roger Daniel, 1650; John Field, 1655; John Hayes, 1675; Edward Hall, 1688. Cornelius Crownfield, a Dutchman; Joseph Bentham; and Archdeacon (John) followed.—C. J. W. W.

Family of Leak (p. 188.)—Mr. George R. Corner, will find some particulars of this family, with pedigree, in Dawson Turner's *Sepulchral Reminiscences*.—C. J. W. W.

COATS OF ARMS, AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.

No. 13, *Ashdon*. (FRESHWELL HUNDRED.)

On the north side of the chancel, within the communion rails, over an altar tomb, supposed to be the monument of Richard Tyrrel, but from which the brass inscription has been torn off. Quarterly—1,two chevrons.....an annulet for difference. 2,a cross between four escallop shells. 3, paly of six..... 4,on a chevron.....three dolphins embowed..... Crest—On an esquire's helmet, a boar's head erect couped, in the mouth a peacock's tail. Under the coat of arms "*anno domini 1566*."

On the right side of the altar tomb are three shields and one at the west end, all bearing Tyrrel in the first quarter, and the other three coats in different order, *i. e.* paly of six as 2; the chevrons with dolphins, 3; and the cross and escallop shells, 4. The middle one of the three shields on the right side, has an impalement, viza fleur-de-lis between two woolpacks in pale, inclosed by two flaunches, each charged with a wolf passant (probably Woolley).

On flat stones within the communion rails.

1. "Here lies the Body of the Reverend Mr. THOMAS BARON, M.A., late Rector of this Parish, died January 2nd, 1728-9, aged 63 years."

2. "Beneath this stone in the same grave with those of her husband, are deposited the remains of LETITIA, wife of Nathaniel Saltier, M.A., many years Rector of this Parish, daughter of Thornhagh Gurdon Esq., of Letton, in Norfolk, who married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of Sir William Cooke, Bart., of Broome Hall, in the same County. Through the whole progress of a life protracted to the venerable period of 95 years, it seemed her constant aim to command respect by deserving it. The Dictates of Affection, Benevolence and Piety ever met her prompt obedience, whilst the placid gentleness and easy cheerfulness of her Demeanor, conciliated the affection of every one connected with her. 'The Path of the Just is as a shining light, that shineth more and more unto the perfect day.' The peculiar fortitude, and mild serenity, in the concluding stages of her existence, strongly evinced the truth of this assertion, and afforded an instructive proof of the superior prevalence of unshaken confidence in God, over the fear of Death and the terrors of Dissolution. She departed this Life, July 13th, 1792."

Over the last mentioned grave stone, on a mural tablet.

"Here lyeth the Body of the Rev. NATHANIEL SALTIER, A.M., who died May 7, 1791, aged 87 years, late Rector of this Parish, and for many years a constant Preacher in this church, and being dead still desires to speak to his beloved Parishioners, and earnestly to exhort them to have a special care of their Souls, and to that end constantly to attend upon the Worship of God; frequently to receive the Sacrament, and diligently to observe the good instructions given in this place, To breed up their children in the fear of God, and follow peace with all men, and Holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord. God give us all a happy meeting at the Resurrection of the just. Amen."

North wall, entrance of chancel, on a mural tablet.

Per chevron Argent and Gules, a crescent counter-changed, a canton of the second. Crest—A cubit arm erect, vested Azure, cuffed Argent, the hand proper, holding a tilting spear Or.

"To the Memory of The Rev. BENEDICT CHAPMAN, D.D., Master of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and Rector of this Parish. This Tablet is erected by his Nephews and Neices in affectionate and grateful remembrance of His Parental care and kindness.

"Firm in Faith, sound in Doctrine, clear in intellect, pure in Heart, Guided in all things by a deep sense of duty toward God and man, no less anxious for the spiritual welfare, than mindful of the temporal interests of the Flock committed to his charge. He departed this Life October 23rd, 1852, aged 82 years. Lamented by his family to whom he was justly endeared; By the Parish in which He diligently ministered for thirty-three years; By the College over which He ably presided for thirteen years.

"Esteemed, honoured and beloved by all. His Mortal Remains are interred in the Chapel of Gonville and Caius College."

Within a short distance on the same wall, on another tablet.

"Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. EDWARD HANSON, M.A., Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who by a faithful and zealous discharge of all his duties as Curate of this Parish, for thirteen years, obtained the regard and affection of his Parishioners. He was presented to the Vicarage of Thaxted, in this County, in August, 1853, and died August 2, 1854.

"To record the sincere esteem entertained for him by his Rector, with whom he actively Co-operated in every good work, and especially in the management of the National School, this tablet is erected by some of the relatives of the late Dr. Chapman, Rector of this Parish."

A flat stone near covers "the remains of the Rev. JOHN NORTH, M.A. twenty-seven years Rector of this Parish, who died September 19, 1818, aged 73 years. And another those of SAMUEL JOHNSON, S.T.P., "xix years Rector, Ob: Julii xix, A.D. M.DCLVIII."

Horham Hall, Thaxted, Essex, Oct. 2, 1862.

F. G. WEST.

MORTUARY FEES (pp. 234, 244, 255).

The Mortuary Fee is still payable to the Vicar of Lowestoft. On a recent occasion the charge of ten shillings was made for a *Mortuary Fee*, for the deceased dying worth forty pounds. In *Suckling's History of Suffolk*, vol. II. 98, he quotes a payment "on account of Robert Coe, to Mr. Hawes (Vicar of Lowestoft, 1610) for his burial and mortuary, 11s.;" and states on the authority of Tanner, that there were many entries in his time, when he received 10s. from the executors of every person dying, worth forty pounds and upwards. The Rev. John Tanner was instituted to the vicarage of Lowestoft in 1708,—Y.

R.C., whose communications are always interesting, is certainly incorrect in stating that a mortuary "was for permission to break the ground in the Parson's freehold." Fees for breaking the ground are payable, if I am not mistaken, to the churchwardens, and must not be confounded, as they have been by another of your correspondents, with mortuaries, which are, as it is stated at p. 255, for tithes omitted to be paid in one's life time.—F. HUNT.

WITNESSES TO OWNERSHIP OF PROPERTY.

From the "Verdicts of the Headboroughs of the Borough of Clare," published in the second vol. of the Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, it appears that in 1617, a colt was sold in Clare market, the seller of which produced a person to testify that he was the "true owner of the said colt." This is followed by the remark that "many

similar entries subsequently occur." After I had discovered that entry in the old records, I could not imagine why it was necessary for a man to *prove* that what he offered for sale was his *own* property, until a few days since I was reading, in the *Art Union Journal*, for 1851, an interesting paper on Wright's *Domestic Manners of the English*, where (at page 171) after speaking of the great danger to which travellers, especially solitary ones, were exposed in the Anglo-Saxon times, he says,

"So prevalent indeed was theft and unfair dealing among our Anglo-Saxon forefathers, and so much litigation and unjust persecution arose from disputed claims to property which had been, or was pretended to have been purchased, that it was made illegal to buy or sell without witnesses."

This paragraph then, clearly explains the reason why the seller of the colt was compelled to bring with it a witness from Bedfordshire, to prove his ownership in Suffolk; and thus the delinquencies of the Anglo-Saxons in the tenth century affected the dealings of their descendants in the seventeenth. How long after this date, the custom of producing a witness to ownership was practised, I have not learned, but it must not only have been a troublesome, but an expensive affair, and a practical proof that "honesty is the best policy." It also shows that a bad name and evil habits, will cling through several centuries to many generations, and are with difficulty eradicated.—J.B.A.

PRIVATE REGISTERS OF BAPTISMS, &c.,

Mr. James Coleman, of High Street, Bloomsbury, has just published "a copy of the names of all the marriages, baptisms, and burials, which have been solemnized in the private chapel of Somerset House," London, between 1714 and 1776; the original of which we believe is preserved in the Middle Hill Library, and had been privately printed by Sir Thomas Phillips. This reprint is accompanied by many interesting notes of identification, and much genealogical information; and is a most acceptable addition to the genealogist's library. Looking over the list we find the following entries of local interest, and shall be glad to receive any further particulars of the respective parties, or additional notes to identify other East Anglian names.

1730. James Altham, to Mary Hanway. (He was Rector of Woodford and Vicar of Latton, co. Essex; she was dau. of Thomas Hanway, agent for Victualling at Portsmouth, and sister to Jonas Hanway, Esq.)

1735. Richard Knollys, widower, to Hannah Salwey. (He was a Chymist, in Fleet Street, London, and married to his 2nd wife Hannah, dau. of Richard Salway, of Stratford, co. Essex, who died S.P.—by his 1st wife he was father of Sir Francis Knollys, bart.)

— John Peyton, widower, to Susanna Calvert. (Susanna, dau. of Felix Calvert, of Hunsdon, Herts., Esq., 2nd wife of John Peyton, Esq., who died 1741, and mother of Sir Yelverton Peyton, 8th Bart., who died 18th Oct., 1815, when the baronetcy became extinct.—She was living a widow in 1782.)

1736. Hill Mussenden, Esq., of Herringfleet, co. Suffolk, to Martha Johnson, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

1737. Thomas Drury, Esq., of Overton, co. Northampton, to Martha Tyrell, of East Thorndon, Essex. (Afterwards Sir Thos. Drury, Bart., of Overton, co. Northamp-

ton. She was the dau. of Sir John Tyrell, of Springfield, co. Essex. Sir Thomas died s.p.m. 19th Jan., 1759.)

1738. Rev. Mr. Beachcroft, of St. Andrew Undershaft, to Susanna Hudson, of Wanstead, Essex.

1739. Nathaniel Trayton, to Philadelphia Parker, of Writtle, Essex.

1739-40. Rev. John Watson, of Sandford, Essex, widower, to Jane Bodens.

1742. Henry Wright, of Ledget, Norfolk, to Jane Grant.

1751. Robert Luson, widower, of Yarmouth, co. Norfolk, to Jane Vaughan.

—Sept. 23rd. Right Honorable John Thynne, Lord Chedworth, to Martha Parker, of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. (Martha, dau. and co-heir of Sir Phillip Parker Long, Bart., married John Thynne Howe, 2nd baron Chedworth, he died s.p. 10th May, 1775. The title became extinct 29th Oct., 1804; they are said to have been married by the Rev. Mr. How, Rector of Wichford Magna, Wilts.)

1752. Jeremiah Ives, Esq., of Norwich, widower, to Elizabeth Little.

1754, Sept. 26th. Soame Jenyns, Esq., widower, of Bottisham, co Cambridge, to Elizabeth Gray, of the same parish, spinster. (A well known writer and wit, married 1st., Mary, only dau. of Col. Soame, of Dereham, co. Norfolk, and 2ndly, Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Grey, Esq., of Hackney; but died s.p. 13th December, 1787.)

—William Dalton, to Frances Carter, widow, of Bal lington, Suffolk.

1756, April 8th. Sir Hanson Berney, of Kirby Bedon, co. Norfolk, Bart., bachelor, to Catherine Woodball, of Walthamstow, Essex, spinster. (The 6th Bart. he died 1778, leaving issue.)

RINGERS JUGS (p. 61, 273, 280).

At Hinderclay, Suffolk, is a ringers' pitcher, still preserved in the church tower, of form and size similar to the Hadleigh Jug. It is thus inscribed:

“By Samuel Moss this pitcher was given to the noble society of ringers at Hinderclay, in Suffolk, viz., Tho. Sturgeon, Ed. Loch, John Haws, Ric. Ruddock, and Ralf Chapman, to which society he once belonged, and left in the year 1702.

From London I was sent
As plainly doth appear,
It was with this intent
To be filled with strong beer.

Pray remember the pitcher when empty.”

A similar pitcher may be seen in the adjoining church tower of Garboldisham, in Norfolk. Both these pitchers were London made, as appears by their inscriptions, notwithstanding that they are closely bordering on Wattisfield. Hinderclay has always been famous for its ringing, there are now six bells; a treble having been added in 1790.—(See page 120.)—JOHN H. SPERLING.

Since my last communication I have visited Lavenham, and made enquiry about the jug said to have been given by our ringers to the ringers there. The old clerk, who has been connected with the belfry upwards of fifty years, assured me that there is no such jug in existence now, and that he never even heard of one being in the possession of the Lavenham Ringers. He added his belief that the ringers have a corporate jug at Clare (*see p.* 280).

A friend of mine, travelling in Wales a few weeks ago, saw at the Mackworth Arms Hotel, in Swansea, a similar kind of jug placed in a niche at the head of the staircase. The material was the same,—earthen-

ware,—but the colour was a light yellow, and the workmanship of a superior sort. The jug had only one handle, and the following inscription, in two lines :

“Come fill me well with liquor sweet, and that is good when friends do meet,
When I am full then drink about, I ne’er will fail till all is out.

David Michael.”

Underneath were representations of men, flowers, birds and fishes. I cannot tell you anything about the history of this jug.—HUGH PILOT.

FLUVIAL ETYMOLOGY OF SUFFOLK (pp. 236, 247, 265).

In answer to J. G.’s remark on the natural history of water-courses, I would observe that mention is made of many rivers which suddenly disappear, and after flowing underground for some distance, re-appear as new rivers.

Aristotle and the poets name several such in Arcadia. The Alpheus is especially celebrated: Not only was it supposed to flow under the earth, but even under the sea, into Sicily, where, breaking up near Syracuse, it is said to have given birth to the Arethusa. The reason for this opinion is said to have been, that every fifth summer the Arethusa used to cast up the dung of cattle, about the time of the celebration of the Olympic games in Achaia, when the dung of victims was cast into the Alpheus!! Again, the Niger was formerly supposed to be hidden under the mountains of Nubia, and to re-appear on the western side of those mountains; although modern research proves that it loses itself in lakes or sands (Cf. *Rees’ Cyc.*). Spenser says of the Mole in Surrey,

And *Mole*, that like a *nousling Mole*, doth make
His way still under ground, till Thamès he o’ertake.

And Camden “betaking itself to subterraneous passages like a mole.” And Bailey (whose *derivation* I do not agree with) “so called, because, like a mole, it forceth its passage underground, and thereby mixes its waters with the Thames.”* There is, by the bye, a *source pétrifiante* at Clermont-Ferrand, in France, which, running underground, has formed a “pont naturel” (a bridge of stone) in two parts of the town. From an examination of this source, I am disposed to think it may be derived from the same as that which supplies the “Bains de Royat,” about two kilometers from Clermont. There is also a petrifying spring in Derbyshire, which after flowing underground for some miles, re-appears in the adjoining county. The identity of the two has been proved by floating down feathers. The most curious instance of this sort is that of the Guadiana (the Anas of the Romans), an important river of Spain and Portugal. This river is said to take its rise in the swamps or *Lagunes de Riudera*, and after a course of about fifteen miles, as far as Tomelloso, to disappear. After proceeding about seven leagues further underground,

* The length of the subterraneous passage of the Mole has been variously stated at from one and a half, to two and three miles. Mantell says that during the summer of 1841, on three different days, when the stream was followed along its course un-

til it wholly sunk into the ground, there was nearly the distance of a mile between the extreme points of its disappearance.—Cf. Mantell’s Surrey, p. 177.

it re-appears, and the lakes which it throws up are called *Los ojos de la Guadiana*, "the eyes of the Guadiana." A modern writer mentioning this circumstance, says that from some fancied resemblance of diving like a duck in the water, and re-appearing at some distance, some author, desirous of making a *canard*, derived its ancient name from the L. *anas*, a duck. Bochart traces it to the Arabic *hanasa*, "to disappear for a short time, *se cacher pour paroître bientôt de nouveau*;" but inasmuch as there is no evidence of the Arabs having been in Spain until long after the Romans, it is probable that the word *Anas* was derived from a Punic word, perhaps of the same meaning as the Arabic word. To *Anas*, the Arabs prefixed *Wádi*, whence *Wádi-Anas*, or *Wádi-Ana*, "the river Anas or Ana," now corrupted to Guadiana.—R. S. CHARNOCK, *Gray's Inn Square*.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 3.

Flixton near Bungay.

1662. The names of certayne children not Registered in the rebellious tymes, according to the best accompt that their parents could give at this present.

George Soanes, baptized 29th of March, 1648.

John Soanes, baptized 20th day of Aprill, 1650.

James Soanes, baptized June 17th, 1655.

Susan Soanes, baptized March 10th, 1659.

Nomina quorundam infantium qui ut dicitur baptizati fuerunt secundu' morem Ecclesiæ Romanæ.

John, the son of John and Anne Seaman, was baptized 1699.

Dorothy, the daughter of the above-mentioned, baptized 1700.

George, another son of the above-mentioned, baptized 1701.

Joseph, another son of the above-mentioned, baptized 1703.

Felix, another son of the above-mentioned, baptized 1705.

The certayne accompt after the Register came to the hands of the lawfull Minister and Churchwardens.

1661.

The Roman Catholic entry is inserted in a space left for some unexplained reason by the Vicar in the year 1661, and the "certayne accompt" refers to the entries that commence in 1661.—H. W.

FRESCOES DISCOVERED IN NORWICH CATHEDRAL IN DECEMBER, 1862.

It is intended to put in a memorial window in the south aisle of Norwich Cathedral, in memory of the late Edmond Wodehouse, Esq., many years a Member of Parliament for Norfolk. The arcade of five arches beneath the window has already been rebuilt, and contains tablets to the memory of several members of his family. Upon the removal of the old columns and arches, they were found to consist of odds and ends, apparently brought from another building, some fragments being of much later Norman than the others. These columns and arches, moreover, were not built into the wall, but merely against it, and appeared to have been put up in a very slovenly way, at a comparatively recent period, say not

more than a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago. The wall at the back was plastered and whitewashed, and the mortar with which the overhanging sill of the window was coved under, presented no indications of any very great age. Beneath the level of this plastering were found, occupying as much space as the three middle arches of the arcade, three fresco paintings.

The first, commencing from the east, was the best preserved. In the upper part, in capital letters, was clearly to be read SCS WLSTANVS. St. Wulstan, who was bishop of Worcester (1062-1095), is represented receiving his pastoral staff from king Edward the Confessor; of the king however, very little remains but his head and shoulders, from one of the columns having been built over him. The bishop is habited in chasuble and mitre, and is standing on a pavement of encaustic tiles. The second painting also had the name of the saint represented; but unfortunately all that could be deciphered of it was SCS. The figure was habited in red, and was kneeling at what appeared to be a desk, with hands joined and arms extended, as if in supplication. The head was entirely effaced, and in the upper part there was what appeared to be a representation of the sky, and there were traces of some design, but too faint to be appropriated with anything like accuracy. My friend Mr. F. B. Russell, of Norwich, who made a very accurate drawing of these paintings, fancied he detected a representation of the devil.

The remaining painting was a figure of a bishop, vested in chasuble and mitre, for although the head was gone, the outline of the mitre (which appeared to have been cut out and the hole filled up with mortar) was very distinct, and the head of the pastoral staff could be clearly made out; unfortunately here also the name was illegible. It will be seen that two of the paintings, the first and third, were of bishops, and it is probable the second was so too, for a very eminent antiquary, at whose inspection of these frescoes I had the good fortune to be present, thought he could detect some indications of a pastoral staff.

Whether all three paintings related to events of St. Wulstan's life, or each represented a different Saint, I cannot say, but as each had a name over it, the latter supposition would seem more probable. With regard to the date, the inscriptions are all in the same character, and the figures are all executed in the same style. St. Wulstan was not canonized until 1203, so that these paintings could not be earlier than the thirteenth century, whilst, judging from the shape of the mitres they belong to the fourteenth, but appear at a subsequent period to have been repainted. They were probably plastered over at the reformation, and having seen the light for a week or so in December, 1862, have been again hidden from view, perhaps at some future day to be again uncovered and to form the subject of speculation to unborn antiquaries, who (if the *East Anglian* and our *Archæological Society* go on their present rate) will I should think, be very glad to find something to speculate about.—A.

P.S. I should not omit to mention that the *original* arcade, removed when these frescoes were painted, had been built *into* the wall.

STEEPLE BOARDS.—No. I.

The following collection of "Steeple Boards," or records of campanalogical exploits, was undertaken at the suggestion of a friend with the object of ascertaining, if possible, the earliest period at which scientific change ringing was practised in Norwich. It was thought by one, very competent to form an opinion, that Norwich could claim priority of London. This however, I fear is hardly borne out by the dates upon these "Boards," although it may notwithstanding be the fact; at least, for the honour of old Norwich, I hope it is so. Upon subsequent consideration, it has seemed desirable to publish, where they may be accessible to all, these memorials of the skill and industry of Norwich ringers in days gone by; for, I write it with regret, the glory of the "Norwich Scholars" has departed. The old scientific ringers drop off one by one, and the new hands are not worthy to be named in the same breath with them.

Of the inscriptions as literary compositions the less said the better; it may be thought that they testify not only to the advanced state of the abstruse science of ringing, but also in some instances, to the proficiency the company had attained in the art of blowing their own trumpet. On the boards themselves, considerable adornment has been bestowed to render them worthy as it were of the great events they record. The three oldest at St. Peter's Mancroft have each above the inscription a painting of a bell inscribed, "*Campanæ Sonant Canore*," crowned and supported by angels, and a scroll "*Love as Brethren*," while II. and III. each have in addition three bells raised, the first of which on No. II. has this legend, "*We must own truth*." The 2nd, "*Now let all contention cease*;" and the 3rd, which appears intended as a continuation of the 1st, has "*Deserves the place*." On the central bell over Board No. III. appears, "*Swear not at all*." The inscriptions on the others are illegible to me.—R. GOODSON.

I commence with the earliest board in St. Peter's Mancroft.

I.

MAY the 2d, 1715, Here was Rung by the Ringers call'd Norwich Scholars, that most Incomparable Peal call'd Gransir Bob Triples, it being the 3d whole peal that they have Rung; but the first whole Peal that ever was Rung to the truth by any Ringers whatsoever. It has been Studied by the most Acute Ringers in England, (but to no effect) ever since Triple Changes were first Rung, but now at last it's found out to the truth By IOHN GARTHON, one of the said Society, and Rung by him and the rest of the Society, in 3 hours 18 minutes, which is about 1550 Changes in an hour, the whole Peal being 5040 Changes, and not one Bell misplac'd or out of Course. The Names of which Ringers are under written against their Respective Bells as they Rung.

John Garthon, 1st.	David Sannervill, 5th.
Isaac Pearce, 2nd.	Tho. Gardiner, 6th.
John Briggs, 3rd.	William Dixon, 7th.
James Brooke, 4th.	Robert Woodcock, 8th.

II.

Thomas Beevor, }
John Croshold, } *Churchwardens.*

ON the 26th of August, 1718, was Rung that Harmonious Peal called Gransire Triples which have been y^e study of y^e most Ingenious men of this Age, who delight in y^e art of Variations, but all their Projections have proved errors untill it was

undertook by JOHN GARTHON, who with long Study and Practice have perfectly discovered those Intricate methods, which were hidden from the eyes of all the Ringers in England, the extent of this Peal being 5040 Changes, have often times been Rung with Changes alike, but the first time that ever it was Rung true, was in three hours and a half, without any Changes alike or a Bell out of Course, by these men whose names are under written against their Bells as they Rung.

James Brooke, Treble,	Henry Howard	5
John Briggs	Wm. Callow	6
William Palmer	Tho. Melchior	7
Robt Crane	Tho. Barrett, Tenor.	

III.

ON the 25th of Octobr, 1731, here was Rung that Misterious Peal called Stedman Tripples, the Discovery thereof have been the Study of several Ingenious Ringers in England, though to no effect, untill this Intricate Peal which differs from all other Methods of Tripples, as being every Bell alike course was perfectly Discover'd by—who first compleated the Peal of Perfect Stedman Tripples, with only two Doubles & no Alteration, the extent being 5040 Changes was compleatly rung by us in 3 hours & 40 minutes, on which Occation Willm. Scott, in his remarks upon the ringing this Peal did Elegantly sing, viz :—

As for the sweet and Pleasent Treble, she,
By Melchior well was Rung that Bell and call'd the Bobs so free,
Blofield the 2nd, Palmer 3rd did Ring,
Atber Rung 4th, and was not Loath, but made her for to Sing.
Gardener the 5th did sway, Foster the 6th did play,
the 7th round Cris Booty bound & made her to Obey.
the Tenor fine & neat brave Porter so compleat
did ring her out & turn'd about that Cymbal loud & great.

IV.

St. Peter of Mancroft, NORWICH.

This Ring was made a peal of ten by an Addition of two Bells, Subscrib'd for by Gentlemen in ye Parish, and was Rung for the first time on the 20th of June, 1736.

On March the 8th 1737, was Rung a Peal of Grandsire Cators, which for the excelency of its Ringing Harmonious changes and ye Number of them, was certainly superiour to any thing of its kind ever done in the World; and to Remoue all doubt of the truth of the performance, several ingenious Ringers were abroad the whole time with proper Rules to prove the certainty of ye same, thus was this great Peal perfectly compleated to the entire satisfaction, surprise and Amazement of thousands of hearers in the space of 8 Hours 15 Minutes. The Number of Changes were 12,600, rung by 9 Men of the Company then belonging to the Steeple; The Tenor singly by a young Ringer 8000, then a second rung her to the end of the Peal.

The Persons Names & the Bells they Rung are as follow,

Tho. Melchior, Treble,	Wm. Porter	6th
Wm. Pettingall	Tho. Blofield	7th
John Gardiner	Edwd. Crane	8th
Tho. Barret	Chrisr. Booty	9th
Robt. Crane	James Ierom	} Tenor.
	Robt Liddamon	

N.B.—There is a tradition that this was known as “The bloody peal.”—R. G.

(To be continued).

The Shore Lark.—A specimen of this *rara avis* was killed on the 26th of November, 1862, on Lowestoft Denes and preserved. It is now in the possession of J. H. Gurney, Esq., M.P. Several others were observed at the same time.—R.

CHURCH ALE-GAMES, AND INTERLUDES.

Bungay Holy Trinity.

These early games of the church, which formerly desecrated our Sabbaths, have now happily given place to a purer and better observance of the Lord's Day. As written evidence of them only now exists, it may, possibly, not be thought uninteresting to many of the readers of the *East Anglian* to learn, that in the records of the parish of Bungay Holy Trinity, dating from * 1557, are contained many particulars respecting the celebration of them, a selection from which I purpose giving. It is not stated whether those for the years 1558 and 1559 were held in the churchyard, but it is most likely to have been so, as there was at that time ample space, the two churchyards of Trinity, and St. Mary then forming one churchyard only; the "game gere" (as it is called) was borrowed for the sports in 1558 at Yarmouth, and the contributions for carrying them out were made in malt, rye, and wheat, as well as money. Those for 1560 and 1565 were held on Trinity Sunday, the former yielded, "all things paid," xlijs. iiij $\frac{1}{2}$ l., and the collection for 1565 amounted to xvijli. xiiij $\frac{1}{2}$ l., on which occasion we are informed that Mr. Hasser (or Haffer), "dyd procure his neyburs of Beckylls and other places to come." In 1566 and 1567, the scene was enacted in the churchyard, and the "churche porche" was specially made "cleane" for the joyful event, and there were brought in at the charge of vjd., "iiij Burdens grene Bushes" to deck the scene, flags were also hoisted, "gone powder" fired, "skaffollds" and stages for the performances, with booths for the feasting and drinking erected, and the "app'ell (apparel) of my lord of Surrey" we are told was borrowed at Norwich specially for the occasion, to be worn, probably by the Lord of the feast for the day; "tynn fyle," "visors," "stayned clothes," and "gloves for the wytche" are mentioned as forming part of the "gere"; the latter in 1570, and in 1566, there is "gyuen to Branche's Boye for turnyng of speete jd."

The feast and games for 1568 (of which full particulars of provisions, &c., will be given in a future number) were held in the castle-yard, and the principal part of the collections for them were made in money of the inhabitants, by married women appointed for the purpose, each of whom was supplied by the churchwardens with a purse to receive her gatherings, and the remainder during the celebration of the games, &c. The lady of the feast it would seem, from the first entry in this year, was also a married woman, being there called "the wife for the game."

To judge from the quantity of viands, &c. provided, there must have been a large gathering of the people present to take part in the proceedings of the day.

The bill of fare embraces in the aggregate 5 calves, 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ lambs, $\frac{3}{4}$ of veal, 4 stone of beef, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ coombs of wheat, 3 gallons and 7 pints of butter, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ gallons of cream, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ barrels and 2 firkins of beer, 9 pints of honey, 10

* This book, dating from 1537 down to 1613, had been long lost to the parish, until about three years since, when it was kindly restored to the

churchwardens by the Rev. C. R. Manning, of Diss, Hon. Secretary to the Norfolk and Norwich Archæological Society.

pounds of raisins, 5 pounds of currants, and 200 eggs, besides a few minor articles, and an abundance of "gustards and pastys;" the beer being equal to 4032 pints, and the meat (assuming the calves to have averaged 8 stones each, and the lambs 32 pounds) to 1076 pounds, exclusive of bread stuffs, puddings, &c. Other entries show the scene to have been one of festal revelry and low buffoonery. It is singular that neither sheep, mutton, or pork, are named in the bill of fare; the price of beef per stone is 1s. 6d., and the average price of calves, 7s. 4d. each; lambs, 2s. 8½d.; wheat, 7s. 5d. a coomb; butter, 2d¾ a pint; cream, 7½d. a gallon; beer 6s. 6½ a barrel; honey, 4d. a pint; raisins, 2d; and currants, 4d. a pound; eggs, 1s. 7d. a hundred. The whole amount gathered for the game, &c. this year, was £20. 13s. 4d.; the cost of provisions was £12. 1s. 6d., and the incidental expenses £1. 13s. 10d., leaving a balance of £6. 18s. for the funds of the church, portions of which were lent out, as customary by the parish to the parishioners on security.

In 1577, the churchwarden acknowledges to have received of John Edwards the elder, his predecessor in office, "all the game players gownes & coats that were made of certayne pecs of olld copes," and in the same year, "all the residewe of pecs of copes, & others that remaynyd" were sold to him with the "assent of the jnh'it' of the p'ishe for xls."

The last entry I can find relating to these games, &c., is in 1591, when vs. is received for the "players cootes."

Saint Mary's parish appears to have taken a very minor part at any time in these exhibitions, if the entries in the churchwardens accounts of that parish are to be received as the full extent of them. They are there referred to but twice, once in 1526, where iijs. is "payde for the copying ouzt of ye game booke," and in 1543, "paid for sewyn s'ten (certain) abbs yt was occupyd at ye games on corp's xxi day [Corpus Christi day] jd."

The only other notices of any part being taken in these proceedings are the contributions of St. Mary's, thus entered in the Trinity churchwardens accounts in 1567, viz., "Rec. more of or Ladye p'ishe xvjs. xjd.," and in 1568, "Rec. the reward of or ladie p'ishe xvijs. vjd."

Bungay.

GRAY B. BAKER.

(To be continued).

REVIVAL OF OLD FAMILY NAMES.

Those of our readers—and they are many—who are familiar with the "Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica," in 8 vols, and the more recent "Topographer and Genealogist," in 3 vols, by Mr. Gough Nichols, will rejoice to learn that this distinguished and untiring antiquary is again in the field of genealogical research; and that his great knowledge, his profound acumen, and immense industry, are in this instance to be devoted exclusively, "in the first place, to the antiquities of Heraldry, and in the next, to those branches of local and family history, to which Heraldry lends material aid;" and that one of the objects of the Editor's new labours "will be to increase and popularise an heraldic taste." Among

the papers in the two first parts of most general interest is one on the "change of surname *proprio motu*," which, notwithstanding many grave objections, appears of late to have gained some ground; and the other "on the whim of refashioning a name without actually altering it," by the prefix "de," by altering the vowel *i* into *y* &c., or by the reduplication or dropping of a letter, &c., all of which several modes of producing "a distinguished singularity, or an affected antiquity" is severely censured.

We extract the following remarks on the prefix "de" adopted in modern times by East Anglian families:—

The name of DE BEAUVOIR has been assumed by two English families. It has also been conferred on a metropolitan suburb, which is called De Beauvoir Town: having a church consecrated under the name of St. Peter in 1841. This "town" has arisen from the purchase of the manor of Balmes, in the parish of Hackney, made by Richard de Beauvoir, Esq., of the island of Guernsey, who died in 1708. But, as in the cases of Carteret, Saumarez, and others, to which we before alluded, this family dropped the *de* on taking up their residence in England. Osmond Beauvoir, Esq., the son of Richard, purchased the manor of Downham, in Essex, and was sheriff of that county in 1742. His son was the Rev. Peter Beauvoir, Rector of Downham, who died in 1822. On that occasion Richard Powlett Wrighte Benyon, Esq., of Englefield House, Berkshire, the son of Richard Benyon, Esq., by Rachael Tyssen, daughter of Francis Tyssen, Esq., and Rachael Beauvoir, aunt of the deceased, took the name under its original form of De Beauvoir, after Benyon, discarding those of Powlett and Wrighte, which he had formerly assumed in 1814. This gentleman died without issue, in 1854, having latterly signed his name R. de Beauvoir Benyon.

Richard Wright, Esq., of East Harling Hall, Norfolk, was uterine brother to Elizabeth (Beard) the wife of Osmond Beauvoir, Esq.; and his only daughter (being the relict of Admiral Macdougall) was married in 1825 to John Edmond Browne, Esq., son and heir of Sir John Edmond Browne, created a Baronet of Ireland, in 1797. On the marriage Mr. Browne took the name of DE BEAUVOIR, and is the present Sir John Edmond de Beauvoir, Bart.

Spencer Horsey Kilderbee, Esq., of Glemham, in Suffolk, assumed the name of Horsey, instead of Kilderbee, by royal license dated on the 27th Feb., 1832; but on the 13th April, in the same year, he obtained a second license to write and subscribe the surname DE HORSEY, alleging that the patronymic of his maternal ancestors was so written, as shown by records in the College of Arms.—P. 154.

In 1850 the name of DE FREVILLE was assumed by Edward Humphrys Greene, Esq., of Hinxton Hall, co. Cambridge. By the will of his uncle Henry Green, Esq., the manor of Freville's, in the parish of Great Shelford, was settled upon this gentleman, with a direction to take the surname and arms of De Freville, under pain of forfeiture. On inquiry at the College of Arms he found that the arms of Freville could not be allowed him, as he was in no way descended from that family;* but on representing that he was anxious so far as might be to comply with the directions aforesaid (which was indeed necessary to his possessing the estate), by taking the name of De Freville in addition to his then surname, the royal licence was granted accordingly.—P. 156.

The last instance that we have to notice of the assumption of the prefix *de* is of a peculiar character, presented by a gentleman calling himself the Baron DE BLISS. Henry Aldridge, Esq., was the maternal nephew and heir of Edward Bliss, Esq., of Brandon Hall, Suffolk (sheriff of the county in 1836); and in pursuance of his uncle's will he assumed the name of Bliss instead of Aldridge by sign manual dated in 1845. Subsequently, in 1855, he succeeded to the title and estates in Portugal of his cousin, the Baron de Alreyo; and received the King of Portugal's royal letters patent, "granting him the privilege to succeed to the title in the name of Bliss, on account of his

* The manor of Little Shelford was sold by the Frevilles soon after 1600. Lysons' Cambridgesh. p. 250.

being unable to use, and being strictly prohibited from using any other surname than Bliss, under the terms of his late uncle's will."*

The family of DE GREY, of Merton, in Norfolk, now Lord Walsingham, seems to have really maintained the prefix De with great pertinacity, and is therefore a remarkable, but at the same time an exceptional instance of the continued existence of the particle, not actually coalesced into one word with the name. In Blomefield's "History of Norfolk," under Merton, will be found several English epitaphs of the middle of the 16th century, in which the name appears as "de Grey;" and others dated 1644, 1696, and 1697; together with extracts from the parish register, throughout which the name is written de Grey, except in the year 1600, where we have Gray and Graye.—P. 158.

QUERIES.

The Curfew Bell.—Many of your correspondents have been kind enough to give copies of the inscriptions on bells in East Anglian churches; although the list is not yet by any means complete. May I be allowed to suggest that it seems also desirable to make a list in your pages of the East Anglian churches, in which the curfew bell is still rung, the hours at which it is rung, and whether any endowment exists, and under what circumstances left for the payment of the ringer? Here, as I have stated in my *History of Hadleigh*, the curfew bell is rung at eight o'clock in the evening, and a bell is also rung at five o'clock in the morning, from the Sunday nearest the 10th of October, to the Sunday nearest to the 10th of March, and the ringer's fee of £2. 2s. has hitherto been paid out of the rates. There is an endowment for a curfew bell at Monks Eleigh I believe, left under curious circumstances. I will ascertain the particulars and communicate them in some future number of the *East Anglian*.—HUGH PIGOT.

Four élite or éleet.—There are several places in Suffolk, and probably in other counties, where two roads cross each other, which go by the name of the *Four élite*, or *éleet* or perhaps *releet*; I cannot learn the right spelling, owing to the rapid pronunciation of the words. Will Mr. Charnock, or any other of your correspondents be kind enough to give,—1st, the right way of spelling them; 2nd, their etymology and meaning; 3rd, and how they came to be applied to cross roads? I have often heard the questions asked, but have never known an answer given to them.—P.

Suffolk Tokens.—A token I have just met with reads, Obv; IOHN SHUCKFORD WADE, in small capitals, and in three lines. Rev: BENHALL, SUFFOLK, 1765, in small capitals, in three lines. Are these manorial tokens, and if so, what purpose were manorial tokens issued for, and its date is of an unusual period?—G.

Arms.—I shall be thankful if your correspondents in Heraldry will inform me to what families the two following bearings belong. 1, Argent a fess Or, between three bezants. 2, Party per fess Gu. and a griffin Or.—H. DAVENEY.

* Burke's Peerage and Baronetage, 1862, under Foreign Titles of Nobility, p. 1173.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXIV.]

FEBRURAY, 1863.

NOTES.

STEEPLE BOARDS.—NO. II.—(*Continued from p. 290.*)

V.

ST. PETER MANCROFT.

This Peal was opened June 21, 1775.

On Wednesday, Nov. 22nd, was rung a Compleat 5170 of Grandsire Cinques, in 4 hours 7 minutes; called by James Watling. On Monday, March 16th, 1778, was rung in this Steeple by the same Company 6240 Changes of that practical Peal, Oxford treble Bob Maximus, which was performed without a Bell out of Course or a Change alike in 5 hours 22 minutes, called by Thomas Barton. This excelled every attempt hitherto known on 12 Bells in England; and for regular striking, and bold dexterous ringing, was allowed to be a masterly and unrivalled Performance for the weight of metal, the Tenor being C. Wt 41.

Men's Names and the Bells they rung are as follows :

Thomas Barton,	Treble	John Dixon,	7
John Peak,	2	James Watling,	8
John Havers,	3	Simon Watling,	9
William Warner,	4	John Dye,	10
John Read,	5	James Vines,	11
Christr. Lindsey,	6	Jno. & James Trowse, Tenor.	

VI.

ST. PETER'S MANCROFT, NORWICH.

Monday, 20th January, 1817, were rung in this Steeple 5016 of that most ingenious and intricate Peal, Norwich Court Bob maximus in Four Hours and two Minutes without the misplacing of a Bell or the repetition of a single change. This Peal very much resembles Norwich Court Royal on Ten; there being short dodging on the bells before and behind, and tenth's place at the Bob. The ingenuity of its Composition, and the bold and regular Striking reflect great credit on the Company, and are allow'd by Judges to be a Performance which, if ever equalld, can never be surpass'd. It is the first Peal ever accomplish'd in England in that intricate method on Twelve Bells, and was conducted by Mr. Robert Chesnutt, and rung by the following Persons. This TABLET was erected at the expense OF a few Gentlemen of the Parish, in Commemoration of the above Display of Genius in the extensive Science of Ringing.

Robert Chesnutt, Treble	George Hames,	7th
Peckover Hill, 2nd	John Trowse,	8th
John Giddens, 3rd	Joseph Lubbock,	9th
Charles Gittings, 4th	Thomas Hurry.	10th
Samuel Havers, 5th	Nathaniel Beales,	11th
Charles Kelf, 6th	Samuel Thurston, } Tenor.	
	Matthew Smith, }	

VII.

ST. PETER MANCROFT, *NORWICH.*

On Tuesday, Feby. 13th, 1827, was Rung in this Steeple 5040 Changes of Oxford treble bob Royal, in three Hours and 52 minutes, without misplacing a Bell or the Repetition of a single Change. This task was Performed by 10 of St Peter's Company, on the Harmonious Largest 10 Bells. The Tenor was Rung by THOS. HURRY, and was allowed by the Oldest Ringer in this City to be an excellent Performance, it being the first Peal ever accomplished on these Bells, by one Man Ringing the Tenor the whole time, and it Reflects great Credit on the whole Company. The Bobs were Called and the Peal conducted by SAMUEL THURSTON with his usual Ability. This Tablet is therefore Erected as a Memorial of the above Performance.

WILLIAM MANN, 3rd	THOS. BURRELL, 8th
FREDK. WATERING, 4th	JOSHUA HURRY, 9th
PECKOVER HILL, 5th	JNO. HORNEGOLD, 10th
JNO. GREENWOOD, 6th	SAML. THURSTON, 11th
GEORGE HAMES, 7th	THOS. HURRY, Tenor, 41 cwt.

JOHN HOTBLACK, CHURCHWARDEN, 1827.

PETER DAY, Acting CHURCHWARDEN, 1828.

* * This board is surmounted by a bell crowned, supported by Angels.

VIII.

St. Peter Mancroft, NORWICH.

On Thursday, January 18th, 1844, was Rung in this Steeple that most intricate and ingenious peal called Stedman's Cinques, in Five hours and Seventeen minutes, consisting of 7126 Changes, without the misplacing of a bell or the repetition of a single change. The bold and regular striking attracted the notice of the Public, and is allowed to exceed any other performance ever attempted in England upon Twelve Bells. The Peal was conducted by JAMES TRUEMAN, and rung by the undermentioned persons. The Ministers and Churchwardens with a portion of the Inhabitants have contributed to the erection of this Tablet, the remainder being subscribed for by the Company of Ringers.

THOMAS HURRY,	Treble
ROBT. BURRELL,	2nd
ELIJAH MASON,	3rd
CHARLES MIDDLETON,	4th
WILLIAM GAUL,	5th
JOHN GREENWOOD,	6th

WILLIAM FREEMAN,	7th
GEO. WATERING,	8th
JAMES TRUMAN,	9th
JOSHUA HURRY,	10th
HENRY HUBBARD,	11th
GEORGE SMITH,	} Tenor.
ROBT. PALGRAVE,	

MR. BENJN. CUNDALL, MR. JOHN EASTO, *CHURCHWARDENS*.

The two following stone tablets are built in the walls, below arch of great west window.

IX.

HAND-BELL RINGING.

On Febyry 25, 1822, Was rung a Quarter Peal, comprising 1260 Changes of that harmonious and intricate Composition of Stedman triples, this was perfectly Completed by four of St. Peter's Ringers, two in Hand, and to remove all doubt of the truth of the Performance, it was rung before proper Witnesses, who were prepared with pricked documents, to prove the truth of the Peal, and it was completed in a Manner, that must ever reflect Great Credit on the Company who performed this Task, and took their stations in the following Order by the direction of SL THURSTON, who called the Bobs, and conducted the Peal.

WILLM. TUCK,	Treble and 2nd	|	FREDK. WATERING,	3rd and 4th
SAML. THURSTON,	5th and 6th	|	WILLM. MANN,	7th and Tenor.

X.

HAND-BELL RINGING.

On Monday, April 11, 1831, were rung by four of St. Peter's Mancroft Ringers, 2520 changes of Stedman Triples: this astonishing piece of science was accomplished in a very superb style in The scientific principles of hand ringing, and to preclude all doubt of the Truth that might Have been entertained owing to the difficulty of the process, it was Rung in the presence of JAMES TRUEMAN, an impartial Umpire, who was prepared With the requisite documents to ascertain whether It was worthy of record, consequently its truth cannot Be controverted, the peal was composed by J. P. POWELL, Esq., and Ingeniously conducted by SAML. THURSTON, which In case must be very difficult, and rung as follows:

SAML. THURSTON,	Treble and 2nd	|	FREDK. WATERING,	5th and 6th
HENRY HUBBARD,	3rd and 4th	|	JOSHUA HURRY,	7th and Tenor.

ST. MICHAEL AT COSLANY.

I.

Whereas by Publick Contribution two smaller Bells were hung up in this Steeple, making therein a Peal of Eight, on the 5th day of February, Anno 1725.* Mr. Charles Harwood and Mr. James Cobb, Church wardens.

A Remarkable Peal was Rung by the Eight Persons as under, call'd the Quarter Peal of Oxford Treble Bob all Eight in, or the Union Bob, consisting of 10,080 Changes which they Rung in 6 Hours 28 Minutes, on the first Day of April, Anno 1727. There was no Change alike or Bell out of Course. Performed by

Richard Barnham,	1st	|	Thomas Gardiner,	5th
Thomas Melchior,	2nd	|	Thomas Barret,	6th
John Harvey,	3rd	|	Edward Crane,	7th
John Webster,	4th	|	Robert Crane,	Tenor.

* This is old Style. The Bells themselves are dated 1726.

II.

In this Steeple,

On the sixth of December, 1731, Was Rung that most Incomparable as well as Intricate Peal of Stedman Triples, which had been long ye Study of many well skilled in the Art of Ringing, but without success till EDWARD CRANE one of the Company with much pains and application brought it to perfection with two Doubles. This Peal contains 5040 Triple Changes 2 Doubles only excepted, and is allowed by all Judges of the Art to be the most Ingenious Peal that till now has been compos'd. The Bobs were called by EDWARD CRANE before mentioned, and was Rung and Completed in 3 hours 18 minutes by us whose names are under written.

Richd. Barnham,	1	Wm. Pettingill,	5
EDWARD CRANE,	2	Thos. Crane,	6
Ino. Harvey,	3	Rice Greene,	7
Robt. Nockall,	4	R. Crane,	Tenor.

W. Woolbright,	} Church Wardens.
B. Elden,	

NORWICH RINGERS IN DAYS GONE BY.

In confirmation of the celebrity of the Norwich Scholars noticed in your number for January, p. 289, I send you an extract from Additional MSS., 12,525, in the British Museum, dated 1723, on St. Peter Mancroft.

"It has a fine large tower : it contains eight bells, as perhaps have not their fellows, considering their musical notes, and the persons by whom they are rung, who may challenge (without vanity) any eight men in England, for ringing is practised no where else, for number of changes and truth of ringing."

The above account must surely mean that *scientific Change Ringing* was at that time practised no where else. (Query.)

The London College Youths Society was established in 1637.

I have a copy of the rules of an earlier society, "the Schollers in Cheap-side, formed in 1603," and lived till 1634. In one of their rules the members are restricted from "making or accepting any challenge to or with *any other company*, without consent, on pain of such fyne as shall be thought fitting."

Who can discover what those other early companies were?—H. T. ELLACOMBE, M.A.

Who was — Parnell, who is said to be the earliest artist and promoter of change ringing?

ROUND TOWERS TO CHURCHES IN NORFOLK (p. 271).

To the list of churches with round towers, given in the *East Anglian* may be added Hardwick church, Depwade Deanery, the tower of which is in ruins. Blomefield says it was "round at bottom, and octangular at top." It fell about the year 1770.—GEORGE RAYSON, *Pulham*.

GORLESTON NOTES.

(Continued from p. 258.)

The White Horse Inn, Fenn Street, is said to have been occupied by Thomas Bendish, the elder, from 1644—52, where he had four children by his wife Rachael, none of whom were baptized. The children's names are recorded as born, but not baptized; viz.—Thomas, Oct. 1, 1645, Mary, July 12, 1647, who died in her infancy, Mary, March 10, 1649-50, and Rachael, June 18, 1651. Thomas Bendish the younger, married Bridget Ireton, daughter of General Ireton, who occupied the house on the South-town Road, near Gorleston, called Oliver Cromwell's house, where his son Charles was born in April, 1668, and John in Jany. 1684-5. The following entry is made in the Parish Register Book. Thomas B. died 1707, aged 61, Bridget his widow, died 1726, aged 76, Bridget their daughter, was born in 1672, and died 1736, aged 64. By mistake, in the notice at page 258, she is designated Mrs. On an old chimney piece in the Inn, was a shield, with the arms of Bendish impaling Ireton.

St. Nicholas' Church.—In pulling down the walls of the old priory church in 1760, the workmen discovered a stone coffin, in what was supposed to have been a side chapel, about six inches under the surface, and which appeared never to have been disturbed. The workmen lifted off the lid expecting to find valuables within, imagining from its appearance, that it contained the remains of a person of high rank. But on the removal of the lid nothing was found beyond an almost perfect skeleton, some dust, and the remains of a monastic garb; the hair was of a light brown colour. There was no trace of chalice, patten, ring or other religious emblem of office; from thence it was surmised that the deceased was not in holy orders. But probably a person of high rank, as the coffin was of very superior workmanship. The lid and coffin were each hewn out of a single block of stone. The former was highly coped, and was decorated with a complicated cross fleury resting on a calvary of three greeces. There was a recess shaped for the head, and two small holes to let off the moisture. The inside of the coffin was six feet three and a half inches in length, one foot eight inches in width at its broadest part, and one foot three and a half inches at the foot. The next morning another stone coffin was found, and intelligence of the discovery was sent to Sir J. Castleton, the Vicar, and Churchwardens, in whose presence the coffin was opened. On removing the lid nothing was found beyond some dust, a number of bones and a cockle shell, with the remains of some coarse stuff in which the body had been wrapped. The state of the bones and teeth shewed that the deceased could not have exceeded 30 or 35 years of age. The hair was of a fine gold colour, vigorous and beautiful. The thigh, leg and arm bones were perfect, as were the sternum, pelvis and skull; the ribs and other small bones had crumbled to dust. The remains of the garb in which the body had been enveloped was moist, and adhered to the thigh bones. The coffin was coped, and decorated with a cross, having in

the centre of the staff two greek omegas, the upper one inverted and resting on the other. The lid of this coffin was highly coped *en dos l'ane*, and had formerly appeared above ground, as it was much worn. Though there was not a trace of either letters or figures, no doubt both coffins were at least as old as the year 1200, and probably much older. Sir J. Castleton stated that though the Priory was not founded before the first of Edward the first, the Church of St. Nicholas, in which the coffins were found, was founded in the sixth of Henry first, 1105, or according to an ancient MS. said to have been at this time preserved in the church chest, but since lost, the third of William the Second, 1089. The next day the workmen found another stone coffin, which contained a skeleton and the remains of a monastic cowl, and fragments of the garb in which the body had been wrapped, a coarse sort of mummy cloth of a brown colour. The bones were all perfect, the legs were all placed strait, but the left hand was placed on the breast. The coffin had a drain, and two holes to let off the moisture. It measured six feet six inches in length, one foot ten inches in width, at the broadest part, and eighteen inches at the narrowest by the feet. Many fragments of stone coffin lids were found in the course of the repairs then going on, all decorated with crosses of various shapes.

In the year 1786, several monumental stones were found a few inches beneath the surface, in the Priory yard, in that part called the Cloisters. The inscriptions were copied by Mr. Maett, who in a letter to Lieutenant Killett, thus describes some discoveries that were made during the pulling down the remains of St. Nicholas Church, and the Priory Chapel. "In the wall of the south aisle, three noble windows had been blocked up with masonry, and plastered; some mutilated ornaments of stone work, were also exposed, three niches were found divided by very elegant Early English clustered columns. In the south wall were found two fenestellas, each containing a piscina, and an aumbry, further to the west was a large niche surmounted by a crocketed canopy, supposed to be a Prior's tomb, and very similar in shape and size to that called the founder's tomb in the south aisle. The remains of purple, crimson and green colour can be traced in the mouldings. Some joists of chesnut wood, richly carved, and curiously ornamented with gilding, was also found under a modern floor, in a perfectly sound state. Two other niches have also been discovered, all the ornamental parts of which have been destroyed. Many fragments of stone coffins have been found. Evidence is daily coming to light of the barbarous handling which the church, the priory chapel, and the cloisters, and all that they contained, met with in the time of the rebellion, when the sacred edifices in this parish were converted into barracks for the soldiers, and stables for their horses."

Several monumental stones with calvary crosses, and three with mutilated Latin inscriptions, were found beneath the modern flooring of a house in Fenn Street, in 1786.

Great Yarmouth.

J. W. DIBOLL.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN CHURCH OF NORTON-SUBCOURSE, CO. NORFOLK.

Blomefield does not give any monumental inscriptions from this church. He gives (*vol 8, p. 40*) these arms, which he states are in the chancel;—Az. three barrulets Arg., on a canton Gu., a lion passant Or; for *Hales*; and Erm. a saltire engrailed Gu; for *Botetourt*. Also the Arms of England in a bordure Argent. The latter coat only remains in one of the windows on the south side.

In the nave windows are these arms,—Gu. two lions passant Or. Az. three mitres Or. Gu. a chevron Or, between three leopards faces Arg., impaling Sa., a chevron Erm., between three bulls heads caboshed Arg.

In the nave are the following,

1. In memory of ROBERT CURTIS, of this Parish, who departed this life 11 April, 1853, aged 54 years.

Also of ELLEN SHEPARD BENSLEY, grand-daughter of the above, who died in her infancy, 1834.

Also of SUSANAH CURTIS, wife of the above, who died July 22nd, 1849, aged 87 years.

And of FRANK HERBERT BENSLEY, their grandson, who died May 10th, 1830, aged 6 months.

2. Beneath this stone are deposited the remains of HANNAH MARIA, the wife of Fortunatus Crisp, of Great Yarmouth, who departed this life on the 19th day of March, 1832, in the 50th year of her age.

Also of the above FORTUNATUS CRISP, who died on the 16th day of June, 1834, in the 52nd year of his age.

Also WILLIAM CRISP, son of the above, who died 30th December, 1836, aged 26 years.

This on a mural monument,

Sacred to the memory of EDWARD WIGG, son of James and Susanah Wigg, who died at Tobago, in the West Indies, March 4th, 1825, aged 32 years.

“For me dear friends pray do not weep,
Though in a Foreign Land my body sleeps,
To die at Home was my desire,
Had God vouchsafed my humble prayer,
But far away he closed my Days,
And took me to His heavenly joys.”

In the chancel, on the floor,

Here lie the remains of JAMES WALL, 34 years Vicar of this parish, who died 23rd November, A.D. 1850, aged 71 years.

Also of MARY, his wife, who died 24th December, 1839, aged 69 years.

There are some other stones of which the inscriptions are unfortunately lost.
G. W. M.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS AT THURLTON.

The following should have been inserted with those given at page 151.
In churchyard at end of chancel,

Sacred to the memory of the Rev. MR. JOSEPH EDWARDS, late Rector of this Parish and Hardley, who departed this life the 22 day of May, 1713, in the 47th year of his age.

As also of CATHERINE, his wife, and of 6 of their children, who lie interr'd in the chancel.

FRESCOS IN NORWICH CATHEDRAL (p. 287).

In your notice of the fresco recently found in the Cathedral, there is an expression which implies that the figures were painted *in* the five arches of the Norman arcade, which forms the lower part of each bay throughout the building; whereas one remarkable circumstance connected with the discovery of these paintings is that the supposed Norman arcade itself in this bay turns out to be comparatively modern work.

I did not see sufficient of the paintings to form an opinion as to their date, but I saw enough to prove that at some time the Norman arcade had been removed, a stone cornice probably having been inserted to support the string course and wall above, for, by the removal of the arcade, the upper part of the wall overhung the lower part by about seven inches. The whole width of the bay was then plastered, and the picture painted *on one plane*, and *not in the five niches*. Again, at some much more recent period, the supporting cornice was removed, and a semicircular cove of plaster formed, to give apparent, if not real, support to the string course and wall above, and the paintings were hidden by many coats of lime colour; consequently, until very recently, probably not very early in the last century, this bay had no Norman arcade. I presume this painting to have been the decorations of a chapel, and the recess, gained by removing the arcade, to have been occupied by a seat for worshippers, as in the chapels in the bays to the west of this.

Looking at these frescoes led me to enquire for other remains of painting, which of course exist throughout the building. Two places were pointed out to me by the Dean's carver which, although they have for some time been uncovered, I have not seen noticed.

One in the Bauchan or Beauchamp chapel, where the south wall is covered with a pattern, formed by dark red diagonal lines, about an inch wide, crossing at right angles, so forming panels, in each of which is a dark green (or black) quatrefoil, with a blue border, and *vice versa*, on a yellow ground. The other is on the Norman capital, and groining of the aisle, immediately over the east door to the cloister, composed, on the capital, of a red chevron pattern on the stone abacus, and a dark green line on the rounded member under it. The plastered groining (which I may here observe is, throughout the aisles, as I am informed, of concrete entirely, without any stonework whatever), has a pale yellow band, where in later, or more costly groining, the stone moulded ribs would have been, and this band is studded with a very simple rose pattern. Parallel with this is a white border, with black bands separating it from, as I imagine, the red colouring of the rest of the vaulting. There is a remarkable resemblance between these patterns as far as discernable at present, and the colouring of the arches formerly standing in the Lower Close (supposed by Professor Willis to be the remains of the Infirmary; by others, of the Refectory). In Mr. Repton's drawings of this beautiful arcade, he shows both the red chevron, which we have over the cloister door, and a diaper on the under surface of the arches, closely resembling the pattern in the Beauchamp chapel.

My supposition that the colouring was general is, of course, merely supposition, and must be so until the numerous coats of modern lime colour are removed, which is a work to be much desired, especially as all the upright shafts in the nave and aisles west of the place where the original choir screen stood, seem to have been built of two kinds of stone, one being a dark coarse grained stone called Barnack, and the other a white fine grained stone from Caen; and the great regularity with which they were built and after numerous repairs, still remain in alternate courses of red and white proves that this must have been done for the sake of the chromatic effect, which shews with great artistic effect, in spite of the coatings of whitewash filling the pores of the stone work. It is a remarkable fact that although for many years I have repeatedly pointed it out to professional friends and to tradesmen connected with the Cathedral, in not one instance had it been previously observed. No theory, as far as I can learn, had been suggested relating to it; and it is this fact which induces me to trespass on your space, in the hope that some suggestion may be offered by those better acquainted with the history of the building than myself, and some steps taken towards restoration by those possessing the power.

It appears to me to be the only feature that exists in the building in favour of the old theory, which Mr. Harrod so ably controverts, that the nave was built by Bishop Everard, and the rest of the church by Bishop Herbert; the more so, as it appears to extend further eastward in the upper part of the walls than in the lower parts, thus leaving a commencement of the nave to form a buttress to Bishop Herbert's tower.

This constructional colouring is so plain and marked, that it is shown with great effect in Mr. O. Jewitt's small view in Mr. Murray's new account of the Cathedral.—THOS. JECKELL, in *Norwich Mercury*, Jan. 3, 1863.

HAUTBOY STRAWBERRY (p. 280).

I do not think that this strawberry can have taken its name from Hautbois in Norfolk. It is most probably a distinct species, as its dioecious habit pretty well proves. And it was known by that name long before the custom had begun of naming varieties from the place or garden where they first originated.

Hautbois in Norfolk, is always pronounced Hobbies, and this is probably the right spelling and pronunciation. In Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus Ævi Saxonici*, it occurs spelt Hobbesse. Originally the hobby was a mare, and when it is considered that Hobbesse, Coltishall, and Horstead are adjoining parishes, it will seem not unlikely that it took its name from the equine animal.—E. G. R

EARLY EAST ANGLIAN PRINTERS AND BOOKSELLERS (pp. 141, 150, 252, 281).

In Blomefield's *History of Norwich*, p. 275, fo. ed., mention is made of Edward Martin, Bookseller in Norwich, at the sign of the "Upper Half-Moon, in the Market Place, A^o. 1646.—Z.

CHURCH ALE-GAMES, AND INTERLUDES.

*Bungay Holy Trinity (p. 291).**Receipts.*

1558. Itm. Rec. of the wife which they gatheryd for the churche Ale xxixs. vd.
 Itm. Rec. of Robt. Cooke for ij b. of malt wch he bowght of
 the malt that was gatheryd. xiiijd.
 Itm. Rec. of Elizabethe Rose, wedowe, for ij b. of malt yt was
 gatheryd xi ijd.
 Itm. Rec. of the same Elizabethe, one bushell of Rye that was
 gatheryd vj d.
 Itm. Rec. more for di a come off wheat and a bushell of malte
 wch was gyuen to the church ale xxjd.
 Itm. Rec. of the church ale monye wch was gatheryd on trynit'
 Sondaye lv ix s. ix d.

Payments.

- Itm. paid to Thomas Codd in p'ty of payment, for vj barrells of
 bere at ijs. and viij d. the barrell ij d.
 Itm. paid to Willm Ellys for the int'lude and game booke iiij d.
 Itm. paid for writing the p'ts ijs.
 Itm. paid for ij li of Redd currans vj d.
 Itm. paid to Willm Holbruck for rydyng to Yarmouth for ye
 game gere xij d.
 1566. Itm. paid to Edward Molle and his sons for iiij daies work
 hanging the bell, and for making the scaffolld for the int'lude in the
 church yarde meat and wags vs.
 Itm. paid for drynk at the hangen vp of the bell redy to be rong ij d.
 Itm. paid for vj bushells wheat, bowght in the market xvijs.
 Itm. paid for makyn cleane the churche porche iiij d.
 Itm. paid at Norwiche for expence when my lord of Surrey, his
 app'ell (apparel) was borrowed for the int'lude wth vj d. to lane for
 his horse xxd.
 Itm. paid to Oldale for staynyng certayn clothes for ye int'lude xij d.
 Itm. to Robt. Smythe for iiij dossyn and hallf of bread iijs. vj d.
 Itm. goven to Kelsaye the vyce (*i.e.* Buffoon) for his pastyme
 before the plaie and after the playe both daies ijs.
 Itm. gyuen to Branches boye for turnyng of speete jd.
 Itm. to holbrook for his visors iiij d.
 Itm. to cocke for carryng home the app'ell agayn to Norwch xij d.
 Itm. paid to a glaser for mending the glasse wyndows yt were
 brokyn vij d.
 Itm. to Bransby for dying heares (*hairs*) for ye int'lude players ij d.
 Itm. paid to John Denny for a paier of shoes for Mr. Browns
 sone, one of ye int'lude plaiers iiij d.
 1567. Itm. for a Kilderkyn of beer viij d.
 Itm. for sweping the porche jd.
 Itm. paid to Drane for wattyng the scaffolld for savyng all
 things xd
 Itm. for a quayer of paper for wrytyng of the p'ts of the int'lude iiij d.
 Itm. paid for writing of all ye p'ts iijs. iiij d.

In the foregoing extracts, a selection of such items only has been made, as do not occur in, or differ from those of 1568—the entries for which year it is proposed to give in a future number, nearly *in extenso*.

Bungay, January, 1863.

G. B. BAKER.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 4.

Plumstead Parva.

1565. Sir Edward Warner, Knight, was buried Nov. 8.

1569. Willm. Blanerhasset, Esquire, and Dame Audrie Warner, were married July, Anno p'dict.

1580. The ladie Warner, lastly wife to William Blanerhasset, Esquire, was buried July 16, Anno p'dict.

1623. Sir Thomas Hobart, Knight, was buryed the last daye of Maye, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and twenty-three. He left one acre of land in the field, for ye poore in the said yeare.

1626. The Ladie Willoughby Hobart, widow, late wiffe to Sir Thomas Hobart, Knight, was buried the sixe daye of May, Anno p'dict.

1630. Rebecka Mingay, daughter of — Mingay and Margarett, his wiffe, was baptized the fourth day of Julie, An. Dom. 1630. Mem: that this Mingay did inhabit and dwell continually or for ye most pt. of his life at Burlingham, and marrying a young woman, daughter to Bartholomew Weedes, of Plumstead, this wife to Mingay, being at her mother's house in Plumstade, only to see her and go away, she forthwith was overtaken in her travel, and upon this occasion onely accidentally was delivered in ye Parish of Plumstead.

1657. Mr. Richard Pierson, Minister here for the course of thirtie years, wanting some few months, was called home to the Lord, and cheerfullie, sweetly, and in much fayth finished his course ye eighteenth day of Aprill, and was buried on ye one and twentieth day, An. Dom. one thousand six hundred and fiftie seven.

1658. Robert Burrough, ye son of John Burrough and Ellen, his wife, was baptized by me (being almost eleven weeks old, and baptism being denyed him by Mr. Mallion, teacher of Blofield), 24 of June.

1538. Edward Pearce, the son of Edward Pearce, of East Dereham, baptized ye 12th day of ffebrurey, 1683, being (as 'tis asserted) eighteen years of age, and ever since Christmas eve.

1700. Henry Pierson, Clark, having faithfully labored in the ministry for three and forty years in this and Witton parish, and new built the greatest part of the Rectory houses, and done much good in his generation, died in the 68 year of his age, and was buried July 6, 1700.

1720. Juliana the daughter of Henry Berney and Alice, his wife, was bap. Sept. 11.

1618. That the 22 daie of ffebruarie, An. Dom. 1618. Sir Thomas Hobart, of this p'sh of Little Plumstead, Knight, and the Ladie Willoughby, his Wiffe, in consideration that fish diet is hurtful and dangerous for them, by reason of their weake and sicklie estate, were licenced by Ralph Barlowe, parson of the same p'sh, to eate flesh this lent tyme and other fishe daies according to the statute in that behalf ordained. The said licence to continue in form during the tyme of their infirm and sicklie estate, and unfit to eate fish and no longer * * * * the xxviii daie of the said month of ffebruarie, in the year above written, in the pre: of

(place of signature cut out).

Collected ye 4 and 5 of November, in Little Plumstead and Witton, towards Pauls Church ye somme of one pound one shilling and four pence.

Hen. Pierson, Rect.,
John Goff, } Ch. War.
John Baker, }

1680. Collected ye 3 of October, 1680, in Witton and Little Plumstead, toward ye redemption of ye captives in Algiers * * * * ye somme of one pound and four Pence.

Hen. Pierson, Rect.,
Ben. Goff, } Ch. War.
John Baker, }

1630. Mem. That Anne Bird, servant to William Youngs, of Little Plumstead, in the Countie of Norfolk, yeoman, is licenced to depart from her said Mr., and is at her own liberty to serve elsewhere, according to the statute in that case made and p'vided.

In witness whereof the said William Youngs, with the minister and the overseers of the said p'sh, have sett to their hands the eight and twentie daye of June, in the fifth yeare of our Souveraign Lord Charles, by the Grace of God, King of England, Scotland, France, and Ireland, King defender of ye faith, &c., An. Dm. 1630. *Ann Birds mark.* We whose names are hereunder written, do wnesse that this Ann Bird did desire to depart from her Mr., was discharged according to the certificate aboves'd.

1638. Mem. That Christopher Hawkings, servant to Anthony Chapman, of Little Plumstead, in the Countie of Norfolk, husbandman, with the full and free consent of both the p'ties, is about to depert his master's service, the said Xtoer is lycenced by us to dep'te from his Mr., and is at his libertie to serve elsewhere according to the statute in that case made and p'vided. In witness whereof we have set our hands the sixth daye of June, An. Dm. 1638.

Richardus Pierson.

1643. Mem. That the Couvenant which was enjoyned us (the inhabitants of Little Plumstead and Witton,) by an ordinance of the Lords and Commons assembled in Parliamēt, was taken according to the direction of the said ordained, the 24 day of March, 1643.

Then follows the document with the following signatures irregularly appended—

Robert Goodwing.

Henry Dawson.

Thomas Reed, William Sadler, Antone Masse, Doman Goodwin, Anthone Chapman, William Dameell, Leonard Church, Abraham Blyth, Thomas Disson, John Chapman, Ambrose Pierson, Edward Budderie

and some others indistinctly written. After the two first names which are in a firm and open style, a considerable portion or rather the remainder of the leaf is cut away, and the names following are signed upon the succeeding page; but to each name "his mark," is appended.

The wording of the document deviates sufficiently from the copy given at p. 115 of the present volume, to corroborate the assertion that there is the strangest amount of irregularity in the wording of a document destined for purposes so thoroughly important to the existence of the established church and to the moral creed of the nation at large.

H. DAVENEY.

RINGERS JUGS (pp. 61, 273, 280, 285).

In a closet in the steeple of St. Peter's Mancroft, Norwich, is kept a jug belonging to the "Norwich Scholars." It holds 35 pints, is of brown earth, glazed, and had originally three handles. The one opposite the spout remains, the other two were exactly half way on either side between the spout and the remaining handle. The neck having been broken is cemented together and bound with iron, and is fitted with a bung, which is tied to the handle to prevent its being lost.

The jug has impressed in rude characters on its shoulder,

I. D. 1749.

W

R. F.

It is just possible that the W may be merely ornament, as it is a continuation of some zigzag lines which partly go round the shoulder. The present intelligent headman of the company informs me that I.D. are the

initials of the donor John Dersley, a potter (or earthenware dealer) who lived in St. Peter's parish. Its dimensions are :—

						Feet.	Inches.
Height	..	..	..	..	..	1	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Depth	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
Diameter of base	..	..	..	..	..	0	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Diameter of mouth, outside	..	..	..	..	..	0	$5\frac{7}{8}$
Diameter of mouth outside, including spout	..	..	..	..	..	0	$6\frac{5}{8}$
Circumference of neck	..	..	..	..	..	1	$5\frac{1}{8}$
Depth of neck	..	..	..	..	..	0	$3\frac{1}{4}$
Circumference of middle	..	..	..	..	..	3	5

I cannot learn that it was ever carried from house to house, but it was formerly the custom on ringing days to stand it on a block in the middle of the belfry, to receive the cash contributions of the visitors, and sometimes it was taken round to them as a collecting box. This, however, is not done now, but on New-Year's Eve, when the churchwardens and principal inhabitants of the parish meet the ringers in the belfry, and the old year is rung out, and the new year rung in, it is filled, at the expense of the parish, with a mixture of ale and spirits, known as "hot-pot." This custom, however, is of very recent origin, it having been started in 1846 by one of the then churchwardens, who took considerable interest in the affairs of the company.—Z.

NAMELESS INSCRIPTIONS.

The following is, or was, in St. Clement's churchyard, Ipswich. I have copied it exactly as written in Harleian MSS., No. 6762, p. 26. :—

Here, without a name,
for Ever Senceless, dumb,
First ashes nought else lies within
This Tomb. Where 'twas I lived, or
Died, it matters no. To whom releat
Error of whom Begot. I was, but
ask not, Ask no more of me,
'Tis all I am, and all that you must be.

D. P. May the 5th, 1726. Aged 33.

G. W. M.

EPITAPH IN BURLINGHAM ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

The following inscription is copied from a small brass placed near the east chancel window of the church of Burlingham St. Peter, Norfolk.
—H. DAVENEY.

Memorivm Sacrum.

Will. Gilman heere lies bvried in dvst,
Who twenty two yeares was a servant ivst,
To Masters two, the second whereof came,
Fvst in his arms to Chvrch to get a name,
And least his name should with his body dye,
His master heere hath placed his Memorie.

FOUR ELEET OR RELEET (p. 294).

Forby (whom "P" should have consulted before sending his query) spells the word "releet," but is altogether wrong in his etymology. The word in Anglo-Saxon is "*gelæte, a going out, ending, meeting,*" Bosworth.

In the A.S. Gospel of St. Matthew, xxii, 9, the words, which are improperly rendered "highways," in the authorized version, are "*wega gelætum*;" in the Vulgate "*exitus viarum*." Neither the Dutch, Danish, Færoese, Friesic, German, Icelandic, or Swedish versions of St. Matthew, render this passage by any word like *gelæte*, though the first four translate it correctly. The Saxon "ge" frequently becomes "y" in English, so that we can readily see how "*feower gelæte,*" became "*fourey leat,*" then four releet. I have several times heard the expression "the four releet" in Suffolk, and once when I pretended ignorance of its meaning, it was explained "the four wents." I have once and once only heard the term "the three releet." I may add that in Devonshire the artificial channel for conveying water to a mill-wheel is called the "mill-leat." In Norfolk we call this a water lane.—E. G. R.

This word, which is usually spelt Releat or Releet is not confined to Suffolk. In my Essex perambulations I have come across Releats. Near Walton-le-Naze is a spot where three roads meet, called the "Releat." Mr. Charles Clarke, in the glossary to "*John Noakes and Mary Styles,*" Great Totham Hall, Essex, 1839, renders Releet, a "crossing of roads," a "conjunction." The Rev. E. Gillett, referring to "*Vocabularies of the 10th to the 15th century,*" printed by Mr. Joseph Mayer, F.S.A., and edited by Mr. Thomas Wright, F.S.A., says at p. 37, is Latin "*compita,*" A. S. "*weg-gelæta,*" and at p. 53, "*Trivium, wege-læton,*" and says Mr. G. "these are clearly the original of *Releat*." It is very probable that the word was originally written Geleat or Geleet; and it seems to be derived from A.S. *lædan*, to lead, take, *læt*, it leads; whence *Leat* "an artificial trench to conduct water to, or from a mill;" especially in use in Devonshire.

The Romans used the word *Trivium* (*tres* and *via*) to denote a place where three ways meet or cross each other: hence cross roads generally, the public street, highway: hence *trivialis*, what may be found in the cross roads or public streets, common, vulgar, *trivial*.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

QUERIES.

EARTHWORKS IN NORFOLK AND SUFFOLK.

On the Ordnance map of Norfolk, an earthwork some two miles long is laid down by the name of Bunn's Bank. It commences near Bunwell, runs northward to Besthorpe, and then turns to the westward. I have only seen some slight remains of it near Pulley's Plantation, but these showed that the earthwork had been about six yards wide. The earthworks of Buckenham Castle seemed to be about the centre of this line of defence. I can find no account of it in Blomefield, or any other topographical

writer that I have consulted. Blomefield seems to think that Bunwell may have originally been Bournewell, the well head of a bourne or brook. This may be Bourne's Bank, as the ditch seems to be a water-course from the southern extremity.

Near the Greyhound Inn, in the parish of Cockfield, on the turnpike road from Bury to Sudbury, is an earthwork called by the villagers "The Warbank:" it runs in an easterly direction.

I should be much obliged by a description of these banks, from some correspondent of the *East Anglian*.—E. G. R.

Etymology of Mellis.—Can any of your readers offer any information which may establish a more probable derivation than the following of the name of the village (or *towne*) of Mellis, in the Hartismere Hundred? As the district is thoroughly Anglo-Saxon, we naturally prefer to look for the origin of the name in our own language. We find the place named *Melles* and *Mellels* in some old writings, but in Domesday Book, and in the oldest registers of the parish it is spelt *Melles*. This last, I believe to be the most correct mode of spelling, and it seems to point to the origin of the name of the village in the Anglo-Saxon plural of *Mell* or *Mill*. In other words *Melles* seems to mean simply *Mills*. The parish is situated on some of the highest ground of Suffolk, most favourable for the erection of wind-mills, and that there were more mills in the place formerly than there are now, we learn, both from the earlier parish records, and from the names of places in the parish whence Mills have disappeared, as *Mill-mount* and *Millway*. As bearing out such a derivation, we may point to the names of such places as *Melton*, *Melford*, *Melbourne*, *Melbury*, *Meltham*, and more particularly *Mells*, near Frome, in Somersetshire, in which we have the more modern plural termination, in place of the ancient one of *Melles*.—J. G. CUMMING, *Mellis Rectory*.

Lemon's Etymological Dictionary.—The author was Incumbent of Gay-tonthorpe, Norfolk, as appears from his title page, and it is said was head master of Norwich Grammar School. About three hundred of the subscribers to his work resided in East Anglia. This may help to determine a point in reference to one of his etymologies. It is said that a Mr. Beasly, a very corpulent man had offended him; and that he derived the word "obesity," from the exclamation Oh Beasly! Oh Beastly! Obesity! which persons were apt to make when they saw the before-mentioned gentleman; but that the passage was cancelled under the threat of legal proceedings; but yet some copies with the original effusion of his spite are in existence; if so, probably they may be found in the eastern part of the kingdom, and I would thank the possessor of such a copy to give the passage verbatim in the *East Anglian*. If this be not done, I shall withdraw the little credence I have ever given to the statement. Where is this story to be found, and who first published it?—E. G. R.

Family of Freston, of Mendham, Norfolk.—Information as to this family will oblige—H.

Arms of St. Nicholas.—In the will of “Maister Herry Rudde, of Bury Seynt Edmonds, Doctor,” dated 1506, and printed in the volume of Bury Wills edited by Mr. S. Tymms, for the Camden Society, p. 107, is this item:—“To the chapell of Seynt Nicholas at the Estgate townes ende a vestment of whyte sateyn, and poudrid wt Seynt Nicholas armes, to the value of v mark.’ What are the arms of St. Nicholas?—and had all the Saints arms ascribed to them?—BURIENSIS.

Meaning of Apolye.—In the same volume of Wills, p. 123, occurs:—“It’ to Wm. Edmund, for making the apolye [at the church of Kirtling], vjd.” Query what is meant by the apolye?—BURIENSIS.

Meaning of Pendany.—In the same inventory occurs:—“For hedes in ye chyrche vnd’ ye *pendany*.” Query Pendany? Cotgrave has *Pendentif*, a boss.—BURIENSIS.

Posies on Rings.—William Parsons (see account of his execution in the *Gloucester Journal* of 19th Feb. 1750-1) a few days before his execution, ordered a diamond mourning ring to be made, with the following inscription, *William Parsons, ob. 11th Feb., 1750-1, ætat 33*, and the posey was,

When this you see,
Remember me.

Which ring he presented to a certain young lady, as the last token of his affection for her. Why was Parsons executed, and who was the young lady?—G. W. M.

Family of Walpole.—Will any correspondent of the *East Anglian* inform me if any record of the family of Walpole exists at Rushbroke, in Suffolk, in the register or by tradition. Also why Walpole Hall, near Beccles, was so called; did it ever belong to the family of the Walpoles?—W.

Richard Stephenson, Gent., Poet.—Looking through the Norwich Poll Book, 1714, I noticed in the parish of St. Peter’s, of Hungate, “Richard Stephenson, gent., poet.” I should be glad if some of your readers would communicate what they know of this “gent,” and of his poetry.—A.

Family of Plampin.—I shall be much obliged by any information that will throw any light on the pedigree of the Plampin family, former owners of Chadacre Hall, near Bury St. Edmund’s? Where can I refer to the most complete pedigree?—B.

Walking Toads.—Can any of your readers give any information about the superstition of a walking toad, common enough in Norfolk, but of which no mention is made in Forby.—W.

Family of James.—I shall be obliged by any account of Sir Cane James, Bart., residing at Bury St. Edmund’s at the beginning of the 18th century; or of his ancestors or descendants.—BURIENSIS.

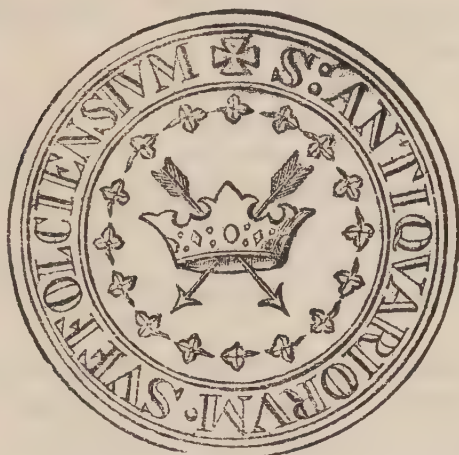
THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXV.]

MARCH, 1863.

NOTES.

A VISITATION OF THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF SUFFOLK.—PART IV.

XIV. *Eye.*

I. An altar tomb to Nicholas *Cutler*, Esq., 1568.

- { 1, 4, *Cutler*, Arg. three dragons heads erased Vert.
- 2,.....Arg., three eel spears erect, 2-1 Sab.
- 3,.....Gu. on a chevron between three fleur-de-lys Arg., as many morions Sab.

- Impaling {
- 1, *Tyrrell*, Arg. two chevrons Az., and border eng. Gu.
 - 2, *Coggeshall*, Arg. a cross between four escallops Sab.
 - 3, *Borgat*, paly of six Arg., Sab.
 - 4, *Flambert*, Gu. on chevron Arg., three dolphins Vert.

II. Monument to John *Brown*, Esq., 1732, Az. a chevron between three escallops Or, a border eng. Gu.

III. Monument to Thomas Wythe, M.A., 1835, 56 years Vicar. Az. three griffins passant in pale Or.

IV. Monument to Charles Cunningham, Gent., 1788. Arg. a shake-fork between two castles Sab. Crest—a unicorn's head Arg., horned Or.

V. Monument to Rear Admiral Sir Charles Cunningham, K.G.H., 1834. Cunningham and crest as before impaling per fess.

1. *Boycott*, Arg, a fess Sab., in chief three bomb-shells fired ppr.

2..... Erm. on fess Gu., a lion pass. Or.

VI. Flat stone John Richard Dove, Gent., 1743. Sab. a fess dancetté Erm., between three doves Arg., surtout *Cotman*, Erm., on a chief Az., a griffin pass. Arg.

VII. Flat stone John *Sayer*, Esq., 1761. Gu. a chevron Erm., between three sea-mews Arg., imp. *Tyrell*.

VIII. Flat stone Henry *Vaux*, last Baron Harrowden, 1663. Checky Or, Gu. on chevron Az., three roses Arg.

IX. Flat stone Elizabeth *Cunningham*, 1768, Cunningham only.

X. Flat stone Thomas Brampton, Esq., 1712. Or on fess Sab., three plates. Crest—a lion sejant.

XI. Flat stone Nathaniel *D'Eye*, Esq.. Or on chief indented Az., two mullets Arg., imp. Gu., bend eng. between six lions ramp. Or. Crest—a pair of wings dispd. Or.

XII. Flat stone Laurina, dau. of last. *D'Eye* only.

XIII. Flat stone Martha, wife of Wm. *Cullum*, Esq., of Thorndon, 1732. Az. a chevron Erm., between three pelicans vulning Arg., imp. *D'Eye*.

XIV. Flat stone Mary, daughter of Robert Stebbing, Gent., and wife of Francis *D'Eye*, Esq., 1747. *D'Eye* imp. *Stebbing*, quarterly Or, Gu. on bend Sab. five besants.

XV. Flat stone Miles *Edgar*, Gent. Gu. a chevron Erm., between three leopards faces Arg. Crest—a pillar between two wings Or.

XVI. Flat stone Robert *Burley*, Gent., 1757. Vert three boars heads coupé Arg., 2-1, imp. *Edgar*.

XVII. Flat stone James *Allington*, Gent., 1738. Sab. a bend eng. between six billets Arg., imp. *Coppinger*, bendy of eight Or, Gu. on fess Sab., three besants.

XVIII. Flat stone Henry *Edgar*, Gent., 1738, Edgar only.

XIX. Flat stone Mirabella, dau. of Sir John Haydon, Knt., of Bacons-thorpe, co. Norfolk, wife of Lawrence *Lomax*, Esq., 1702. Per pale Or, Sab. on bend cottized Erm., three escallops Gu., imp. *Haydon*, quarterly Arg., Gu. a cross quarterly counterchanged. Crest—a unicorn's head erased, in his mouth a sprig.

XX. Flat stone Mary, wife of Robert *Stebbing*, Gent., 1754. *Stebbing* as before, imp. *Neville*, Az. three bustards rising Arg. Crest—a lion's head erased Arg.

XXI. Flat stone Wm. *Howchin*, Gent., 1729. Or, three cinquefoils 2-1 Sab., surtout *Dykes*, Arg. on bend Az., three mullets Or. Crest—a hand holding a cinquefoil stalked.

XXII. Tomb in churchyard to Richard *Harding*, 1695. Arg. on bend Az., three martlets Or, on canton sinister a rose between two fleur-de-lys, imp. Arg, on chevron between three roundles, as many crosses pateé fitchée.

Atchievements:—

I. Cunningham &c., as monument No. 5.

II. D'Eye &c., as on monument No. 11.

III. Sayer imp. Tyrrell, as on monument No. 7.

On the organ loft are two shields.

1. *Cornwallis* imp. *Townshend*.2. 1, 4, *Cornwallis*. 2, 3, *Butler*, Or, chief indented Az.Imp. 1, 4, *Townshend*. 2, 3, *De Vere*.XV. *Yaxley*.

I. Altar tomb in south aisle to William Yaxlee, Esq., 1600. Three Shields.

1. { 1, 6, *Yaxlee*, Erm. a chevron Sab., between 3 mullets pierced Gu.
 2, *Blodget*, Arg. three bugle horns Sab., strung Or.
 3, Arg. fess checleay Or, Gu. between three escallops Sab.
 4, *Champayn*, Arg. three lozenges Gu., 2-1.
 5, *Ward*, Az. a cross flory Or.

2. { 1, *Bedingfield*, Erm. an eagle displayed Gu.
 2, *Todenham*, lozengy Arg, Gu.
 3, *Peche*, Arg., a fess between two chevrons Gu.
 4, *Rochester*, checky Or and Gu., on a fess Az., 3 escallops Or.
 5, *Patishull*, Arg. a fess between three crescent Sab.
 6, *Weyland*, Arg., on cross Gu., five escallops Or.
 7, *Herling*, Arg., an unicorn salient Sab.
 8, *Jenny*, paly of six Or, Gu., a chief Erm.
 9, *Bourn*, Arg., a chevron Gu., between three lions ramp. Sab.
 10, *Waldegrave*, per pale Arg., Gu.
 11, *Wyfold*, Or, three lions ramp. Gu., 2-1.
 12, *Chaworth*, Az., a chevron between three eagles heads coupéd Or.

3. *Yaxlee* of six impaling *Bedingfield* of twelve.Crest—1, *Yaxlee*, a bull's head erased Sab., armed Or. 2, *Bedingfield*, a demi-eagle Or.II. Flat stone to Philippa, dau. of Sir George *Reeve*, of Thwaite, Knt., and wife of Edward *Yaxlee*, Esq.1, 4, *Yaxlee*. 2, 3, *Blodget*.Imp. *Reeve*, Sab., on a chevron between three fleur-de-lys Or, as many spear heads Az. Crest—an antelope passant.

Atchievements.

1. Rev. Seymour *Leeke*, of Yaxley Hall, ob. 1786. Arg., on a saltire eng. Sab., five annulets Or. Crest—a peacock's tail displayed proper, between two eagles Or.2. Francis Gilbert *Yaxlee Leeke*, Esq., 1836. Arms *Leeke*, and crest as before.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

TAVERN RHYMES.

In my youth I was much amused with reading the under-written quaint verses, which I copied at the time from a fly-sheet, in a house (I believe to the best of my recollection) at Mulbarton.

“The Landlord’s kind Caution to his Customers.

“Right welcome all who visit here,
I’ll treat you with good wholesome cheer,
I deal in ale, as crystal clear,
In Porter brown, and good strong Beer.
I’ve Rum and Gin, and Brandy too;
They suit myself and will please you.
My Wines would make a Nabob Smile,
My Whiskey will your hearts beguile.
My chairs are easy, Fires are Bright,
So take a seat, yourselves delight.
My Tobacco’s rich, pipes white as snow,
Alike They’re formed to soothe your woe.
I’m ever ready to attend your call,
But I’ve no chalk to spoil my wall,
Chalk ever does sweet peace destroy,
Stirs up foul anger, stifles joy.
My Liquors good, my dealing just,
My profits small, I cannot trust.
I’m sure these lines can cause no sorrow,
So pay to-day, I’ll trust to-morrow.
If I refuse to trust a friend,
Or if I trust or money lend,
The one he takes it in disdain,
The other will my house refrain.”

And this I saw written in paint over a fire-place in a house, some three or four parishes from the above named place in Norfolk.

“All you that stand before the fire,
To see you sit is my desire,
That others may (as well as you),
See the Fire and feel it too.
Since man to man is so unjust,
None can tell what man to trust,
I’ve trusted many to my sorrow,
Pay to day, and trust to morrow.”

Perhaps some of the readers of the *East Anglian* can kindly give further assistance on these Rhymes, also of the once and still existing Poetical Signboards in the *East Anglian*.—C. J. W. W.

FAMILY OF FRESTON, OF MENDHAM, NORFOLK (p. 309).

The Mr. Freston mentioned in the following extract, from a certificate dated 1602, “of the ruines and decayes” of Churches in the Archdeaconry of Norfolk, was probably a member of the above family.

“Needham. The rooffe of the Chancell there ys much decayed and so hath been by the space of fowr or fyve yeares last past by the defalt of *Mr. ffreston*, and Mr. Gosnold, who haue the Impropriacon and tythes in leases the benefice beinge impropiat.”

J. L’ESTRANGE.

MORTUARY FEES (pp. 234, 44, 55).

F. Hunt is mistaken in supposing that fees for breaking the ground are payable to the churchwardens. The soil of the churchyard is the Parson's freehold, and he can fix whatever fee he pleases for making a vault, or putting up a head-stone. A Rector of a country village, a friend of my own, many years since tested the legality of this dictum thus. A nonconformist living without the limits of his parish, applied for permission to bury his son, and asked the amount of the fee. The Rector having a prejudice against dissenters, demanded ten guineas, thinking that would put an end to the request. However, the petitioner went away to consult his lawyer, but soon returned with the ten guineas, which was paid over before the Rector would perform the burial service. The Mortuary fee of a shilling for burying a parishioner, and two shillings for a person dying out of the parish could not be "for tithes omitted in one's life time," because the greater part of the people at Dorchester had not, and could not possibly have, or hold any titheable property; all required lights, or *Mortars*, at their burials, and this customary charge was, in my opinion, for furnishing these, at any rate in that town, for a night funeral, originally required for every body, till the beginning of the 19th century.—R. C., *Queen's Gardens*.

PARISH COWS (pp. 66, 130, 157, 174).

There is a slight notice in the Churchwardens' Accounts of Bungay Trinity for the year 1539, relating to parish cows.

It appears that John Duke, a resident of the town, gave six kine, and a legacy of five pounds to the parish; he also bequeathed a few acres of land for the benefit of the poor, formerly known as "Duke's land," but now absorbed, and swallowed up in the possessions of others. The entries are as follows:

1559. Itm. Rec. of the xec' of Mr. Duke in ptye of payment of iiij <i>li</i>	
xs. for the six kene, wch were to the parish	xviijs. vjd.
Itm. Rec. more in full payment for the said kene	iiij <i>li</i> . xjs. vjd.
Itm. paid for an aquyttance for the exec' of Mr. Duke, for the vj kene	ij <i>jd</i> .

No mention is made as to the manner in which they were appropriated to the benefit of the poor.

It appears from the Elmsett and other extracts already recorded in your pages, that the money value of a cow at the end of the 16th century, was nine times as much as it was in the beginning. The price at Framlingham in 1498, as stated at page 157, being 3*s.* 4*d.*; at Bungay in 1559, 15*s.*; at Elmsett in 1581 (p. 131) 30*s.*, and in the same parish in 1595-9, about 28*s.*

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

Solemn League and Covenant (p. 306).—I am glad to see another batch of "Extracts from Parish Registers." Mr. Daveney deserves well of your readers. I do not write to you however merely to say this, but to express a hope, that if the Plumstead copy of the Solemn League and Covenant differs *materially* from the South Walsham one, Mr. Daveney will either supply you with a transcript, or, at the least, with a collation of it.—E.F.

NORWICH RINGERS IN DAYS GONE BY (p. 298).

My remark after the extract you published in your last number from a MS. in the Museum, requires emendation.

No doubt the Norwich Ringers have been celebrated for their clever performances, but it could not mean that scientific ringing was at that time (1723) performed no where else.

In "*Campanalogia, or the Art of Ringing improved, by Fabian Stedman*," published in 1677, at page 22, he laments that "the ringing of changes having generally diverted the learners fancy from the practice of *raising* round ringing and *easing*;" and he says that "changes are now generally rung at half pulls." The little book (of which there are five later editions) is "a guide to the ringing of all kind of changes, to which is added a great variety of new peals," on five to eight Bells. He dedicates the book to the Society of College Youths, "because the great variety of peals of grandsire and grandsire bobs, was the offspring of that Society." So that it is fair to conclude that there must have been scientific change ringing in London at that time. The fact is, that it came in with the invention of hanging bells with *whole* wheels, before which they were hung with half or three-quarter wheels (still common in Dorset and South Anglia), and the bells could not be managed for changes.

When and where were whole wheels first introduced?

Rectory, Clyst St. George, Feb. 9, 1863. H. T. ELLACOMBE, M.A.

ENIGMATICAL INSCRIPTION ON A CHANCEL SCREEN.

Upon the screen between the nave and chancel in the church of South Walsham St. Mary, the following lettering is arranged in an oval form, at the end of the Decalogue. It is probably of the age of George the First. The stenographic mode is evidently adopted to form an enigmatical difficulty for the solution of the curious.

P R S V R Y P R F C T M N V R K P T H S P R C P T S T N

H. DAVENEY.

Bunn's Bank otherwise "Bunde Bank" (p. 308).—If E. G. R. will turn to the account of Buckenham Priory and Castle at p. 211, of Mr. Harrod's "*Gleanings among the Castles and Convents of Norfolk*," he will find a valuable and interesting notice of "Bunn's Bank." Mr. H. conceives this to be a corruption of "Bunde Bank," and states "it is still, for a considerable portion of its course, the *boundary* between Attleburgh and Buckenham."—J. L'ESTRANGE.

Hour Glasses in Churches (pp. 6, 61, 68, 178).—There is a stand for an Hour Glass fixed to the south side of the chancel screen, in Mundham church, Norfolk.—A.

* Norwich 1857. The small remainder of this work is now on sale at Cundall and Miller's, Norwich.

INSCRIPTION ON THE BATTLEMENTS OF NEWTON FLOTMAN STEEPLE,
NORFOLK.

Passing through Newton Flotman on the 26th December, 1861, with a friend who happened to have a telescope with him, I remembered that Blomfield in his account of this parish mentions an inscription on the battlements of the church tower, which on account of its height from the ground, he could not read. Accordingly I endeavoured to make it out, and spent an hour and a half in the attempt. The sun shining brightly all the time was not in my favour, and the grass being covered with a rime frost, did not increase the comfort of my situation, added to which I became the centre of attraction to some of the rustics, who never having noticed the inscription could not imagine why a fellow should be looking at their, by no means lofty steeple, through a telescope about a yard long, and were exceedingly merry at my expense.

The inscription is in black letter on the east side of the tower, and commences at the south east corner, with

The stete | pascion of | ihc crist | help us.

arranged in four lines. There are four more lines on the next battlement, and three on the next to that, apparently in latin; these baffled me, and if I could have afforded the time, I believe I should have stayed until I had made them out. I subjoin what I noted down of them, inaccurate and imperfect as it is, and shall be obliged to any one who will give the correct reading.

aima ei'
ac
me ac.....
Emme uxoris

patron'
anno dom
ni 1531.

VIATOR.

Jane Luson (p. 285).—Jane Vaughan, whose marriage with Robert Luson, is recorded in the Somerset House Chapel Register, 1751, is the lady whose Christian name is left blank in the pedigree given by Suckling, *Suffolk Antiquities*, vol. ii. p. 454. She died 26th, or 28th May, 1816, aged 116, and was buried in Bunhill Fields, "perhaps the oldest person interred there. Head stone E. and W. 25, N. and S. 48" (*Bunhill Memorials*, p. 352). There is a portrait of Mrs. Luson, engraved by R. Cooper—a full length in antiquated garb and with a tall walking staff;—"Jane Lewson, remarkable for her age and peculiarities." In Mr. C. J. Palmer's *Continuation of Manship*, pp. 217, 218, some confusion is introduced by the misprint of Mr. for Mrs. Robert Luson, and of 1726 for 1816. Also it may be noted that in the pedigree above referred to in Suckling, at foot of the page, 'Shasu' should be 'Shaen.'—S. W. Rix.

Posey Rings (pp. 61, 99, 114, 310).—In removing a few days ago some of the debris of the church steeple of Westleton, which fell down in 1776, a brass ring was found inscribed in the inside, in very rude characters, "Love Vertue."—S. A. W

ETYMOLOGY OF MELLIS (p 309).

This Parish is situated on some of the highest ground in Suffolk, and hence derives its name *Mel* (British) a bald, or bare hill. "Fair Melrose with its ruins grey," delightfully situated at the base of the Eildon Hills, on this side of a fertile valley, watered by the Tweed, was named Melross, a promontory, or neck of land, stretching out under the hill; and Mr. Cumming will find Melbourne, Melbury, &c., holding similar positions in the counties where they stand. *Melles* in Domesday Book is the British name for the place. *Mel*, which the Saxons retained when they settled in England, and the Normans at the Conquest, added *les* to it. The Norman spelling, both as to the names of places and persons, has always been a puzzle to antiquaries, in their researches into the records of English History. Mill, *mola*, Latin, Miln, Saxon, was a machine for grinding corn; and also the building containing such machine. It is very probable that many places compounded with *Mil* may have got that compound from the Saxons in the Mediæval Ages. The Mill (on rivers) was the property of the lord of the manor, and the tenants were not permitted to have their corn ground elsewhere: and such mills are alluded to in the Domesday Survey, but not as the names of parishes, and they are usually mentioned as part of the property of noblemen, or of religious houses, and when the name of a parish, or hamlet begins with *Mil*, e.g. Milbourne St. Andrew, Dorset., or Milbourne Port, Somerset, it is only a contraction for *middle*, as the situations of these places proves, and the history of both these counties explains to the readers as the etymology. Wind mills were not introduced into Eurpe till the time of the crusades, and can have no connection with names of English Parishes.

Queen's Gardens.

R. C.

I cannot agree with Mr. Cumming in thinking that the local name *Mellis*, is "the Anglo-Saxon plural of *Mell* or *Mill*;" nor can I attach any importance to the circumstance of the parish being "situated on some of the highest ground in Suffolk, most favourable for the erection of wind-mills;" simply because *wind-mills* were not in use in England till centuries after our parishes had received their names, and because wherever, in very early records, we meet with a vocable that may signify the word *mill*, as we very frequently do in the Domesday Survey, it must be understood as denoting a *water-mill*.

In seeking for correct etymology in local nomenclature, we should bear in mind that almost all the names of places that can be traced to a Teutonic or a Scandinavian origin, are composd of two members; the latter denoting the settlement or neighbourhood to be described, as *ford*, *hām*, and *læs*; the former the particular character of that settlement or neighbourhood, as *stán*, *burn*, and *miln*.

Mellis in the Domesday Book is written *Melles*, and I believe *Metles*, and *Mellels*; the first form as Mr. Cumming says, is probably the most correct mode of spelling. Now I take this word to be a dissyllable, and derive

it from the A.S. *mylen*, *miln*—a *mill*, that is, when occurring at this early period, a *water-mill*; and the final syllable is the A.S. *læs*—a *pasture* or *common*.

There is no mention of a water-mill at *Mellis* in the Domesday Record, but they were formerly found on almost every stream, and I see by the Ordnance Map that there is a stream which rises in *Mellis* and flows into the Waveney between Diss and Scole.—GEORGE MUNFORD, *East Winch*.

FLUVIAL ETYMOLOGY OF NORFOLK.

I now propose to enter into the derivation of the names of Norfolk rivers, many of which would appear to be etymologically connected with those of Suffolk. To this end, I shall not only refer to their present appellation on the Ordnance Map of this county; but also to the several names under which they occur in the histories and maps of the county. Indeed, without a careful comparison of the different maps, &c., one might be often led to conclude that what is really only another name for a river, is another river altogether. I shall likewise, at the same time, take notice of most of the local names compounded of a vocable, signifying “water” or “river.”

I will commence with the river Tiffey, which appears to rise a little S. E. of Wymondham, or Wyndham, and to fall into the Dyke Beck river, near to Crownthorpe. It is essentially the same name as the Tivy or Teivi, co. Cardigan, South Wales; the Tavy or Theve, co. Devon; the Tave, cos. Glamorgan, and Pembroke; the Teviot or Tiviot, co. Roxburgh; the Tay, Taw, or Tau, the name of rivers and lochs in England, Wales, Ireland, and Scotland. Chalmers says *taw*, in ancient Gaulish, was applied to a water or river, *teivi* or *tavi*, in British, signifies “what expands or spreads,” “what has a tendency to expand or spread,” *tevig*, “expanding,” “spreading over,” and he gives the root in the Celtic *ta*, *tau*, “what expands or spreads.” I am disposed to think that Chalmers in most of his derivations is more poetical and imaginative than philosophical; and that he has not sufficiently compared the different names with one another; and further, that the names of most rivers in Europe may be traced to a simple root, implying either “water” or river; and that the original of all the above names was *tav*, another form of *tam*, by change of *m* into *v*, so common in the Celtic language, as *avon* for *amon*; *vaen* for *maen*. *Tam* is found in the names of several European rivers, and doubtless signifying “water or river.” The etymology of *tam* is doubtful. It is most probably from Gr *P(o)tamos* (thus *potam*, *ptam*, which would easily corrupt into *tam*. I may here introduce the Taes or Tese (whence Tasburgh derived its name) which joins the Yar, near Norwich, which would seem to be the same name as Tay, called by Ptolemy *Taous*; by Tacitus *Tavus*, from which *Taes*, found written *Taus*, would easily corrupt. Gale in his commentary on Antoninus, p. 109, says the Taes or Tese was called *Tari*, and that the station *Ad Taurim*, mentioned in the Pentingerian tables, was

situated at Tasburgh. See Blomefield. Conf. the Test or Tost, anciently called the Tees or Tesse (which lower down is called the Ant or Anton, whence Southampton, in Hants, was called; the Tees (in L. Teesis, Teesa, and Athesis, in G. Etsch, in Ptolemy *Tue*), co. Durham; the Adige (in G. Etsch, in L. Athesis) which flows through the Tyrol and Italy.

In the north of Norfolk are seven places (distinguished from each other by an adjunct) having their names from a rivulet called the Burn, from A. S. *burn* (in G. *brunn*), by corruption, *born*, *bourn*, *bourne*, and *bone*, a "brook."

There are two rivulets in this county called the Blackwater, one rising near Scoulton, flowing past Little Cressingham, Bodney, and Langford, which joins the Wissey, a little above Ickborough; the other falling into the Yare, near Hendingham station. Blackwater is not an uncommon appellation of rivers. There is the Blackwater or Pant, in Essex, which falls into Blackwater Bay; the Blackwater, co. Dorset, a tributary of the Stour; the Blackwater, co. Hants, which joins the London. There are two rivers in Ireland called Blackwater, and one in the United States. We have the Welsh rivers called the Rhônddu Fawr, and the Rhônddu Bach, *i.e.* the great and little Rhônddu, from the British *yr-avon-ddu*, or from *rhen-ddu*, both denoting "the black river or water." Conf. the Duve in Kildare, the Dove, co. Stafford; the Dove, co. Derby; the Dow, in Yorkshire; all signifying "black," from Brit. *du*, Ir. *dubh*. Again, Melas (Gr.), signifying "black," was the name of rivers in Arcadia, Bœotia, Cappadocia, Ionia, Macedonia, Pamphylia, Thessaly, and Thrace. But why did rivers receive an appellation denoting "black"? Although doubtless they were sometimes so called from the muddy character of their waters, yet generally speaking it was for another reason, *viz.* because rivers whose course was slow have usually a blackish appearance.

There is a rivulet called the Chet or Ket (mentioned in the Ordnance Map) which falls into the Yare, and from whence the parish of Chedgrave would seem to have had its appellation. *Chet* or *Ket* is probably the same word as *Jed* in Jedburgh, Scotland, "the fortress on the river Jed or Ged." There is a rivulet called the Jet, in Bretagne; the Gade, in Herts, whence Gaddesden; the Göta river in Sweden, whence Göteborg. The name of all these rivers are doubtless derived from the Belg. *gote*, *geute*, Low. L. *gota*, a canal (Ostg. L. B. B. cap. 8. *fiodgiuta*, a canal, Alem. *gusu*, flumina, *cussa*, inundatio, *giozzo*, fluvius, A. S. *gyte*, an overflowing, *geotan*, to pour, Su-Goth *gjuta*, effundere, fluere, manare, Ulph. *giutan*, Alem. *giezen*, *giozen*, Belg. *gieten*, Ice. *gusa*), from Gr. *ched*, *cheusd*, to pour.

Clay or Cley (found Cleia and Cleiatorpa) is said to have derived its name from the small stream on which it is situated, which falls into the harbour. Blomefield makes it to run through the town to Goderstone and Oxburgh (town on the Ox water), and to fall into the Wissey. Cf. Cliburn, co., Westmoreland, Cleybrook, co. Leicester, and Cleggate (a manor), co. Surrey. The word Cleia is evidently derived from the W. *li*, a flood, flux, stream, by change of *li*, into *c*.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

HONOR OF RICHMOND,

In the Cambridge Chronicle of Saturday, December 22, 1781, is this advertisement.—E.

“HONOR OF RICHMOND

“In the Counties of Cambridge, Suffolk, Hertford, and Essex, Parcel of the Possessions of the Crown of England, heretofore in Jointure to Catherine, late Queen Dowager, deceased.

“Whereas many of the different Proprietors of Estates, holden of the said Honour of Richmond, have, for several years last past, neglected to pay their Quit Rents, and by reason of the extensiveness of the said Honour, and the consequent inconvenience of collection, the same have been suffered to run considerably in arrear, and whereas it is assumed that some of the Tenants have been ready to pay their Quit Rents, but have not known where, or to whom to pay the same; therefore the Lord of the said Honour doth hereby give notice to the several Tenants, who hold lands of the said Honour, that he has appointed William Nash, of Royston, in Hertfordshire, Attorney, his deputy, to receive for his use, the several Quit Rents due to the said Honour; and has also empowered him to grant Dockets to such Tenants as desire the same, by which they will be exempted from paying Toll in every Market and Fair in England. And, if any Tenant after this notice neglects to pay his Quit Rent to the said Mr. Nash, as the same becomes due, Warrants of Distress will be issued where the lands can be ascertained to enforce the Payment with Costs; and where the lands cannot be ascertained, a Bill will be filed in the Court of Exchequer against the Owners of such Estates, as against the Debtors of the Crown, to compel Payment of the Arrears, and the setting forth of such Lands, and other extensive Powers of the said Honour will be executed. And for the better Information of the several Tenants, a List of Parishes in the aforesaid Counties, comprized within the said Honour are hereunder set forth as taken from the original Constat and Rates.

“In *Cambridgeshire*, Weston Colvill, Burrough Green, Dullingham, Stow cum Quy, Fulburn, Teversham, Wilbraham, Horsheath, Linton, Balsham, Little Abington, Pampisford, Baberham, Castle Camps, Shudley Camps, Papworth Everard, Little Eversden, Drayton, Westwick, Swavesey, Long Stanton, Dry Drayton, Caldecot, Malton, Foxton, Bassingborn, Wickyng, Ely. In *Suffolk*, Ixning. In *Essex*, Feldham, Chisham-Grange, Spains Hall.”

Meaning of Pendany (p. 310).—In Tanner's Collections, under the head of Church Ornaments, is this note from Register Godsolve, fo. 196. “I will have bought a *pendant* of silk called a stremer, to the church of Carbroke, of the price of iv marc.” May not *pendany* and *pendant* be synonymous?—A.

Query a Vault?—“*Pendentive*” (with architects) the whole body of a vault, suspended out of the perpendicular of walls, and bearing against the *arc boutant*.—C. J. W. W.

Apolye (p. 310).—Perhaps this means a pulley. One frequently notices pullies in the roofs of our old churches, their usual situation being somewhat in advance of the high altar and the roodscreen, the one for the sacrament light, the other for the rowel or *corona lucis*.—A.

QUERIES.

Families of Scrivener and Brettingham.—Can any of your readers oblige me by communicating any facts respecting these families.—F.

LOCAL PROVERBS.

On a stray leaf (paged 169) of the *Universal Magazine* for April, 1759, now in my hands, there is a continuation of what is called "the account of Suffolk," containing very brief descriptions of Brandon, Mildenhall, Halesworth, Southwold, Lestoff, Beckles, and Bungay :—

"The two towns last mentioned, with two others in this county (so says the writer of the article), have incurred this proverbial censure, though with what justice does not appear.

"Beckles for a puritan,
Bungay for the poor,
Halesworth for a drunkard,
And Bilborough* for a whore."

If any reader of the *East Anglian* can throw a light on the origin of the above, he will be conferring a favour, by perpetuating it in the pages of a future number.—GRAY. B. BAKER, *Bungay*.

Wearing a Leather Apron.—I met the other day with an old gentleman of Suffolk, who, speaking of curious sayings in use in that district, named the following :—That a woman, denying something with which she was charged, would say "I should as soon think of wearing a leather apron," which he explained, by saying that there was a popular belief, that the man who carried the cross for the Saviour was a farrier, and had the nails stuck in his apron. Have you ever heard of this ? or can you get any information in your locality ?—S.

Arms of Arthur.—One of the quarterings which I derive by descent from the heiress of Colby, of Banham, Norfolk, is the coat of *Arthur ; parti, per bend sinister, Gules and Azure* :—Ann, daughter and heiress of John Arthur, of Wiggenhall, Norfolk, Esq., then deceased, having married in 1656, her first husband, John Colby, Esq., she married, secondly, Edward North, of Benacre, Suffolk, Esq. These arms, as those of Arthur, are so engraved on the tombstone of Mr. North, in Benacre church (5th June, 1701) and also on, as a Colby quartering, a silver cup in the possession of my family. I cannot find them in any Ordinary. Papworth does not give them, but I have an impression that the same coat was borne as a quartering by the late Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart. I shall be much obliged to any correspondent who can give me any reference to the arms in question, or to the family (Arthur) by whom they were borne.—G. A. C.

Arms of Sheriffs of Suffolk.—Can any of your readers in East Anglia furnish me with the arms of the following gentlemen, Sheriffs of Suffolk ?—Sir John *Prescot*, of Hoxne, Knt., 1627. John *Colton*, of Earl Soham, Esq., 1644. Samuel *Blackaby*, Esq., of Stowmarket, 1668. Sir Robert *Diver*, Bart., of Ipswich, 1669. Francis *Sherwin*, Esq., 1674. Jacob *Garrett*, Esq., of Creeting S. Mary, 1684. Jeffery *Nightingale*, Esq., 1686. Daniel *Browning*, Esq., 1695. John *Dresser*, Esq., of Blyford, 1809. Jonathan *Myles*, Esq., 1715. John *Inwood*, Esq., 1717.—JOHN H. SPERLING.

* Biliborough,

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXVI.]

APRIL, 1863.

NOTES.

THE GREAT CHALK FORMATION IN SUFFOLK.

It is, I believe, not generally known, even to residents in that part of Suffolk most interested in the fact, that in the valley, through which the river Ore runs, the chalk in some places rises to within twelve feet of the surface. In the year 1857, as I was informed by the late J. Peirson, Esq., of Broadwater, Framlingham, the railway engineers, boring to ascertain the required depth for the foundations of their bridges, touched the chalk in several places. This induced a closer examination, and they found it to extend at least for two miles, commencing near the Framlingham terminus, and from thence, passing through the parish of Parham to Hacheston; the nearest approach to the surface, being at the Broadwater Bridge, in Framlingham, where it was lying within twelve or thirteen feet. Some four or five individuals joined in an attempt to work it, and sunk an iron shaft five feet in diameter, to the depth of nearly thirty feet; the iron rings or cylinders being secured together, so that no water could penetrate. The chalk was of a beautiful quality, but soft, and admitted the water so rapidly at the bottom of the shaft, that after working for some weeks, it was obliged to be discontinued. The chalk had been previously bored to the depth of more than thirty feet, and it was found, that the deeper the boring, the firmer the chalk became.

A miner of considerable experience had been engaged for the trial, and the information obtained, justified the conclusion that the chalk was lying more than sixty feet in depth, and consequently every probability exists, that it is the great chalk formation, and may be many hundreds of feet in depth, and not merely a stray bolder thrown off from it. These trials show the chalk to extend over two miles, at distances from the surface, varying from twelve to twenty-five feet, and in each boring to become firmer, the deeper it was penetrated. The borings were likewise tried on either side of the valley, and in some places it appeared that the chalk rose higher on the eastern than on the western side, but this cannot be stated with sufficient accuracy to determine the dip of the strata. Immediately above the chalk appeared in many places, a loose running sand, which gave great trouble whilst boring. The raising of chalk in this locality was deemed an important object, but the work was defeated by the immense quantity of water continually rising in the shaft; and any attempt by steam power to obviate this difficulty, would add, it was stated, so greatly to the cost of raising, as to render the attempt unprofitable in a commercial point of view.—L.

HAUTBOIS (pp. 280, 303).

I doubt much whether the places so named had their appellation from the horse called a "hobby." We certainly have local names compounded of a vocable relating to horses; as Studham, Studley, Stutgard. Blomefield says, "Horseford derived its name from a ford over the Hor; as Horsham, Horstede, &c.—Orford, in Suffolk." My impression is that Horstead and Horsham are rather from *hurst-stead*, "the grove, or wood place." The name Coltishall, referred to by E. G. R. is found written Colteshall, Couteshall, Coulshill, Cowshill, Cokereshala, Coketeshala; and in Domesday (which, however, is a bad authority in orthography) Coketeshall, and Cokereshall; and Blomefield seems to think, and that reasonably enough, that it was named from a Saxon owner. I take it that this name was Cockett, Coker, or Colt, all which are found as surnames, the latter being either the same with Cold, Gold, Wald, or contracted from Collet, for Nichollet, a diminutive of Nicholas. Blomefield suggests that the name Hautbois may mean "the high woods by the water," from *hautbois-ea*, which he says answers the situation and name. Supposing the name not to be derived from *hautbois* simply, I would suggest that as it is found written Hobuisse, Obuessa, and Obbouessa, that the last part of the word may be from the Celtic *esse, ese*, signifying water.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

FOUR ELITE, OR ELEET (p. 294, 308).

In Essex, this term is constantly employed by the peasantry to denote the point at which four roads meet, and the word is pronounced "Four-to-leat," that is to say, a traveller who arrives at such a place will find roads to lead to four different localities. "Fi-to-leet," and "Three-to-leet," are occasionally employed in the same sense, to indicate the point of junction of five or three roads.—J. C., *Cambridge*.

ESSEX WILLS.—NO. 1.

I make no apology for introducing to the notice of the readers of the *East Anglian*, the very interesting will of Sir Anthony Cooke, Preceptor to Edward VI; and one of the most learned men of his time. Sir Anthony Cooke lived in much splendour at Gidea Hall, near Romford, in Essex. He was born about 1504, the son and heir of Sir John Cooke, of Guydy or Gidea Hall. He married Anne, daughter of the celebrated Sir William Fitzwilliams, by whom he had Richard, who succeeded him at Gidea Hall; William, whose posterity settled at Highnam Court, near Gloucester; and four daughters, renowned for learning, in an age of learned women,—Mildred, second wife of Lord Burleigh; Anne, second wife of Sir Nicholas Bacon, and mother of the great Francis Bacon; Katherine, wife of Sir Henry Killigrew; and Elizabeth, first married to Sir Thomas Hoby, secondly, to John, Lord Russell.

The stately mansion of Guydy Hall, partly built by Sir Anthony Cooke, was pulled down by Sir John Eyles, about 140 years since, and the present house erected. In a curious account of Essex, published in 1716, the old mansion is described as “a famous Building called Giddy Hall, a great square building, resembling a Jesuits College.” It was engraved in *La Serre*, but the print is not often to be met with.

Sir Anthony Cooke died, full of years and honor, in June, 1576; and his burial is thus recorded in the parish register.

“1576, June 21 Sepultus fuit Antonius Coquus Miles auratus.”

Richard Cooke raised a sumptuous monument over his father's grave in Romford church, which has been well preserved; and is re-erected in the new church, though not on its original site.

Sir Anthony Cooke's will is taken from the records of the Court of Probate (Daughtry, 10).—EDWARD J. SAGE, *Stoke Newington*.

“In the name of God, Amen. I Anthonye Cooke, of Guydy Hall in Haveringe in the countie of Essex, knight, the twoo and twentithe day of the Moneth of Maye, in the Yeare of or Lorde god, A Thowsand ffyve hundrethe Seaventie and sixe, and in the Eighteenth Yeare of the raigne of or Sovereigne Ladye Queene Elizabeth, being in good and perfecte mynde and memorie, laude and praise be vnto Allmightie god therfore, Doo make and ordeine my last Will and testament in manner and form following, viz:—ffirst, I Comitt my Sowle to Almighty god throughe my Lord and Savior Jhus Christ, my bodye to be buried at Romforde* by the discretion of my Executors wth Conveniēte and not excessive chardges. Item I revoke and declare voyd all my former Wills and testaments heretofore made; And I will that onlie this my presente Will and Testament shall be of fforce and take effect. Item I Gyve and bequeath to my sonne Richard, my best bason and Ewer of Syluer parcell gilte, my best gilte Salte, one Neste of Bolles gilte, † the biggest One paire of Pottes, white of syluer, and one paire percell gilt, one Nest of Bolles, white of siluer, one Dozen of Spooones of the best. Item I gyve to my daughter of Burleighe, one other Neste of Bolles, gilte and pincked. Item I gyve to my daughter Bacon, one other Neste of gilte bolles, playne. Item I gyve and bequeath to my daughter Russell, my seconde gilte Salte, and twoo little Saltes, gilte. Item I gyve and bequeath to my daughter Killegrew, one Neste of White Bolles, and twoo siluer Candlesticks. Item I gyve to my sonne William, my second Bason and Ewer, percell gilte, twoo fflaggons of sylur and a dosen of Spooones. Item I gyve to my sonne Richard, all

* The Cookes were buried under the N. E. chapel, in Romford old church.

† It is scarcely necessary to state that a ‘Nest of Bolles’ means a set of bowls, one within another.

my Howshold stuff and Harneis, which I have at Guydyall and Bedfords or any place ells. Item I will that of my bookes my daughter of Burleighe shall have Twooe Volumes in latyne, and one in greeke, such as she will choose of my gyfte. And after her choice, that my daughter Bacon shall have other twoo Volumes in latyne, and one in greeke, such as she will choose. And after her choyce, that my Daughter Russell shall have other twoo Volumes in Latin, and one in greke, such as she will chose. And after her choyse, that my daughter Killegrew shall have other twoo Volumes in Latine, and one in Greeke, such as she will chose. And the Residue of my Books I gyve to my Sonne Richarde, and Anthonie* his sonne. Item I gyve and bequeath the Lease of my ffarme in mynster, in the Isle of Tenett, with all the stock of Corne, and Cattell therevpon, to my sonnes Richard and William, Jointlie During the tenure yett to come. Item I gyve to my Sonne Richard, twooe Hundreth pounds towards his chardges at his entringe into his lands after my decease. Item I will that beside suche Legacies as be particularly mentioned in this my Will and Testament that my Executors shall paye all such Legacies as shall be containyd in a Schedule annexed to this my Last Will and Testament, and written wth my owne hande, or at least subscribed wth myne owne hande. Item I gyve and bequeath vnto my sonne Williā Cooke, the Some of ffyve hundreth Pounds of good and lawfull moneye of Englande. Item I doe make ordeyne, Constitute, and appoynte my Executors of this my pⁿte Testament and last will, the righte Honōble Sr Nicholas Bacon, Knighte, Lord keeper of the greate Seale of England, the Righte Honōble the Lord of Burleigh, Lord Treasurer of England, Richard Cooke, and William Cooke, my sonnes aboue named; And I give and bequeath to the said right Honōble Sr Nicholas Bacon, Knighte, Lord keeper of the great Seale of England, for and in consideration of his Lordshippe's pains and travails to be taken in and aboute the execution of this my present Testament and last Will, the Some of twoe Hundreth pounds of good and lawfull Moneye of England; and to the forenamed righte Honōble the Lorde of Burleigh, Lorde Treasurer of England, for and in consideration of his Lordshipps paines and travill, also to be taken in and abowte the execution of this my present last Will and Testamente, the Some of twoo Hundreth pounds of lyke lawfull money of Englande. All the residue of my Gooddes, Cattells, Debts, readye Money, Plate, Jewells, and ells whatsoever, my Debts and Legacies paid and funeralls deductid, I gyve and bequeath to the above named Richard Cooke, my sonne.†

Moreover this my last will and testament of all my Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments as hereafter ffolloweth. ffirst I will that my sonne William Cooke and my Daughter his wieff, shall have the mannors of Mawdlyn Laver, Marskellsbarn, and Haughams and Wythers, in the Countie of Essex, in suche order and sorte and wth suche remaynders as it is by coven^te agreed vpon between my Ladye Gray and me in Writinge vpon the Mariage hadd between hym and his wieff.‡ Item I will that my Daughter in Lawe, Wieff to my aforesaid sonne Richard Cooke,§ shall have for tearme of her lieff the Mannor of Chaldwell, with the appurtenances in the Countie of Essex, and the Mannors of Ryden Courte, wth the appurtenances in Haveringe, in the said Countie, in full recōpence and satisfaction of all Joynter and Dower that she may clayme oute of my Lands or that shall come to her husband after my deceasse, wth like remaynders as be conteyned hereafter in the next article following for my other Landes. Item I will that my sonne Richard shall Imediatelie after my decease have to hym and to the heirs males of his bodye, lawfullie begotten all the Residewe of my Lands, Tenements and hereditaments, not before particularlie named in this my Will. And for defaulte of such yssue to remayne to my Sonne William, and to the heires Males of his Bodye Lawfullie begotten. And for defaulte of such yssue to the heires ffemales of the bodye of the saide Richard. And for defaulte of such yssue to the yssue ffemale of my sonne William, lawfullie begotten. And for defaulte of such yssue to my Daughter of Burleighe, my Daughter Bacon, my Daughter Russell, and my Daughter Killigrew, and to theires of their bodies lawfullye begotten. And for defaulte of such yssue to the Right heires of me the said Anthonie Cooke, knighte. In Wittness whereof to this my pⁿte last Will and Testament I have Subscribed my name and setto my Seale, the Day and Yeare

* Afterwards the second Sir Anthony Cooke, of Gidea Hall, died in 1604.

† Richard Cooke only survived his father three years, dying in Oct, 1579, at the age of 48.

‡ William Cooke had married in 1569, Frances, daughter of John Lord Grey, of Pergo, in the Liberty of Havering.

§ Anne, daughter of John Cawnton, Esq.

first above Written, theis being Witnesses:—Anthonie Cooke, Nono Junij, 1576. Wittnesses at his confirmation of this to be his last Will and that he renounceth all formē. W. Burleigh—Gab. Goodman, Decanus Westmr—W. Cooke—George Harrison, Notarie—Richard Cooke's wiffe—Henrie Killigrew's wieff—John Escott.

The Legacies of Sr Anthonie Cooke, Knighte, mentioned in the Schedule annexed to his last Will. Imprimis to my Ladie of Oxford,* ffyftie pounds. Item to my Lord of Leicester, the choyce of twoo such Stone Horse as be in Havering Parke. Item to Robert Cicell,† twentie pounds. Item to Elizabeth Cicell, twentie pounds. To my daughter Killigrew, three score pounds. Item to Anthonie Bacon, Twentie pounds. Item to ffrancis Bacon,‡ Twentie pounds. To Edward Hobie,§ Tenne pounds. Item to Thomas Posthumous Hobie, Tenn pounds. Item to Marie Cooke, three Portugueses.|| Item to Anne Cooke, ffyve Portugueses. Item to my Cosen Skynr, Tenn pounds. Item to my Cosen Ogle, ffyve pounds. Item to John Escott, my Servant, three pounds, sixe shillings, eight pence. Item to Edward Davis, my Servant, three pounds. To Richard Rowell, my Servant, three pounds. To evrie other serving man being my Howshold s'vant at my Deathe, in nombre three, ffortie shillings a peice. Item to every other Hinde, Wooman Servants, and boys, being in nombre ffyvetenn, at Twentie shillings a peice, ffyveteen pounds. Summ totalis, Two hundreth fowre score thirteen pounds, sixteen shillings, eight pence.

Proved March following.

(For Further particulars of Sir Anthony Cooke, see Morant, Coller, Ogborne, and other histories of Essex).

MEMORIAL OF THE WINGFIELDS.

I send you the copy of an inscription I lately saw on a brass plate, which was removed from Letheringham Church, the burial place of the Wingfields and Nauntons. These magnificent monuments, in Kirby's time, "had been ill kept for some time," therefore when this brass was taken away it would be very difficult to say.—W. W.

"At Flodden field did bravely fight and dye,
Of Wingfields sonnes the famed Sir Anthonye;
But dethe hee counted mickle gain sith he
Over the Scot did gain ye victorye."

ARMS OF ARTHUR (p. 322).

On the flat stone to Edward North, in Benacre church 1701, the name is spelt *Arthir*, and the arms given are per bend sinister. over all a lion rampant. The coat quartered by Matthias Kerrison, Esq. (the father of Sir Edward Kerrison, Bart.), vide monument in Holy Trinity Church, Bungay, is *Beatney*, per pale Az. and Gu., over all a lion rampant Arg., crowned Or.—JOHN H. SPERLING.

By an unfortunate omission in the MS. of the Query last month, the coat of Arthur was incompletely described. It should have read thus:—Parti per bend sinister Gules and Azure, *a lion rampant Argent*; the words in italics being omitted.—EDITOR *East Anglian*.

* Anne dau. of Lord Burleigh, and granddaughter of Sir Anthony Cooke, married Edward Vere, Earl of Oxford.

† Afterwards the first Earl of Salisbury, grandson to Sir Anthony Cooke,

‡ The great Lord Bacon.

§ Sir Edward Hoby, a man of some note in his day, grandson to Sir Anthony Cooke.

|| A Portugeese coin worth about £3 12s.

RINGERS JUGS (pp. 61, 273, 280, 285).

There is, in the Norfolk and Norwich Museum, a large jug, which was presented in July, 1831, by the Rev. G. R. Leathes, of Shropham, and is described in the list of donations as "an ancient stone jug." It is, however, of brown earth, glazed, and is rather an early example of Staffordshire ware, being dated 1670, and inscribed,

John Wayman,
I. F.

COME: BROTHER: SHALL: WE: JOYN::
GIVE ME YOVR: TWO PENCE HERE IS MINE.

This inscription, and the fact of the jug having been presented by a clergyman, lead me to suppose that it originally belonged to a company of Ringers, perhaps the Shropham one.

It has only one handle, and that is ornamented with a cable moulding. In front there is a curious attempt at ornamentation, very much resembling the triangular verbal emblem of the Holy Trinity, except that the middle circle and the links connecting it with the three corner roundels, or circles are wanting. The measurements are as follow :—

						Feet.	Inches,
Height	..	..	..	..	..	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Depth	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Diameter of base	..	..	..	..	..	0	5 $\frac{1}{2}$
Diameter of mouth, outside	..	..	..	..	..	0	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Diameter of mouth, outside, including spout	..	..	..	..	..	0	4 $\frac{5}{8}$
Circumference of neck..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2 $\frac{1}{4}$
Depth of neck	..	..	..	..	..	0	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
Circumference of middle	..	..	..	..	..	3	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Circumference of foot ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3 $\frac{1}{2}$

There is a hole cut just below the middle, not far from the handle, apparently intended for a tap. It was made too large, and the aperture has been reduced to the required size by the insertion of a piece of cork, which is sealing-waxed over.—Z.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN BACTON CHURCH, NORFOLK.

The following is a complete collection of all the monumental inscriptions, save one, in Bacton Church. All are in the pavement.

In the Nave are :—

I. Sacred To the Memory of RICHARD GAZE, who died 22nd July, 1794, aged 75 years.

II. To the Memory of MICAIAH GAZE, who departed this Life November 4th, 1751, aged 61 years.

You that pass by this place may think on Me,
For as you are so once you did me see,
What I am now will quickly be your Doom,
My house is straight, but by my side there's Room ;
And if your Dust, should fall into my Grave,
'Tis no great matter, ev'ry Man shall have
His very Dust, and neither new nor more,
For he that made it, keeps it all in store.

And also to the Memory of HANNAH, the wife of MICAIAH GAZE, who departed this Life June the 30th, 1772, Aged 87 years.

In the chancel, in front of altar rails, are five slabs. Commencing from the south, the first commemorates the Rev. Charles Buck (1745) and family. This is printed at p. 15 of Green's *History, Antiquities, and Geology of Bacton*. (Norwich, Fletcher, 1842.)

II. To the Memory of HENRY ATKINSON, GENT., nephew of the late JOHN WATTS, GENT., of this Parish, Who departed this Life Decr. 26th, 1782, in the 40th Year of his Age.

III. To the Memory of HANNAH ATKINSON, widow of HENRY ATKINSON, GENTN., late of this Parish. She departed this Life in her 87th year, January the 3rd, 1833.

IV. In Memory of ANN, the wife of HENRY ATKINSON, CLK., who died January 23rd, 1798, Aged 21 years.

Also of ANNA CHARLOTTE, daughter of HENRY ATKINSON, Who died Janry 16th, 1798, Aged 12 weeks.

V. Sacred To the Memory of HENRY ATKINSON, CLK., Rector of Wacton and Crostwight, in this County, and late Fellow of Caius College, Cambridge. He was born in this Parish, and died Jany. 1st, 1846, in the 76th year of his age. *Beloved, Respected and Lamented*. "The Memory of the just is blessed."

Within the altar rails are four slabs. Commencing again at the south, they are inscribed as follows :—

I. To the Memory of the Reverend and learned THOMAS HEWITT, A.B., a Man of most exemplary piety and worth, who died April 2nd, 1791, Aged 76 years.

And of ANN, his wife, Eminently distinguished for conjugal, maternal and social Virtues, who died September 19th, 1807, Aged 90 Years. This Stone is deposited by their surviving Children.

II. In Memory of CATHERINE WARREN, widow and relict of GEORGE WARREN, late of HORSTEAD, Esq., deceased, and mother of JOHN WATTS, late of BACTON, Gentn., deceased, by JOHN WATTS, her former husband. She departed this Life 5th Aug^t, 1765, *Æt.* 80.

III. Here Resteth the Body of JOHN WATTS, late of Bacton, GENT., the beloved husband of JANE, his loving wife, daughter of HENRY BLYFORD, and JANE, his wife, of BURNHAM OVERY. He departed this Life Sept^r 23rd, 1766, *Æt.* 62.

IV. Sacred To the Memory of MRS. JANE WATTS, late of N. Walsham, Relict of JOHN WATTS, Gent., of this Parish, she departed this Life June 20, 1786, aged 77 years. JANE DELAMORE, her niece, now the wife of MR. ROBERT BOND, caused this Stone to be erected as the last testimony of her Affection and Gratitude.

It should be added, that as the whole church was re-seated in 1857, it is probable that some of the slabs do not at present indicate the precise place of sepulture of the persons commemorated.—A.

Enigmatical Inscription on a chancel screen (p. 316).—The letter *E* placed between the letters forming the incscription will supply the key to the enigma. It will then read as follows :—

"Persevere ye perfect men,
Ever keep these precepts ten."

I believe there is a similar inscription over the decalogue in a church in Wales, the name of which I have forgotten.—C. M. B.

I have heard of the same having been placed over the entrance to a Jewish Synagogue.—F. S.

THE FAMILY OF JAMES, OF LONDON, ESSEX, KENT, SUFFOLK, AND SURREY.

Roger James, of the parish of Allhallows, Barking, London, Brewer, was of Dutch parentage, being son of, or descended from Jacob Van Haestrecht, who was of Cleve, near Utrecht. Coming to England in the latter part of the reign of King Henry the 8th, he obtained letters of denization, and (probably to avoid the animosity which at that period prevailed in London against foreigners) he seems to have dropped the family name of Haestrecht, and to have called himself Roger James, taking his father's christian name as a surname for himself.

His brewery was, I believe, in Lower Thames Street, then called Petty Wales, and he may possibly have taken the idea of adopting his father's christian name as a surname, from the custom of his Welsh neighbours.

He died in 1591, and was buried at Allhallows, Barking, London, in the chancel of which church there is still remaining a brass with his effigy, and the following inscription :—

“ Here under lyeth the body of Roger James, late of London, Brewer, who, being of the age of 67, departed this life the second day of March, 1591, leaving behind him, Sara his wife, eight sons and one daughter.”

By his wife, Sarah, daughter and heiress of Henry Morskin, of London, he had issue :—

I. *Roger James*, of Upminster Hall, Essex, who was father of Sir Roger James, Knight, of Reigate, Surrey, who left a daughter, Elizabeth.

II. *Arnold James*, of London, married Mary, daughter of John Vanhulst, of London.

III. *William James*, who purchased Ightham Court, Kent, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth ; and whose son, William James, was much trusted in the time of the commonwealth ; he was a member of the Committee of Sequestrations of the estates of the loyalists, and he was chosen three times, in five years, Knight of the Shire for Kent. His son, Demetrius, was knighted ; his grandson, Demetrius, was Sheriff of Kent, in 1732, and from this branch was descended, Demetrius Grevis James, Esq., of Ightham Court, Kent, Sheriff of that County, in 1833. See Burke's *Commoners of England*, vol. i, p. 397.

IV. *Thomas James*, who died, *s.p.*

V. *Richard James*, from whom proceeded Sir Cane James, as after mentioned.

VI. *John James*, of Grove Manor, or Grange, in Woodnesborough, Kent, two thirds of which estate had been purchased by his father, and the remaining third part was purchased by his mother and her sons, Thomas and John, in 1594.

Thomas, dying without issue, John succeeded to the whole. He married Susanna, daughter and co-heiress of Peter Vandewall, of Antwerp, and had a son Henry, and four daughters, who, on the death of Henry, *s.p.*, became co-heirs of their father.

VII. *George James*, of Mallendine, in Cliffe, near Rochester, who married Audrey, daughter of John Smith, and had issue.

Richard James, fifth son of the first Roger, married Gertrude, daughter of John Smyth, and had (with other issue),

1st. *Sir John James*, of Chrishall, Essex, his heir.

2nd. Emlin, married to Mr. James Cane, citizen and Vintner of London, and had a son, James Cane, who became heir to his uncle, Sir John.

Sir John James purchased Chrishall-bury, in Essex, in May, 1649; and erected a mansion there. He was knighted in 1655. Dying a bachelor, 15th February, 1676, he devised his estate to his nephew James Cane, on condition of taking his name. Sir John was buried in Chrishall church, where there is a monument to him, erected by his nephew.

James Cane, who in pursuance of his uncle's will, took the name of James, and succeeded to the estate at Chrishall, was created a Baronet by King Charles 2nd, 26th June, 1682, by the name and style of *Sir Cane James*, of Chrishall, Essex..

Sir Cane James married first, Susan, daughter of Sir Peter Soame, Bart., of Haydon, Essex, who died five months after her marriage, 23rd Sept., 1680, aged 17; and was buried under a marble monument in Haydon Church. He married, secondly, Anne, daughter and co-heiress of Francis Philipps, Esq., of the Inner Temple, and of Kempton Park, Middlesex; and he had issue by her, four sons, viz., 1st. John, his heir. 2nd. Philip, a *Hamburgh* merchant, who died at Schiedam, and was buried there. 3rd. Francis, died, *s.p.* 4th. George, died young; and two daughters. 1st, Catherine, and 2nd, Elizabeth, both died young.

Sir Cane James died at St. Edmund's-bury, 19th May, 1736, aged 80; and was buried, with his wife Anne, at Chrishall church, where there is a monument to them, erected by their son,

Sir John James, the second Baronet, who died 28th September, 1741, unmarried, and was buried at Chrishall, on whose death the Baronetcy became extinct. By his will he devised his estates to charitable uses, which, being contrary to law, *Haestrecht James*, the heir male, and head of the family, after a long chancery suit, obtained possession.

Elizabeth, only child of *Haestrecht James*, married her cousin, William James, Esq., of Ightham; and their son Richard dying, *s.p.*, in 1817, devised his estates to his cousin Demetrius Grevis James, Esq., before mentioned, as representative of William James, the third son of the first Roger.

The original coat of arms of the family of *Haestrecht* was, Argent, two bars crenellé Gules, in chief three pheons Sable, which arms, without the pheons are borne (*Hasted* says) by the several branches of James, quartered with, Argent, a chevron between three *fers de moulins* transversé, Sable.*—G. R. C.

* Authorities consulted:—*Hasted's Kent*, *Morant's Essex*, *Manning and Bray's Surrey*, *Stow's Survey of London*, *Burke's Extinct and Dormant*

Baronetcies, *Burke's Commoners of England*; *Parish Registers of Allhallows, Barking, &c.*

LATIN VERSES ON A TOMBSTONE IN LAVENHAM CHURCH, SUFFOLK.

The following extracts from the *Guardian* Newspaper, ought, I think, to appear in the *East Anglian Notes and Queries*, because they bear upon some curious Latin verses, which occur, as will be seen, on a tombstone in Suffolk. In the "Table-Talk" of Feb. 18, 1863, the Editor thus writes:—

"And now we propose a nut for our correspondents to crack. Can any one make sense of this?—

Non fuit quod est quod non fuit esse quod esse
Esse quod est non est quod non est hoc erit esse."

And on Feb. 25, the Editor gives these amusing attempts to answer his question:—

"Correspondents have been applying their crackers with good effect to extract the kernel out of the metaphysical nut proposed as an exercise for their ingenuity last week. "J. M. N." writes:—

The lines which you quote in this week's Table-Talk are (as the metre itself will show you) not quite correctly given. They run thus:—

"Quod fuit esse quod est quod non fuit esse quod esse
Esse quod est non esse quod est non est erit esse."

I remember once laying them before a very good scholar, who, after puzzling over them for some days, discovered (he thought) in them an epitome of the Athanasian Creed! But, in point of fact, they are nothing but a succession of truisms; and if the reader only hits on the right punctuation, the sense is easy. I found among the papers of my grandfather (Dr. Mason Good) the following translation, which you may like to preserve:—

"What was to be now is and not to be what
To be was now is and was never
To be what is now and to be what is not
Will be and will not be for ever."

"The Rev. Hugh Pigot, of Hadleigh, tells us the lines are inscribed, nearly illegible however, on a tombstone in Lavenham churchyard, but that the first line begins "Quod fuit esse non," &c. "H. S. C." informs us that an English version may be found at Amwell, near Ware:—

"That which a being was, what is it? Show!
That being which it was it is not now.
To be what 'tis is not to be, you see:
That which now is not shall a being be."

"The following excellent version by "B. L." is wonderfully literal and terse, and yet as intelligible as the case will admit:—

"What has not, not what has been, is to be: for Being
Is not the being that is: what is not will be Being."

"Mr. E. G. Hunt suggests the insertion of the word "omne," to make the first line scan—"Non fuit omne;" and proposes to translate thus:—

"Never was aught of all the things that are
But had its earlier counterpart; to be
Indued with that true being not yet ours,
For 'tis not yet—this will be life indeed."

"T. W. W." makes the lines comparatively intelligible by interpolating them thus:—"Non fuit (olim) quod est (nunc) quod non fuit esse (*το εἶναι*—vita) quod esse (nunc est): Esse (vita) quod est (nunc) non est (vera vita) quod non est (nunc, sed futurum) hoc erit esse (verum et sempiternum)." He also points out that Wordsworth's exquisite ode on "Intimations of Immortality from Recollections of Early Childhood" is founded on the same idea. If this ode be virtually contained in the two crabbed lines in question, then indeed this nut must be that to which Touchstone compared Rosalind:—

"Sweetest nut hath sourest rind."

Finally, to crown all these guesses, comes R. W. W., who supposes a play upon the verbs *esse* to eat and *esse* to be. Here is his version:—

Non fuit esse, quod *est*; quod non fuit esse, quod *esse*:
Esse quod *est*, non est: quod non *est*, hoc erit esse.
Being has not been what eats; for Being ne'er was same as eating:
Being that eats nought is: what eats not; this Being will be."

And on March 4th, the Editor gives this most amusing translation of all:

"We have received such a number of solutions of the puzzle on the verb *esse* that we had determined not to insert any more; but the following is so excellent that we must alter our intention in its favour:—

Esse quod est quod non fuit esse quod; esse quod esse
Quod fuit est non esse quod est; non est, erit esse.

"The key lies in noticing that "*esse quod*" is a Latin pun on the name Toby Watt (to be what), and the translation will then be as follows:—

Toby Watt is what Toby Watt was not; for Toby Watt to be
What he was, is not to be what he is: Toby is not, he will be."

The tombstone, a handsome one of stone, in Lavenham churchyard, on which these curious verses, now almost illegible, occur, is situated on the right-hand side of the path, which leads from the high road to the chancel or priest's door, and at no great distance from the church. I have ascertained that the date of the tombstone is 1681. Will any of your correspondents be kind enough to search the Registers of Burials in that year? It might throw some light on the ingenious solution, which is offered in the last extract from the *Guardian*.—HUGH PIgor.

Purril or Purrilly Way.—At a conjoint meeting of the Norfolk and Suffolk Archæological Societies, held at Bungay some time ago, mention was made of a Purril or Purrilly Way. I heard the speaker but imperfectly, and am not certain whether he said that there is more than one instance of the term, but his Purril way seemed in the instance he mentioned to be a boundary likewise, and he wished for a derivation for the word. Looking at Cowel's *Intrepreter*, voce *Purlieu*, I find that he quotes Manwood on the Forest Laws, as deriving *Purlieu*, from *pourallee*, *i.e.* *perambulationem*. In another part of the article, Cowel derives *Pourallee* from *pur*, *purus*, and *alee*, *ambulatio*. I do not see why it should not be from the French *Pour*, for, and *allee*, walk, and be the origin of the Purril or Purrilly Way.—E. G. R.

CHURCH ALE-GAMES, AND INTERLUDES.

*Bungay Holy Trinity, (pp. 291, 304).**Receipts.*

1568.	Itm. Receyuyd the collecon made by the wife for the game	xxjs. vd.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John Vnderwood thelder in her purse	iijs. jd.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John Edwards in hyr purse	xlijs.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of willm gallant in hyr purse	ljs. vijd.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John Vnderwood thowynger in her purse	xls.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of Henry Buckynhm in her purse	xxijs.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John warde in her purse	xxjs.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of Robert cooke in hyr purse	viijs.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of Robt Tailor in her purse	xxijs. vob.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John wright, Bocher, in her purse	xiijs.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John Pricket in her purse	xvs. iijd.
	Itm. Rec. by the wife of John Burges in hyr purse	ixs. xd.
	Itm. Rec. of John hynds wife in hyr purse	iijd. ixs.
	Itm. gatheryd abrode in the castle yarde by the *Ink'it'	lvijs. xd.
	Itm. Rec. the reward of or ladie p'ishe	xvijs. vjd.
	Itm. Rec. gatheryd by hynds and Burges	vs. vd.

Payments.

Itm. for purses at the wifs gatheryng	iiijd.
Itm. paid for a †sowe lost at the game	xijd.
Itm. paid to Robt Smythe for bakyng Bread, gustards and pastyes	iijs. vjd.
Itm. for a peck of flower	vjd.
Itm. gyuen to his S'unts (servants) in Rewarde for ther paynes	vjd.
Itm. paid to perece the Roper for j Rope Lost at the game	iiijd.
Itm. to Revet for helping downe the flags	ijd.
Itm. paid for carryng home the app'ell to ‡wyndh'm and for j horse shoe	xijd.
Itm. for old stayned clothes & for ij Bords for the game	vijd.

Provision for ye church ale & game.

In primis for iij combs of wheat	xxijs. iiijd.
Itm. for ij Bushells of wheat	iijs. iiijd.
Itm. for de [half] a pownd pepper	xiiijd.
Itm. for j ownee of Saffron	xxd.
Itm. for de a gallon of hony	xvjd.
Itm. for iijli Raysons	vjd.
Itm. for ij pynts of honye	viijd.
Itm. for salt	ijd.
Itm. for Bere for the wife	iiijd.
Itm. for iij gallons of Butter at xviijd. the gallon	iijs. vjd.
Itm. for j quart of Butter	iiijd.
Itm. for ij Dossyn Tynne fyle	xd.
Itm. paid for Bere when the Boothes were made	iiijd.
Itm. for ij quayer whight paper	vd.
Itm. for iijli of gone powder	iijs. viij d.
Itm. for iijli more	ijs..
Itm. for j horse to norwyche and to yarmouthe	viijd.
Itm. for j horse shoe	iijd.
Itm. for horse Breade	ijd.

* Inhabitants.

† Pail or tub.

‡ Wymondham.

§ Three Pounds.

1568

Itm. for Drynk then
 Itm. for j hundr Lathe nayle
 Itm. for *Dynn's for the plaiers at Olyfer Newh'ms
 Itm. to geffry gooches wife for iij gallons of creame
 Itm. to Smythes wife for ij galls
 Itm. to willm gooches wife for iij gallons of creame
 Itm. to Vnderwood Snr [senior] for x pynts
 Itm. to Alleys for vj pynts
 Itm. for j hespe of yarne
 Itm. for whight cotton
 Itm. to Barker for ij callfs
 Itm. to the same for ij lambs
 Itm. to John Bowbright for vj Barrells of Bere
 Itm. to John Jamys for iij. barr'
 Itm. to John wright for j callf and ij Lambs
 Itm. to Kyng for j callfe withe †thappertanc'
 Itm. to Thurton for j callf
 Itm. to fflower for ij Lambs
 Itm. to Thurton for ij Lambs
 Itm. to the same for iij stone of Beefe
 Md. Borrowed of Edward ffyld ffiftye-stone potts } C.
 Itm. the next daye of his †S'unt L
 Itm. Borrowed of Robt Cook §Lxxv potts
 Itm. paid to John Bowbright for a ffyrkyn of bothe Beerys||
 Itm. paid to John Jamys for ij Barrells of Bere
 Itm. for Drynke in ye mornynge for Ryvet and Towtlay
 Itm. to goodale for ij lambs
 Itm. to the same for iij q'ters of veale
 Itm. to Beckyt for a lambe
 Itm. paid to Benet kyng for his paynes s'ving¶ the game
 Itm. to Edwards, Vplands [i.e. residing on the Uplands] for creame
 Itm. paid for mylke
 Itm. for v pynts of Butter
 Itm. for ij hundr' eggs
 Itm. for venegar
 Itm. to Towtley laborer for j dayes work meat and waga
 Itm. to ffyld for taking downe the boethes
 Itm. for whight sallt
 Itm. to Jamys for a Barr' Bere
 Itm. to Thom' Curteys for de Barr' **
 Itm. to Barker for iij q'ters lamb
 Itm. to Mrs. Tybnam for creme
 Itm. for honye
 Itm. for Bere
 Itm. for iij^{li} of Raysons
 Itm. for pepper
 Itm. for Raysons
 Itm. for ij^{li} of corrans
 Itm. for ij ounce of pepper
 Itm. for ij^{li} of Raysons
 Itm. for iij^{li} of corrans

jd.
 iijjd.
 ijs.
 ijs.
 xvjd.
 xvjd.
 viijd.
 vjd.
 iijjd.
 jd.
 xjs.
 vs. vjd.
 xl.
 xxvjs. viijd.
 xlijs. iijjd.
 viijs. viijd.
 ixjs.
 vs.
 vs. vjd.
 vjs.
 xliijd.
 xiijs. iijjd.
 ijd.
 vs. viijd.
 iijjs.
 ijs. viijd.
 vjs.
 viijd.
 jd.
 xd.
 iijjs. ijd.
 jd.
 vijd.
 ijd.
 iijjd.
 vjs. viijd.
 iijjs. iijjd.
 ijs.
 vjd.
 iijjd.
 ijd.
 vjd.
 vd.
 iijjd.
 viijd.
 iijjd.
 iijjd.
 xijd.

* Dinners.

† The appurtenances.

‡ Servant Fifty.

§ Seventy-five pots.

|| Beer's.

¶ Serving.

** Half a Barrel.

1568.	Itm. for Bere	j <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to Robt Smythe for j combe of wheat	vjs. viij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. for a peck of meale	v <i>d.</i>
	Itm. to candeler for de a gallon of creame	iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to Henry Buckkynh'm for *ix of planke for a clowdet	v <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to Burges for ij pople Boords and j oke Boorde	xij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to Buckkynh'm for Bere	v <i>d.</i>
	Itm. to Robt cooke for iij potts	iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. to gallant for Alders for the Boothes	iijs.
	Itm. to hynds for j lode wood	iijs.
	Itm. paid to fylld for ij potts	iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. paid to willm gooches wyfe for creame	xv <i>d.</i>
	Itm. to candellars wife for creame	iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. to Edwards wife for creame	viij <i>d.</i>
	Ma. There was lent to John Burges by thassent and good will of the Inh'itaunts of the game mony & of the stock then Remaynyng, six pownds xiijs. iiij <i>d.</i> to be repaid Agayn by yere, That ys to saie xliiij <i>s.</i> v <i>d.</i> by yere, and for th'assuryd payment thereof he Dyd Delyu' to certayn of the p'ishners, an estate of his (<i>sic</i>) his house in Bungay	£vj. xiijs. iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. Delyu'd then into thands of John hynds in moneye p'cell of the same game monye forty & ix <i>s.</i>	xlix <i>s.</i>

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

STEEPLE BOARDS.—NO. III.—(*Continued from p. 298*):

III.


ST. MICHAEL'S COSLANY.

Monday, Dec. 18th, 1815, 5040 Changes of that Intricate Method of Norwich Court Bob, were rung in three Hours and twenty Minutes, in this Steeple, without the misplacing of a Bell or the repetition of a single change. The Peal was conducted by MR. ROBT. CHESNUTT, and the bold and regular Striking reflects great Credit on the Ringers; after which a short length of that Ingenious & harmonious Peal, Stedman Tripples, was rung by the same company, and performed by the following Persons.

Jno. Clarke,	Treble	Robt. Chesnutt, 5th
Willm. Mann,	2nd	Thos. Burrell, 6th
Jno. Giddens,	3rd	Saml. Havers, 7th
Fredk. Watering,	4th	Josh. Lubbock, Tenor.

This Board was erected by the Churchwardens to commemorate the above Display of Genius in the extensive Science of Campanalogia.

Wm. Hanks, Esq., Mayor } Churchwardens.
Thos. Troughton, Esq. }

 This board is surmounted by a bell raised.

IV.

ST. MICHAEL'S COSLANY.

This Tablet was erected by the Churchwardens and a few Gentlemen of the Parish, to commemorate a Great Performance of Oxford Treble Bob, rung in this Steeple on the 18th of November, 1824. This great Task containing 8448 changes, was perfectly completed in the space of 5 Hours and 18 Minutes, without the BELLS being misplaced or changes alike, and for Bold and regular Striking, the Harmonious changes and the Number of them must be allowed by all Impartial JUDGES to be a Performance if

* Nine Feet.

† Query, a Screen.

ever equalled, never to be surpassed on eight BELLS. The PEAL was conducted by SAMUEL THURSTON, with his usual Ability and Presision, and will long stand a Master Piece untouched by the lovers of the Ancient and Ingenious Science of RINGING.

ELIJAH MASON,	1	JOHN COOPER,	5
GEORGE HAMES,	2	JOSEPH LUBBOCK,	6
JOHN GREENWOOD,	3	THOMAS BURRELL,	7
JOHN COLEMAN,	4	SAMUEL THURSTON,	8

William Hanks, Esq. }
George Coleby, Esq. } *Churchwardens.*
Perseverance overcometh Great Difficulties.

V.

St. MICHAEL COSLANY.

On Tuesday, Novr. 1st, 1831, Were rung a true and complete Peal, comprising 6160 Changes of the Double method of Norwich Court Bob Major, which by reason of the intricacy of the composition might be properly call'd a performance of first rate eminence, and with respect to the superiority of striking it was no less worthy of notice. The utmost regularity being retain'd from beginning to ending, which included an interval of Three hours and Forty Five minutes. It was composed and expertly conducted by Mr. Samuel Thurston, and rung by the undermentioned persons.

PECKR. HILL, Treble	1	HENRY HUBBARD,	5
ELIJAH MASON,	2	ROBERT BURRELL,	6
FREDC. WATERMAN,	3	CHARLES PAYNE,	7
JAMES TRUMAN,	4	SAMUEL THURSTON, Tenor.	8

THOMAS ROBINSON, }
AMBROSE GEDGE, } *Churchwardens.*

VI.

St. Michael Coslang.

May 5th, 1845, was rung in this Steeple 5120 Changes, of Oxford treble Bob Major, in 3 hours & 6 min. Composed by H. HUBBARD.

THOS. HURRY, Treble	ROBT. PALGRAVE, 5th
EDWD. GOOSE, 2nd	GEO. SMITH, 6th
JAS. THORPE, 3rd	JAS. TRUMAN, 7th
J. R. SHARMAN, 4th	HRY. HUBBARD, Tenor.

Conducted by JAS. TRUMAN.

Also.

On March 3rd, 1853, was rung an excellent Peal of Tripples, on Stedman's Principle, consisting of 5040 changes, in 2 hours & 57 min., composed by T. THARSTON, Birmingham.

EDWD. GOOSE, Treble	HRY. HUBBARD, 5th
JAS. TRUMAN, 2nd	CHS. MIDDLETON, 6th
JAS. THORPE, 3rd	GEO. SMITH, 7th
ROBT. COLE, 4th	ROBT. PALGRAVE, Tenor.

Conducted by C. MIDDLETON.

R. A. GORELL.

J. HOWES.

Churchwardens.

Family of Freston, of Mendham (p. 314).—It may be interesting to your correspondent (Mr. L'Estrange) to know that his communication most undoubtedly has reference to the family of Freston, of Mendham.

The church of St. Peter's Needham, to which his extract refers, seems to have benefited by the complaint, for in the year 1735, the church was restored and the chancel wholly rebuilt by William Freston, who is interred in it, and there is a mural monument erected to his memory. My grandfather Anthony Brettingham Freston, was patron of the living, and after his death (1819) the trustees appointed my father Thomas Freston, to the living. I am not aware that my father actually served there for any length of time, but his name is mentioned in Stacey's *Norfolk Tour* (p. 1390), in the list of benefices, as having been appointed in 1820, by Ralph Price, Esq., &c., my grandfather's trustees. I believe that the whole particulars relating to the rebuilding of Needham church are given by Blomfield.—THOMAS W. FRESTON.

Mortuaries (pp. 255, 277, 315).—If fees for breaking the ground in the church, are or were not payable to the churchwardens, how comes it that the churchwardens of Bungay, and of many other parishes received them. This however is immaterial, and I waive the further discussion of the point. I offered no objection to R. C's. statement at p. 255, that a *Mortary* "was for the expense of lights at a funeral," but only to the assertion that a *Mortuary* "was for permission to break the ground in the parson's freehold." Now however, if I rightly understand R. C's. communication at p. 315, he seems to think that the *Mortuary* was for the lights at a funeral. I must beg leave to observe that this is quite a mistake. *Mortuaries* must not be confounded with either burial fees, fees for permission to break ground in the church, fees for lights, or for permission to erect monuments, as will be seen upon reference to Burn's *Ecclesiastical Law*.—F. HUNT.

QUERIES.

Meaning of Names of Fields, &c.—Will some one of your Anglo-Saxon scholars be good enough to favour me with the meaning of the following old words:—Names of Osier holts—Brodie trench, Crysten holme. Names of fields—Haverstock, Wolfoll, Rudich, Linette (High and Low), Elmon (High and Low), Oxpine. Also, of Tappying Moore, Kylhouse, Stoneraike, and Fodderfen. The word Tyllinge, by corruption Tillage, is applied to a watercourse or canal, but why is not quite clear.—C.

Posey Rings.—Are the Posey Rings, of which so many are found, supposed to have been Wedding, or Betrothal Rings?—F. S.

Richard Humfrey, of Norwich.—Can any of your readers furnish me with particulars concerning this individual, whose autograph occurs on the MS. observations on the Haven and Pier of Yarmouth, printed at p. 260? His "manuscript collections" are mentioned at p. 2 of W. S. Fitch's, *Suffolk Manorial Registers*; and I find from a deed dated 1750, in which he is described as of the city of Norwich, gentleman, that he was one of the proprietors of the Norwich Water Works.—JOHN L'ESTRANGE.

CORRIGENDA.—At page 320, line 4, from top, for "*Tue*," read "*Taoua*"; at line 4, from bottom, for "*Ox water*," read "*Ox, i.e. the water*"; at line 19, from bottom, for "*have*," read "*had*."

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXVII.]

MAY, 1863.

NOTES.

ETYMOLOGY OF HAUTOBOIS, IN NORFOLK (pp. 303,324).

Though it appears to me that ninety-nine out of every hundred of the local names of East Anglia, are to be derived either from the Teutonic or from the Scandinavian dialects, and that the British element enters but very little indeed into their composition, with the exception of the names of rivers and other great natural objects; yet I agree with Mr. Charnock (p. 324) in his suggestion that the termination of the word *Obuuessa* (Hobbesse, as it is written in a Charter of Eádweard to St. Benet's Abbey) is from the Celtic *esse, ese*, signifying *water in general*, from whence we have the name of our river *Ouse*.

But Mr. Charnock passes over the initial syllable, which I think is the personal name *Hobbe* or *Obbe*, a name indeed I have not met with, but *Hobbesune* or *Obbesune* occurs in the Domesday Book as the name of a person who held lands in Suffolk, T.R.E., and previous to the Domesday Survey. This practice of giving their own names to the places which they founded, or in which they settled, was extremely common among the Anglo-Saxons and Danes, though directly contrary to the custom that prevailed at a subsequent period.

Hautbois or *Hobbies* then is simply *the stream of one Hobbe*; and the situation of the village, near the stream of the Bure, appears to give countenance to the etymology.—GEORGE MUNFORD, *East Winch*.

RUINED AND DECAYED CHURCHES IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF SUFFOLK:

The following document, now for the first time printed, is copied from the original parchment roll, preserved with similar returns from other Archdeacons, in the Bishop's Record Room, at Norwich. It was the outside skin, and is endorsed, "The certificates of all the ruines and decayes of all the Ruinated churches and chauncells of the dioc' Norwich."

ANNO D'NI, 1602.

Archinatus Suff.

A true Certificat of the Churches and Chancells which be ruinated and in Decay within the Archdeaconry of Suff., and how long time they have so bene, and who be Proprietaries, Owners, Parsons and vicars of the same.

Decanatus de Bosmere et Claydon.

Offton.—The Chancell of Offeton is ruinous, and so hath bene by the space of three ? yeares last past. Mr. Barker of Trimley is Proprietarie.

Ashfeild.—The Chancell of Ashfeild is very ruinous, and so hath bene thre or fower yeares last past, one Barnabie Gibson is Proprietarie to the Rectorie.

The Church there likewise is very ruinous, and so hath bene iij or iiij yeares last past by the default of the p'ishners there, yet now of late the Church and Chancell are put out to workemen to be repayred presentlie as the p'ishners say.

Thorpe.—The Church of Thorpe is ruinous, and so hath bene for one wholl yeare last past, through the default of the occupiers of Crowes Hall there, who is now Mr. Henry Gawdye as it is sayde.

Sampford.

Whearstead.—The Chancell of Whearsted is ruinous, and so hath bene these two yeares. Mr. Raff Scryvener is Proprietarie as it is sayd.

Higham.—The Chancell of Higham is ruinous, and so hath bene by the space of two yeares last past. Mr. Tylney is Proprietarie.

Ipswich.

St. Steuens.—The Church of St. Stevens is very ruinous, and so hath bene one holl yeare, through the Default of the p'ishners.

The Chancell also of the said Church is very ruinous, and so hath bene these yeares last past. Sir Edmond Withipoll, knight, is proprietarie there as it is said.

St. Margarets.—The Chancell of Saint Margarets church is likewise ruinous, and so hath bene these two or three yeares. The abouesaid Sir Edmond Withipoll, knight, is proprietarie.

Carlford et Colnies.

Culpho.—The Chancell of Culpho is exceding ruinous, and so hath bene these viij or viij yeares last past, through the default of Mr. Robt. Wulverston, Proprietarie..... receyveth the tythes ther.

The Church there is also exceding ruinous, through the Default of the p'ishners (being most of them ffermors, and pore) and so hath bene these iiij or v yeares.

Faltenham.—The Chancell of ffaltenham is very ruinous, and so hath bene these fower or fyve yeares last past, but through whose default it is not certenlie knowne, yet it is sayd that one Mr. Jeffe now or Late Proprietarie is to repaier it.

Ford et Loose.

Brandeston.—The Chancell of Brandeston is ruinous, and so hath bene these two yeares, by the default of Mr. Seckford, Proprietarie.

Shottisham.—The Chancell of Shottisham is ruinous, and so hath bene these two yeares last past, through the Default of Mr. Will'ms, p'son there. [In the Margin is written:—"This is now repayred."]

Eike.—The Chancell of Eike is ruinous, and so hath bene these twelve monethes last past, through the default of Mr. Garth, p'son there.

Orforde.

Snap.—The Chancell of Snape is very ruinous, and so hath been these ij or iij yeares last past, through the default of the Proprietarie who is now late Wirts or Mr. Lawrence, vicar there, but which of them should repair it is not certenlie knowne.

Freston.—The Chancell of ffreston is also ruinous, through the default of the abouesaid p'ties or p'tie.

Donwich.

Wisset.—The Chancell of Wissett is in ruine, and so hath bene these twelve months. Mr. Nathaniell Bacon is Proprietarie there.

Bramfeild.—The Chancell of Bramfeild is in ruine, and so hath bene by the space of two yeares, by the default (as it is said) of one Girling.

Wangford.

Beccles.—The Church and Chancell of Beccles, were both of them consumed with fyre about xij or xiiij yeares sithens, and are not yet sufficientlie reedified, by the default of the p'son, viz. Mr. Will'm ffleming and p'ishn's there.

Shipmeadow.—The Chancell of Shipmeadowe is in ruine, and so hath bene these twelve monethes, by the default of the p'son there, Mr. Thomas Tunstall.

Luthingland.

Lewestoft.—The Chancell of Lewestoft is in great ruine, both in the Walls and covering of Lead, by the default of ffraunces Burnell, gent., Proprietarie (Who for the most p'te is at London). And the same hath bene so viij yeares, notwithstanding he hath bene often tymes required to repaire it.

Gunton.—The Chancell and Church of Gunton have bene in greate ruine, for the space of iij yerres both in the Covering and windowes, and xliij R. R. D'ne Eliz. Mr. Archdeacon enioyndg the p'son who is Mr. Will'm Bentlie, and the Inh'tants to amend the Covering, the same is repaired. As to the glasing the p'son and Inh'tants (which are only thre) are admonished to repaire the same on this side the first daie of Januarie next.

Flixton.—In Flixton, the Inh'tants are onlie two, the one a ffermor, the other a shepherd. The Chancell and Church there have bene in ruine before the beg'ing of her Maties reign. Mr. Wood, p'son of Stowting, in Kent, is p'son of the same, but is resident at Stowting, the sayd Inhabitants goe to the Church of Owlton nere adioyndg, and so have done tyme out of mynde.*

Pakefeild.—Ther is an Ile belonging to the Chancell or church of Pakefeild in great Ruine in the Rouff, Windowes, and Arches therof, and so hath bene this iij or iij yeares but whether the p'son or p'ishners should repaire the same it is not certenlie knowne, for the p'ishners alledg that the same p'te which is ruinated is a p'te of the Chancell, &c.

Kessingland.—About xxiiijth yerres agoe ther was A Chancell belonging to the Church of Kessingland, which did theⁿ fall downe; And the lead, tymber, and all other the appurtenaunces were then as it is said taken awaie by one Mr. Hom'ston. The Queene's Ma'tie is Proprietarie therof.

[Hoxne].

[Wilby.]—The Chancell of Wilby is in Ruine, and so hath bene these twelve monethes by the default of Mr. David, p'son there.

[Wingfield.]—The Chancell of Wingfeild is in ruine, and so hath bene these two yeares, by the Default of the ffermor of the Rectorie there as it is saide.

JOHN MAPLEDEN, Archdeacon, Suff.—JO. ALDRICHE.

+ See a note about Flixton Church at page 22.

LANDWADE AND THE COTTONS.

Three miles north of Newmarket stands the now lonely church of Landwade, for several centuries the burial place of the Cotton family, and rich in their monuments. Of the adjacent mansion not a trace remains, with the exception of a fragment, now forming a gable of an adjacent farm house.

The church of Landwade, according to Lysons, was rebuilt by one Walter Cotton, who died in 1445. For some generations previously Landwade had been the property of the *Hastings* family, whose arms were Ermine, on a chief Azure, two mullets Or. It passed from them to the Cottons, by the marriage of Sir Thomas Cotton, Knight, of Cotton Hall, co. Cambridge, with Alice, daughter and heiress of John de Hastings, *c.* 1400.

Landwade church, though on a small scale, has considerable architectural merit. The style is Perpendicular, the ground plan cruciform, with western tower; the transepts opening into the nave by double arches, have a very pleasing effect internally. The church was originally fitted in a style becoming the noble owner of the parish, as the screens, open seats, and roofs now testify. There are also considerable and very perfect remains of stained glass in the windows. In the tower are two bells, one from the foundry of Brazier, in Norwich, probably coeval with the church, and bearing the black letter inscription ✕ *Virginis egregie vocor campana Marie*. The other, cast by Tobias Norris, of Stamford, in 1602, is inscribed "*Hec tuba Cottoni est Landwadi, dedita fano*. There are several coped coffin stones within the church, adorned with floriated crosses: these being of a date prior to the present fabric, probably commemorate members of the Hastings family. The earliest existing record of the Cottons is a plain brass inscription to William Cotton, Esq., vice chamberlain to King Henry VII, keeper of the wardrobe, receiver to the Queen, and collector for the duchy of Lancaster. He was killed at the battle of St. Alban's in 1453.

We next pass to the sumptuous canopied tomb with recumbent effigies of Sir John Cotton, Knt., 1593, and Isabel his wife, daughter of Sir William Spencer, of Althorpe, Northants. Sir John Cotton, was Sheriff of Cambridge and Huntingdon, in the reign of Edward VI, and again in that of Philip and Mary. The inscription is as follows:—

Here lieth Intombed the Body of Sir John Cotton, Knighte, Sonne of Sir Robert Knighte, and also the bodie of Dame Isabell, wife of the saide Sir John, and daughter of Sir William Spencer, Knighte, which Sir John Died the 21st daie of April, 1593, in the yeare of his age 81, and the saide dame Isabell died the 2nd daie of Novr., 1578, in the yeare of her age 63.

The saide Sir John and dame Isabell, hade issue 8 Sonnes and 5 daughters, whereof 5 Sonnes and 2 daughters died in their nonage; 3 Sonnes, viz.—John, Robert and Edmond, overlived the saide Sir John, and 3 daughters were married in the life of their saide parentes, viz.—Alice to Sir Thos. Revett, Knighte, Anne to Anthonie Rooper, Esquire, and Francis to Thomas Andrews, Esquire.

Round the cornice are the following shields.

I. *Cotton*, quarterly of six ; 1. *Cotton*, Sab., a chevron between 3 griffins heads erased Arg. 2. *Abbott*, Gu. a chevron between 3 pears Or. 3. *Sharpe*, Arg., 3 griffins heads erased 2-1, and a border engrailed Sab. 4. *Calverley*, Sab., a cinquefoil within an orle of martlets Arg.; or *Staunton*? 5. *Fitz Symon*, Az. 3 eagles displayed Or, 2-1 a canton Erm. 6. *Bagot*, Erm. on a bend Gu., 3 eagles displayed Or.

II. *Cotton*, quarterly of 6 as last.

III. *Cotton* only.

IV. *Cotton* only, impaling *Spencer*, of Althorpe, Az., a fess Erm., between six doves heads erased Arg., 3-3.

V. *Spencer*, quarterly of six ; 1. *Spencer*, quarterly Arg., Gu. on 2-3 qrs. a fret Or, over all on a bend Sab. 3 mullets Arg. 2. *Spencer*, of Althorpe. 3. *Deverell*, Gu., 3 stirrups in pale Or. 4. *Lincolne*, Or, on cross Gu. 5 mullets Arg. 5. *Grant*, Erm. on chevron Gu. 5 besants. 6. ——— Arg., on bend between 2 lions ramp. Sab., a Salamander Or.

VI. *Cotton*, quarterly of 6, impaling *Spencer*, quarterly of 6.

Adjoining the above is another sumptuous canopied tomb, with effigies to Sir John Cotton, Knight, 1620, and his three wives, 1—Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas *Carrell*, Esq., of Warnham, co. Sussex (arms Arg., 3 bars, and in chief 3 martlets Sab.). 2—Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Humphrey *Bradburne*, Knt., of Bradburne, co. Derby (arms Arg. on bend Gu., cotized Sab., three mullets pierced Or). 3—Anne, daughter of Sir Richard *Houghton*, Bart. of Houghton Tower, co. Lancaster.

Here lieth the body of Sir John Cotton, Knight, Son and heire of Sir John Cotton, he married three wives ; the First, Elizabeth, daughter to Thomas Carrell, Esqre., of Warneham, in Sussex, ye Second, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Humphrey Bradburne, Knight, of Bradburne, in ye County of Darby, by whom he had noe issue ; ye Third was Anne, Daughter to Sir Richard Houghton, Barronett, of Houghton towre, in ye County of Lancaster, by whom he had issue James, John, and Katherine, which James and Katherine died in the lifetime of there Father. He departed this life in ye 77 year of his age, Anno Dom. 1620, and lieth in a Vault on ye south ile of this Church, made by himself.

Here are only three shields of arms. 1. *Cotton* only, and crest—a griffin's head erased Arg. 2. *Houghton*, Arg. 3 bars Sab. 3. *Cotton* imp. *Houghton*.

In the south transept is the tomb of Sir John Cotton, Knt., and first Baronet, a distinguished royalist. He was entrusted with the convoy of the college plate from Cambridge to the king at Oxford, which he safely accomplished. He was created a baronet July 14, 1641. He married Jane, third daughter and eventual heiress of Sir Edward Hinde, Knt., of Madingley, co. Cambridge, by which marriage the estate of Madingley came to the Cottons

Here lieth the body of Sir John Cotton, Barronett, Son of Sir John Cotton, he married Jane Hind, Daughter and heire of Edward Hind, of Madingley, in this County

Esq^{re}. He had issue by her two Sons and two Daughters; John, Thomas, Jane and Anne. Of which John and Jane Survived them. He died March 25th, 1689, *Ætatis* Su^æ, 74.

Above are these arms. 1, 8. *Cotton*. 2. *Abbott*. 3. *Sharpe*. 4. *Staunton* or *Calverley*. 5. *Fitz Symon*. 6. *Bagot*. 7. *Maples*, Az., a chevron quarterly Or, Arg. between 3 fleur-de-lys Or.

Surtout *Hinde*, of Madingley, Arg. on a chevron Gu., between 3 goats heads erased Az., as many lozenges Or, on a chief Sab., a lion passant Arg.

Another monument is to Sir John Cotton, 2nd Bart., Recorder of and M.P. for Cambridge: he married Elizabeth, daughter and co-heiress of Sir Joseph Sheldon, Knt., of London.

In a vault underneath lye the Bodys of Sir John Cotton, Bart., (son of Sir John Cotton, and Dame Jane) And Dame Elizabeth his wife, Daughter of Sir John Sheldon, Knt. Sir John dyed Jan. ye 16th, 1712, in the 66 year of his age.

Dame Elizabeth dyed Dec. ye 3rd, 1714, in the 57 year of her age.

They left issue one Son John Hinde Cotton, and Seven Daughters, Jane, Anne, Catherine, who married William Sancerft, of Fressingfield, in the County of Suffolk, Esq^{re}., Elizabeth, Frances, Dorothy, and Agnes. Sir John was recorder of the Corporation of Cambridge, for wch he served many years in Parliament.

Arms, *Cotton* only, with Ulster, imp. *Sheldon*, Gu., a chevron between three sheldrakes Arg., on canton of last a rose Gu.

A fifth monument is to Sir John Hynde Cotton, 3rd bart., M.P. for the town and county of Cambridge. He married 1st,—Letitia, 2nd dau. of Sir Ambrose *Crowley*, Knt., of Greenwich, and 2ndly,—Margaret, 3rd dau. of James Craggs, Esq., Secretary of State to Geo. I, and widow of Samuel Trefusis, Esq.

Sacred to the Memory of Sir JOHN HYNDE COTTON, Bart., Who succeeded to his Father's title and estate in 1712. He was one of the representatives for the Town of Cambridge, during several successive Parliaments, and was afterwards chosen for the County as a Member of the House of Commons. He was not less distinguished for his integrity and manly conduct, than for his eloquence in debate. He was popular without the aid of faction, Strenuous without descending to invective, And had the singular good fortune to be at the same time, Admired and respected by both parties.

In his private life, The Character of the Country Gentleman was embellished, By a knowledge of the world, by polished manners, and by various and extensive reading. He was twice married, First to Letitia, daughter of Sir Abraham Crowley, Kt., by whom he left one Son John Hynde, And a daughter Mary, Married to Jacob Houblon, Esqr., of Hallingbury Place, Essex. Sir John Married Secondly, The daughter of James Craggs, Esqr. By this marriage he left no issue. He died in 1752, aged 66, And is buried with his ancestors in this Church. He was succeeded by his above-named Son, Who married in 1745, Anne, daughter of Humphrey Parsons, Esqr., He died in 1769, and is buried in this Church, As are three of their Sons, two who died young, And John the Eldest, born in 1749, and died in 1781.

Sir John Hynde, who died 1795, represented this County in several successive Parliaments. He was buried by his own particular desire at Madingley, the Present residence of the Family.

Arms—*Cotton* only, with Ulster.

To Sir John Hynde Cotton, 4th Bart., there is no monument either here or at Madingley. He was M.P. for the co. of Cambridge, in 1765, and 1771, and married Anne, dau. of Alderman *Parsons*, twice Lord Mayor of London. He died Jan. 23, 1795. His second son,

Sir Charles Cotton, 5th Bart., Admiral of the blue, and commander of the channel fleet, died 1812, and was buried at Madingley, where is a monument to his memory. He married Philadelphia, dau. of Sir Joshua Rowley, Knt.

There is a brass plate to the memory of the Rev. Ambrose Alexander Cotton, Rector of Girton, co. Camb., a younger son of Sir John Hynde, 4th Baronet. He purchased the estate of Landwade, and built a house there, which was soon after pulled down and sold for building materials. The original mansion of the Cottons at Landwade, ceased to be occupied after they acquired the larger estate and house of Madingley, and was probably soon after demolished. The Rev. Ambrose Cotton, married Maria, dau. of Jacob Houblon, Esq., of Hallingbury Place, co. Essex.

In the North Vault in this Chapel are deposited the mortal remains of the Reverend Ambrose Alexander Cotton, Son of the Late Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart., who died at Girton, in this County, March 9th 1846, in his 82 year, deeply regretted by his widow and Family, and numerous friends, he purchased this Family estate and Manor in the year 1840, and was Rector of the Parish of Girton 31 years, of which living his brother the Late Admiral Sir Charles Cotton, Bart., was the patron. He married in the year 1807, Maria, eldest Daughter of Jacob Houblon, of Hallingbury Place, Essex, Esqr., by his wife Susannah, daughter of John Archer, of Coopersale, Essex, and Melford, Berks, Esqr. This monument is erected to the memory of the deceased, by his widow and surviving Family. Alexander, Susannah, widow of John, Eldest Son of the Late Sir John Gibbons, Bart., and Anne Maria. His youngest Son John Hynde, was a much esteemed officer in the 90th light infantry, whose death at the age of 23, at Columbo, in Ceylon, August 3rd, 1836, caused the greatest grief to his Family.

A Monument to his Memory was erected in Ceylon by his brother Officers.

Arms—*Cotton* only, imp. *Houblon*, Arg. 3 hoblyns or hop-poles on a mount Vert, fructed proper.

There are the following atchievements to the Cotton family.

I. To Sir John Cotton, 1st Bart. *Cotton* of nine; 1, 9. *Cotton*. 2. *Hastings*. 3. *Abbott*. 4. *Sharpe*. 5. *Calverley* or *Staunton*. 6. *Fitz Symon*. 7. *Bagot*. 8. ——— Or. a chevron between 3 human feet couped at the ancles Sab. Surtout *Hinde*.

II. To Sir John Cotton, 2nd Bart. *Cotton*, quarterly of 12; 1. *Cotton*. 2. *Fitz Symon*. 3. *Hastings*. 4. *Abbott*. 5. *Calverley* or *Staunton*. 6. ——— Erm. on bend Sab., 3 talbots heads erased Arg. 7. *Sharpe*. 8. *Gowsell*, wavy of six Or, Az. a canton Erm. 9. *Hinde*. 10. *Maples*. 11. ——— Arg. on bend Sab., 3 escallops Arg. 12. ——— Az. a fess Erm., between 3 greyhounds heads erased Arg. Imp. *Sheldon*.

III. *Cotton* imp. dexter *Crowley*, Arg. on chevron eng. Az., between 3 martlets Sab., as many crescents Or; sinister *Craggs*, Gu. on a chevron Or, between three besants, as many crosses pateé fitchées Sab., for Sir John Hynde Cotton, 3rd Bart., and his two wives.

IV. *Cotton* imp. *Rowley*, Arg. on bend between 2 cornish coughs Sab., 3 escallops Arg., for Sir Charles Cotton, 5th Bart.

V. *Cotton* imp. *Houblon*, for Rev. A. A. Cotton.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

FLUVIAL ETYMOLOGY OF NORFOLK (p. 319).

I left off with Clay or Cley, found Cleia and Cleiatorpa, the "thorp or village on the Cley or Ley"; but omitted to adduce some of the consanguineal relations, whose number is legion. We have, for instance, Cliburn in Westmoreland; and Clifford is the name of places in cos. York, Hereford and Gloster.* Lea is the name of six places in England. Lee is the appellation of rivers in Cork, Kerry and Ayrshire, and we have the river Lea, in Herts and Essex, which gives the designation to Layton, the name also of places in cos. Lancaster and York. There is Leybourn, in Yorkshire, and Leybourne, in Kent. The name of the Essex Lea is found written *Liga*, and Layton, *Lighton*, and *Ligetune*; from which it will be seen that the Celtic *lli*, a stream, may also take the form of *ligh* and *lige*, and, as in etymology the vowels are all liable to interchange, *lig* may become *lug*; hence Lugdunum, the ancient name of, and from which are derived, London, Leyden, and Lyon (Lyons), all signifying the "hill, town, or fortress, by the water" *Lig*, *lug* will take the form of Leck (q. v. ante). G. will pass into *d*; hence Ludham, Norfolk, Lowdham or Ludham, Suffolk and Notts, Ludlow, Luddington, Ludford, Lydbrook, Lidgate, Lydgate, Ludgate, &c. Again, in the Nordisk or Icelandic, and sometimes even in the old Celtic and Germanic dialects, nouns frequently add an *r*; hence *lig* may become *ligr*; hence Legre-ceaster (by corruption Leicester), named from the river Legre or Leir; hence also Ligur, the old name of the Loire (and, as a diminutive, Loiret) in France. The vocable *lli* becomes, by metathesis, &c., *al*, *ayl*, *el*, *ell*, *il*, *hil*, *hol*, *hul*, *ol*, *oul*, frequently found in local names: hence, among other names, Albourne, Sussex, Alford, cos. Lincoln and Aberdeen; Aylesford, Kent, Aylton, co. Hereford, Aylsham (in Domesday, Elesham)† Norfolk, situated upon the Bure; Elham, on the Wensum, Ellingham, near the Waveney, Ellingham, Hants; Ellington and Elsworth, Hunts; Elford, co. Northampton; Elwick, co. Durham; the Elz, Ilza, Else and Ilz; rivers of Bretagne, Poland, Germany, and Lower Bavaria; the Ill, Illus, or Ellus, which gave name to Elsass or Alsace; Ilford Essex; the Hillingtons (in Domesday, Helingetuna) in Freebridge and Loddon; Holbrook, in cos. Derby and Suffolk; (Holcombe, Suffolk, and Devon,) Holford, co. Somerset; Holwick, co. York; Hullecott, Bucks; the river Ollius, now the Oglio, which rises in the Alps, and falls into the Po; Oulton, cos. Norfolk, Suffolk, York, Cumberland and Cheshire. Indeed *al*, *il*, *ol*, will also take the final *r*: hence the Aller, which joins the Weser; the Iller, in Bavaria, which gives name to Illertissen; the Aller and Allerford, co. Somerset; Allerton co. York and Somerset; Alrewas, co. Stafford, Alresford,‡ Hants and Essex; and Ollerton, Cheshire.

* When the historian of Westmorland says "that at Cliburn (found Cleburn and Cleyburn) there is in the soil a course of clay, which discovers itself in the channel and banks of the rivulet called Leeth, which runs on the west side of the village," he proves to my mind, that the place did not derive its name from the clay, but from the rivulet.

Leeth is in fact an extension of *lli* or *li*.

† Elesham would also corrupt from *eccles ham*, "the church dwelling."

‡ Wright derives the Essex Alresford from Saxon *alr* or *aler*, an alder, but the name in records is found written Alesford, Allesford and Elesford.

There are places called Panxworth, and Panxford (found written Pancford, Pancsford, Pangesford, Pankesford, and Pankesforda), in Walsham Hundred, which would seem to have acquired their names from a stream called the Pank; Panworth, "the worth or farm of the Pank," Panxford, "the ford over the Pank." Indeed Pank is without doubt the same name as Pang and Penk. Pangbourne, Berks is situated upon a fine trout stream called the Pang; and Penkridge near Stafford is on a stream called the Penk. Again, these names may be the same with that of the Pant (or Blackwater) river in Essex, whence Panfield (formerly written Pantfield) was called; although some, in accordance with the thin careless style of the present "age of progress," as it is called, have derived it from *pannus*, cloth! The word may be from the Welsh *pant*, a depression, hollow; perhaps afterward applied to a channel, and finally to a river.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

MURAL PAINTINGS IN NORWICH CATHEDRAL (pp. 287, 302).

Another instance of mural painting has been uncovered in Norwich Cathedral. The jambs of the window over Dean Gardiner's monument in the south aisle, were found to be stuccoed, and by the side of each upright joint or black line, and at a little distance, say an inch, from it, was a red line, whilst from the alternate joints sprung in each direction a curved line, also black, terminating about the middle of the compartment in a red rose of five leaves.—A.

Richard Humfrey, of Norwich (p. 338).—In reply to Mr. John L'Es-trange's enquiry, I beg to offer the following extract from an authentic pedigree of the Humfrey family in my possession, which may possibly furnish the particulars he requires:—Edmund Humfrey, of Norwich, Gent., born 1637, died 1697, and buried in St. Andrew's church, had a younger son Richard Humfrey, (1) of Norwich, Merchant, Sheriff 1735, died ———— at ———— who had a younger son Richard Humfrey, (2) Clerk, Rector of Thorpe, by Norwich, born 1721, died ———— married Elizabeth, sister of late Bishop Maltby, who had two sons, viz.—Richard Humfrey, (3) Clerk, preceptor to the Dukes of Clarence and York, sons of George 3rd, died 1780, Æt. 29, and John Humfrey, Clerk, of Wroxham Rector, of Great Dunham and Crostwick, by Norwich, died 1847.—A SUBSCRIBER.

Anglo-Saxon Relics found in Churchyards, in Suffolk.—Some time since, in digging to construct a vault in Melton churchyard, a jet amulet was found, evidently Saxon of early date. My friend, Mr. Edge, the late rector of Waldingfield, presented me with a Saxon Urn, found in his churchyard, and in 1819 a Silver Ring, ornamented, with the Saxon amulet, was found with coins of the East Anglian kings in Laxfield churchyard, shewing that these were places of interment at a very early period.—W. W.

ESSEX WILLS.—No. 2.

Clement Sysley, of Eastbury Hall, 1578.

Very little has hitherto been known of the history of Clement Sysley, to whom we owe one of our most interesting Elizabethan houses, Eastbury, near Barking, Essex; Morant mentions him in a cursory manner as a former owner of the Eastbury estate; Lysons and Wright follow Morant and little beside. Mr. Collier gives a graphic description of the house, but does not go into the question of the pedigree of its founder, whose name he perversely changes to *Pegsley*. Mr. Black, in his valuable work *Eastbury Illustrated*, furnishes some interesting particulars of the earlier Sysley pedigree, taken almost entirely from the *Grants* in the Heralds College. The Rev. E. L. Cutts, in an admirable paper upon Eastbury, read in June, 1859, before the Essex Archæological Society, in the Great Chamber of Eastbury House, expressly avoids genealogical detail. It has therefore happened that little or nothing of Clement Sysley's history has come down to us in books. A few notes on the subject have been collected from various authentic MS. sources, and are now offered as an introduction to Mr. Sysley's will.

Clement Sysley was younger son of a Mr. Richard Sysley, of Sevenoaks, in Kent, representative of an ancient Yorkshire family. About the middle of the 16th century, he came into Essex, and lived at Barrow Hall, in the parish of Little Thurrock, where, in 1560, he had a grant of arms, or rather—for the wording of the grant is somewhat uncertain—the family arms were confirmed to him.

He married first, Frances, daughter of Sir Francis Fleming, of Ramsey, in Hampshire, by whom he had Thomas, his heir—and a daughter, who died young. His second wife was Maudley, or Magdalen, daughter of Thomas Chambly, of East Ham, in Essex. By her he had several children, of whom only Elizabeth and Mary survived. Mrs. Sysley died in 1562, and was buried in Barking church. Before 1567, Mr. Sysley had married his third wife, Anne, daughter of Thomas Argall, of Low Hall, in Walthamstow, Registrar of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury. By this lady he had Edward, Cordell, and Anne. Some years previously, he had purchased the Manor and estate of Eastbury, and much landed property besides in the neighbourhood of Barking, evidently intending to form a large territorial domain there. Between 1560 and 1562, he finally took up his residence in Barking parish, and probably at once began building the noble house at Eastbury, living meanwhile perhaps at Upney place, or at his manor house of Wangey. Eastbury House, or Hall (as Sysley wished to call it) was finished about 1572. He lived only a few years to enjoy it, dying in 1578. On the 9th of September in that year he was laid by his second wife in Barking chancel. In January, 1580, his widow married Augustine Steward, a gentleman of good family; and nearly related to the mother of Oliver Cromwell. He died in 1597; and Mrs. Steward, in 1610. She had previously, in 1608, sold her life interest in Eastbury to her son Augustine Steward, and Thomas Sysley at the same time sold his reversion.

Of the descendants of Clement Sysley little more is known. Thirty years after his death, not an acre of land remained to the Sysley family at Barking, and the stately house he had raised with so much honourable pride, had passed to strangers.

Eastbury has been often engraved. Mr. Clarke, in *Eastbury Illustrated*, has carefully drawn almost every portion of the house. Mr. Warwick King is taking a series of beautiful photographic views of Eastbury for presentation to his archæological friends.

I may add the few Sysley entries to be found in the Barking Register:—

1577. Anne, the daughter of Mr. Clement Sizley, Esquire, *baptized* the 7th of Julye.

1630. John, ye son of Susan Sysley, *a bastard, baptized* 25th February.*

1571. Abacuek Herman, and Mr^{is}. Mary Sisley, *married* the vith of August.

1562. Mr^{is}. Sisleye, *buried* the 2nd day of August.

1578. Clement Sisley, Esquier, Dyed the first, and *buried* the ninth of September.

1579. Anne, daughter of Clement Sisley, Esq., *buried* the 27th of May.—EDWARD J. SAGE, *Stoke Newington*.

“In the name of god, Amen, The first daye of September, in the yeare of or Lorde god, a thowsand five hundred three score and eightene, I Clement Sysley, of Estbury Hall,† in the p^{is}h of Barking, in the county of Essex, Esquier, being of perfect minde and memory, thanks be vnto Almighty god therefore—first and principally, I bequeath my sowle to Almighty god, in whom, and by whom, I trust by his precious bloude to be saved and to be one of his electe and chosen servants. And my bodey to be buried in the parrishe church aforsaide, in the chancell there, neere vnto the place whereas my late wyffe lyeth buried.‡ first, as touching the disposition of all my lands, lordshippes, mannors, ten^{ts}, and fermes whatsoever, ffirst I give and bequeath to Anne my wyffe, my house called Estbury hall, with all barnes, stables, Dovehouses, orchards and gardens therevnto belonging, excepting and reserving the greatest barne and garden, to mine heire or heires. Also, I give and bequeath vnto the said Anne my wyffe all those my lands in mine occupation, adioyning to the saide mannor as it is rowned and fenced with pale and ditch abowte the same; and also twelve loads of woode owte of the fforest called my lyvery wood, belonging to the same fferme. And also, I give and bequeath to the said Anne, all those marshe groundes and meddowes now in the occupation of one Somner, letten to him for the yearly rent of by the yeare, to be paide at twoe ffeastes in the yeare, that is to saye, at the ffeaste of St. Michael the Archan-gell, and at Thannunciation of or Ladye by even portions. Also, I give and bequeath unto the saide Anne a piece of grounde called the Mill feilde, otherwise called the Congree or Warrant of conyes, the which is in mine owne occupation. Also, I give vnto the saide Anne my wyffe fiftye acres of ground, in the tenure and occupation of one Cotton, for the yearely rent of vii pounds by the yeare, to be paid at the twoe ffeasts aforesaid. All which lands abouesaide, I doe giue and bequeath vnto the said Anne my wyffe during her liffe naturall, and no longer; And after her decease to my sonne Thomas Sysley. Also, I give vnto the sa Thomas, all my tythes of corn sheaffe and hey now in mine owne occupation in Riple Ward and Chaldelwarde, in the parrishe of Barking, in the said County of Essex. Also I give vnto the saide Thomas my sonne, all those meadowes, broks and howse in the tenure of one Cotten, called Upney place,||

* This disgraceful entry is the last notice of the Sysley family in any Barking Record!

† In the Survey of Barking Manor made A.D. 1610, it is called Eastbury House, and it has been called so ever since.

‡ His arms, and probably his monument, remained in 1634, when the Heralds visited Barking church.

|| Adjoining the Eastbury estate.

with the appurtenances there to be lett. Also, I give and bequeath vnto the saide Thomas all those lands, now in the tenure or occupation of Jeffrey Snaggs the younger. Also, I give and bequeath vnto the saide Thomas, a parcell of ground called Woolfennes peece, in the tenure of Willm Nutbrowne, gent.* And also, I give and bequeath vnto Thomas my sonne, certain grounds in the tenure of one George Mayle, yeoman. Also, I give and bequeath vnto the satde Thomas my sonne, a parcell of ground called fish pondes in the tenure of one Devell. Also, I give and bequeath my mannor called Bayers hall, with all and singular the appurtenances thereto belonging or apperteyning in the tenure of one Jeffrey Snaggs the younger, or his assigns, vnto Thomas Sysley my sonne and to his heires males Lawfully begotten for ever. And for defaulte of suche yssue, to remaine to Edward Sisley my sonne, and to his heires males lawfully begotten for ever. And for defaulte of such yssue, to remaine to Cordell Sysley my sonne, and to his heires males lawfully begotten for ever. And for defaulte of such yssue, to remaine to Elizabeth Sysley my daughter, and to her heires male or female for ever. And for defaulte of such yssue, to remaine to my daughter Anne Sysley, and to her heires male or female for ever. And for defaulte of such yssue, to remaine to Thomas Sysley my sonne his female heires lawfully begotten. And for defaulte of such yssue, to remaine to Mary Harman my daughter and to her heires lawfully begotten. And for lack of such yssue, to remaine to Clemens Elliott † and to her heires lawfully begotten. And for lack of such yssue, to remaine to the righte heires of me the said Clement Sysley for ever. Item I give and bequeath vnto my sonne Edward Sysley, one ferme or graunge called May bells, ‡ in the tenure or occupation of one Jeffrey Snaggs the elder. And also, one parcell of ground called fforemans al's Lurchindowne. The whiche forsaid lands called May bells, and fforemans al's Lurchindowne, I will the said Edward my sonne shall have and enjoy to him and to his heires of his bodye lawfully begotten for ever, at the end and expiration of tenne yeares next, and immediatly after my decease, and not before. And if it shall happen the saide Edward my sonne to mortgage or sell the said lands called May bells and fformans al's Lurchindowne, Then I will my sonne Thomas Sysley shall enter vpon the said Lands called May bells and fformans al's Lurchindowne and enjoye the same to him and his heires for ever. Also, in like case of the saide Thomas Sysley my sonne shall mortgage or sell any of my saide lands and tenements bequeathed vnto him in this my will excepte joynter onely Then, I will the said Edward my sonne shall enioye and enter vpon the said Lands, tenements and hereditaments to him and his heires for ever. The or plus of Maybells, fformans and Lurchindowne, I give vnto my executrix towards the payment of my debts, and performing of my Legacies during the space of tenne yeares next, and immediately after my decease. And as touching the disposition of all my goodes, Leases, Plate, Jewells, or chattells, household stuffe, corn, hey and cattell as followeth.—ffirst I give and bequeath vnto Anne my wyffe all her Jewells and apparell, my sorrell gelding, my graye curtall, and halfe my household stuff equally to be deuyded betweene my wyffe and my sonne Thomas Sysley towards the payment of my debts and the performance of this my last will and testament. And as touching my lease of Esthm Hall wth the appurtenances, the which is xxviij yeares yett to come at Mickelmas next, I give and bequeath to Elizabeth Sysley my daughter, paying yearly oute of the same to Arthur Breame, Esquyer, the rent reserved vpon the said Lease. And as concerning my Leases of the manors of Esthm Burnells and Westhm Burnells, and the manors of Est Westhm and the mannor of Place, || I give and bequeath the same to Anne Sysley my daughter, and to my sonne Cordell Sysley equally to be deuyded between them both. My Will and minde is that all these my leases shall remaine in the yron chest, wherein all my evidences lyeth to the vse as hereafter followeth that is to saye. I will my Ladye Allington § to have

* Of Wakering Place, in Barking town.

† Sister to Clement Sysley, and wife of Lawrence Elliott, of East Ham.

‡ Near Eastbury; Thomas Argall, Esq., had in 1563, bequeathed May bells to his daughter Anne, who became the third wife of Clement Sysley.

|| All in the adjoining parishes of East and West Ham,

§ Margaret daughter of John Tallakern, of Ashen, co. Essex. first married to Thomas Argall, secondly, to Sir Giles Allington—mother of Mrs. Sysley.

one Key, and Peter Orsburne another Key, and my executrix the third Key, or their assigns. And not the chest to be opened without the consent of them all three together, to the vse of my saide children, Also one other lease of Plometree, in the wherein there is Lviij yeares yet to come at Michelmus next, I give and bequeath vnto my said daughter Anne Sysley, and to my sonne Cordell Sysley, during all those yeares yet to come of the same Lease equally between them both to be deuyded. Provyded allwayes and my Will and minde is that my Wyffe Anne Sysley shall have and enioye all my saide leases of Esthm hall, Esthm Burnells, Westhm Burnells, Est-Westhm, and my mannors of Place and also my lease called Plometree in the and for the and during the space of tenne yeares nexte and imediatly after my decease, for and towards the execution and true performance of this my last will and testament, she the saide Anne my Wyffe putting in goode and sufficient suretyes to my or seers of this my last Will and testament, that after the end and expiration of the saide tenn yeares all the saide leases come and be delyv'd to the vse and proffitt of my children Elizabeth Sysley, Anne Sysley, and Cordell Sysley, according to my Will and minde above rehersed. Also I will and bequeath to my Lady Allington, my mother in law, five marks of Lawfull money of England to make her a ringe or some other Jewell at her Discretion for a remembrance. And to Peter Osburne, Esquier,¹ five marks to make him a ringe or some other Jewell. And to Edward Osbourne, Alderman of London,² five marks to make him a ringe or some other thinge for a remembrance. Also I give vnto my brothers Richard Argall and Laurance Argall, Esqueyers, forty shillings a peece to make either of them a ringe withall. I giue vnto Thomas Elliott, my servant xxs a yeare during his naturall lyffe. And for lack of payment yearly he to dystrein of any lands I have in ffee simple at the howre of my deathe. Also I give to all my men seruants and women seruants dwelling with me at the time of my decease xxs a peece over and aboue their wages. I give vnto my sonne Thomas Sysley, all my armr and furniture of Armor, all my gones, daggs, pykes, bells, targetts, and cross bowes, by what name or names soer they be called or known, and they to remain as standards and implements of hosuehold to him and to his heirs for ever at Estbury, whereas they nowe remain. I give vnto my brother Michaell ffleming, Esquyer, five m'rks to be paid to him within one quarter of a yeare next after my decease. I give and bequeath to my sister two Kyne, she to take her choice of my Kyne. And of this my present testament and last Will I make and ordein my well beloved wyffe Anne Sysley my full and sole executrix, Revoking all other Wills heretofore by me made, and this to be my very true last Will and testament and none other nor otherwise, trusting that my Wyffe will be good to all my children, that is to say Thomas Sysley, Elizabeth Sysley, Anne Sysley, Edward Sysley, and Cordell Sysley. And for the better performance of this my last Will, my Will is that my wyffe shall enter into bonds with twoe Suretyes with her, for the true performance of this my last Will and Testament in such reasonable some as my overseers shall think good, whom I doe ordeine and appointe my very loveing mother my Ladye Allington, Peter Osburne, Esqueyer, Edmund Osburne, Esquyer, and Alderman of London, my orseers, trusting that they will be good to my Wyffe and all my children, hoping that Peter Osburne, will gett the wardshipp of my sonne Thomas, to the use of my Wyffe for her money.

In Witness whereof I the said Clement Sysley, have setto my hande and seale the daye and yeare aboue-said. Redd, sealed, and delüded in the presence of these Witnesses whose names be subscribed :—Per me Thomas Lyne, and Hugh Launder, By me Thomas Elliott. The m'rk of Katheryn Kysse. The m'rk of Elizabeth Hall.

Proved 4 Oct. following, at Doctors Commons (36, Langley).

¹ Keeper of the Privy Purse to Edward VI, and ancestor of the Osbornes, Baronets, of Chicksands.

² The celebrated founder of the ducal house of Leeds. He had large estates in this neighbourhoods, and lived either at Jenkins or Parsloes.

COATS OF ARMS, AND MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS IN ESSEX CHURCHES.

No. 14, *Bradwell juxta Coggeshall*.*(—(WITHAM HUNDRED).)

I. On a large monument under east window:—

“Heere under lyeth Buryed y^e Bodies of Anthony Maxey, Esq., of the anct familie of ye Maxies, of Maxey Castle, co. Lincoln, and of Dorothea his wife, sole dau. and heire of Gregory Basset, of Bradwell, co. Essex, Esq., descended of the noble familie of the Bassets of the South by her he had issue three sons and three daurs. Anty his eldest son who died an infant, Sir Henry 2nd son, and Sir Willm 3rd son, who married Helen, daur of Sir Edward Grevyle, Knt., Jane died young, Dorothea, m. to Sir Edward Heron, Knt., one of the Barons of the Exchequer, Bridget, m. to Edward Wentworth, Esq., of Bocking Hall, sd co. of Essex. The said Sr Henry, m. Myldred, one of the daurs of Wm. Cooke, Esq., 2nd Son of Sir Anty Cooke, of Gyddy Hall, in y^e co. of Essex, knt., by Frances his wife, daur of Lord John Grey, Brother of Henry Lord Grey, Duke of Suffolk, both sons of Thos. Marquess Dorset, Lord Grey of Grooby, wh. sd Sir Henry Maxey, in reverent memory of his sd Parents hath erected this monument.”

On large shield over this monument. 1.—Gules, a fesse between three talbots heads erased Argent. 2.—Barry of ten on a canton Sable, a wolf's head erased Argent. 3.—Ermine, a griffin segreant Or. 4.—Or, a saltier cottised gules. 5.— a fesse dancette Ermine, between three pomegranates slipped 6.—Argent on a chevron Azure, 3 escallops of the field, on a chief of the same, a lion passant of the first. 7.—Or, three piles Gules, on a canton Argent two bars wavy 8.—Quarterly per fesse indented Argent and Gules, over all a bend Or. 9.—Ermine, on a fesse Gules, three bezants.

On small shields. 1.—*Maxey*, impaling Or, a chevron checky Argent and Gules, between three cinquefoils, for *Cooke*. 2.—*Maxey* impaling *Greville*, Sab. a cross Or, between 4 bezants within a border engrailed of the second. 3.—Gules, 3 herons within a border engrailed Argent, for *Heron*; impaling *Maxey*. 4.—Sable, a chevron between 3 leopards faces Or, for *Wentworth*; impaling *Maxey*.

II. On mural monument in chancel, *Maxey* and *Greville*.

“Here lieth interred the body of Sr William Maxey, knt., 2nd Son of Anty Maxey, Esq., and Dame Helena Maxey, his wife, daur of Sr Edwd Greville, knt., of Harrolds Park, in Essex, who d. 2 Nov., 1653, by whom he had 10 children, 7 daurs and 3 sons. He was a man of Joshua's resolution, yt he and his house sh^d serve y^e Lord, and in order therunto he did bring up all those his children to learn in their youth to fear God and honour y^e King, his constant course was to call them up by 5 of y^e clock in the morning and causing them to demand his blessing upon their knees, and it being given them, then he heard those that c^d saye, and learnd them yt c^d not, y^e Lords Prayer, y^e Belief, and y^e 10 Commandments, and then caused every one of them, one after y^e other to read some of David's Psalms, and each of them a Chapter and to give an acct what they remembered; then he retired to his closet and having spent some time in his private devotion, he appeared to discharge his public duty as Justice of y^e Peace and Coram, and though most sought for Justice, yet he was most for peace, and wher by Persuasions he c^d not win them to it, his Purse was ever open to buy it and blessed is y^e Peacemaker. He was one that revered y^e orthodox clergie of England, and dyed July 1645, in his good old age a true subject to Charles y^e first, and no rebel, being 88 yrs old. His

* From notes made September 5th, 1859.

eldest son Greville was Capt. of one of his Majesties Train Bands in Essex, who m. Mildred Cook, daur of Sir Will. Cook, of Highnam, in Glostersheir, and died 15 Feby, 1648, and lieth buried in this chancel.

"Wm. the 3^d son served Charles the first in all his wars ag^t his rebels, and was Major Genl of his horse at ye seige of Colchester, and d. 25 Jany, 1659, and lieth buried in this Chancel. Henry his 2^d son served King Charles in all his wars, and was adjutant Genl of his horse, who lived to compleat this mont for ye prepetuating of ye memory of his dear Father, and is preparing himself to laye his Body here, and his soule to rest with his predecessors in Abraham's bosome."

III. On mural tablet left of east window. 1, 4.—Gules, a cross flory Or, on a chief Sable 3 round buckles of the second, *Carter*. 2, 3.—Gules, a chevron between three escallop shells Argent, over all two escocheons of pretence, viz.—Or, 3 piles Gules, on a canton Argent, 2 bars wavy and Sable, a fesse dancette Or, in chief 3 fleur-de-lis Argent.

"In this chancel are buried the remains of Martin Carter, of Witham, in this co. Esq., late Lord of this manor and Patron of this Church, by inheritance from the anc family of the Maxeys, and Ann his 2^d and last wife, only daur and heiress of Wm Feake, late of Stafford, co. Stafford, Esq. He d. 23 July, 1754, in the 63^{yr} of his age she d. 29 Jany, 1756, in the 53^d yr of her age. This Monument was erected by Milbourne Carter, of Black Notley, co. Essex, Esq., out of the brotherly love and regard he had for them, in the year of our Lord 1766."

IV. On mural tablet right of east window. Arms of *Carter*.

"In this Chancell lies buried Milbourne Carter, late of Black Notley, in this County, Esq., who d. 10 Aug., 1773, aged 68 yrs. His Mont was erected by Martin Carter his son, out of duty and regard he had for him in the year of our Lord, 1775."

V. On grave stone in chancel.

"In a vault beneath are deposited the remains of Martin Carter, who d. March 21, 1803, aged 48."

VI. On mural tablet. Arms of *Carter*.

"In a vault eastward of this Chancel are deposited the mortals remains of the Rev. Milbourne Peter Carter, A.M., son of Milbourne Carter, late of Black Notley, (who lies buried in this Chancel) Rector of this Parish and Lord of this Manor. He was Charitable, Pious, Learned and Hospitable. He fulfilled his duties in this life as a faithful Servt of our Lord and Saviour, and having lived Beloved and respected, he died universally regretted, March 31, 1813, aged 54 yrs."

VII. Mural tablet "Sacred to the memory of Ann, widow of Layzel Brunwin, Esq., of Braintree, eldest daughter and last surviving child of the late Milbourne Carter, Esq., of Black Notley, she died January 22, 1835, aged 84, and is buried in a vault eastward of this church."

VIII. On mural tablet, *Carter* impaling Argent, a saltier engrailed Gules, a chief Azure. "Sacred to the memory of Mary Ann, wife of the Rev. Martin John Brunwin, Rector of this Parish, who died September 1, 1834, aged 54, and is buried in a vault eastward of this church."

IX. On a similar tablet adjoining, arms same as on No. 8. "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. Martin John Brunwin, Rector of this Parish, and Lord of this Manor, who died November 20, 1839, in the 63rd year of his age, and is buried in a vault eastward of this church."

X. Arms—Azure, on a bend between 2 fleur-de-lis Or, a lion passant Gules, holding in dexter paw a fleur-de-lis Or, *Nolan*; impaling *Carter*. Supporters, 2 lions Gules. Crests.—1, a fleur-de-lis Azure, in a ducal coronet Or. 2, a demi-lion Gules, holding a fleur-de-lis Azure.

“Sacred to the Memory of the Hon. Michael Nolan, (whose mortal remains are deposited in a vault near this place) late of Bedford Sq^{re}, London, and of Geraldstown, co. Meath, Ireland, K.C., and Chief Justice of South Wales, a learned and skilful Lawyer, an upright and sagacious judge distinguished not less by the variety of his erudition, than by his useful efforts to improve the system of law in England, which gives relief to the poor by the taxation of property, a sincere friend, a most affecte husbd, and of a benignity of disposition which endeared him to all. He died deeply regretted Decr 27, 1827, in the 63^d yr of his age. His widow Martha Carter Nolan, has caused this mont to be erected as a mournful tribute to the Memory of her beloved husband.”

XI. On grave stone, a chevron between three cocks. Crest—a cock as in the arms. A long latin inscription partly hid by communion rails, for Edward Beaucock, M.D., ob. 1665.

In the churchyard I noticed a head stone to the memory of Samuel, eldest son of Samuel Fothergill, M.D., and great nephew of Dr. John Fothergill, placed there “by his widow, daughter of Samuel Curtis, of Glazenwood, in this parish, where he died October 13, 1840, in the 30th year of his age.”

In Bradwell Hall, I saw several wainscotted rooms with carved shields, bearing the Maxey arms, and the fesse dancette Ermine, between three pomegranates, and on the ceiling of the largest bedroom a shield quarterly 1, 4, *Maxey*. 2, 3, Ermine, a griffin segreant, impaling—1, 4, a chevron charged with three escallop shells on a chief, a lion passant. 2, 3, a fesse dancette between 3 pomegranates slipped.

Horham Hall, Thaxted, Esex.

F. G. WEST.

QUERIES.

Civic Customs of the City of Norwich.—Was not the St. George's Company (Norwich) dissolved in 1731, and was not in the same year the first Guild Feast given by the Mayor-elect on the day of his inauguration, in lieu of the Guild breakfast given by him to the St. George's Company, and at the same time £100 voted out of the Corporation funds to the Mayor, towards the expenses of such annual feast in future? From 1731 to 1835, the Mayor-elect on the guild day was addressed by the school orator, on the return of the Corporation from the Cathedral, and in former times *in addition*, his Worship was addressed by “Speech Boys.” Can any of your readers inform me who the Speech Boys were, by whom selected, their general ages, where they made their speeches, and in what year the custom ceased?—A SUBSCRIBER.

Pincked (p. 325).—In the will of Sir Anthony Cooke, mention is made of several “nests of bolles.” One of them is described as “gilte and pincked,” what is the meaning of pincked?—V.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXVIII.]

JUNE, 1863.

The desirableness of making a complete collection of all the Monumental Inscriptions—both in church and churchyard—in the several counties included in the province of the *East Anglian*, has been repeatedly urged by correspondents. The utility of such a collection must be patent to all; but the difficulty and cost of procuring and of printing them, so as to make them useful to all engaged in genealogical pursuits, is so great as to deter any one individual from the effort. The difficulty may, however, be somewhat lessened, as a Correspondent suggests, if the Clergyman of every parish will either take the trouble to transcribe them himself, or get one of his young parishioners to do it for him, and transmit the copy, with his signature for authenticity, to the Editor of the *East Anglian*; leaving the mode and cost of publication for after arrangement. The suggestion is a good one and easy of execution, and we publish it for the consideration more especially of our clerical friends. So far as we are concerned, the project shall meet with every attention and assistance. The receipt of the transcripts shall be duly acknowledged in the *East Anglian*; and the inscriptions themselves be so kept previous to publication, as to be accessible to all interested inquirers. We shall be happy to receive any suggestions.

NOTES.

STEEPLE BOARDS.—NO. IV.—(*Continued from p. 336.*)

PARISH OF ST. GILES, NORWICH.

I.

6272 Changes of Treble Bob were on Thursday, the 15th of April, 1813, Rung in this Steeple, by eight persons belonging to the Company of Ringers of the Parish of St. Peter's of Mancroft, in this City, in four hours and seven minutes, without a Bell being out of course, or the repetition of a single change. The peal was conducted by MR. ROBERT CHESNUT, in a very ingenious manner, and for bold and regular striking was allowed by all impartial judges to be a masterly and unrivalled Performance. The Bobs were called in the Sixth Place, and not in the usual method of practising this Peal. This Board was erected by the Churchwardens and Parishioners to commemorate the Display of Science and Ability in the Art of Ringing, which was performed by the following Persons.

Robt. Chesnut,	Treble	Peckover Hill,	5th
William Mann,	2nd	Samuel Havers,	6th
Charles Kelf,	3rd	Nathaniel Beales,	7th
Jeffry Kelf,	4th	Josh. Lubbock,	Tenor.
WILLM. HUBBARD,		}	<i>Churchwardens.</i>
WILLM. HOMER,			

II.

ST. GILES' NORWICH.

On Saturday, May 19th, 1827, was Rung in this Steeple by A Select company of Ringers, 5376 Changes of that very ingenious and intricate Composition Norwich double court Bob. This great task on eight Bells was perfectly Completed in the space of 3 hours and 16 minutes, without the repetition of Changes, and is only the second peal in this difficult method that ever was accomplished in this City. This Peal was composed and ably Conducted by SAMUEL THURSTON, and for bold and regular striking reflect great credit on the Company, and was rung by the following Persons.

WILLIAM MANN,	1	GEORGE HAMES,	5
ELIJAH MASON,	2	JNO. HORNEGOLD,	6
JNO. GREENWOOD,	3	CHARLE PAYNE,	7
JNO. COLEMAN,	4	SAML. THURSTON,	8

JAMES BENNETT, Esq., SHERIFF.

WILLIAM CAPON, Gent.

CHURCH WARDENS.

III.

St. Giles' Norwich.

On March, 9th 1832, was rung a complete and true peal in this steeple comprising 6720 changes, of Oxford Treble Bob, in 3 hours and 53 minutes, the production has the peculiarity of the one hundred and twenty course-ends; it was composed and conducted respectively by Mr. Henry Hubbard, and rung by the following persons.

THOMAS HURRY,	Treble	SAMUEL THURSTON,	5th
FREDERIC WATERING,	2nd	JAMES TRUMAN,	6th
JOSHUA HURRY,	3rd	CHARLES PAYNE,	7th
ROBERT BURRELL,	4th	HENRY HUBBARD,	Tenor.

Also on July 26th, 1832, was rung an excellent peal consisting of 6000 changes of that intricate double method of Oxford Bob, in the space of 3 hours and 27 minutes, conducted by Mr. Samuel Thurston, and rung by us situated in the following order.

PECKOVER HILL,	Treble	ROBERT BURRELL,	5th
HENRY HUBBARD,	2nd	JAMES TRUMAN,	6th
ELIJAH MASON,	3rd	CHARLES PAYNE,	7th
FREDERIC WATERING,	4th	SAMUEL THURSTON,	Tenor.

J. H. NIXON,
GEORGE SEPPINGS, } *Churchwardens.*

IV.

St. Giles' Norwich.

On Feby. 6th, 1835, was rung in this steeple 5376 changes of that intricate method, Superlative Surprise this great achievement was perfectly completed (at the first attempt) in 3 hours and 16 minutes, and was rung by the following persons.

JOSHUA HURRY,	TREBLE	ROBERT BURRELL,	5th
ELIJAH MASON,	2nd	JAMES TRUMAN,	6th
FRED. WATERING,	3rd	CHAS. PAYNE,	7th
HENRY HUBBARD,	4th	SAML. THURSTON,	TENOR.

Also at *St. Andrew's* in this City, on Novr. 17th, 1835, was rung 5280 changes of London Surprise, the most difficult system in the Art of Campanalogia. This* insurmountable task was accomplished in 3 hours and 24 minutes. The bold and regular striking of both peals must ever reflect great credit on the company—they were conducted by S. THURSTON, and are the first peals ever rung in the above variations.

GEO. WATERING,	TREBLE	JAMES TRUMAN,	5th
ELIJAH MASON,	2nd	ROBERT BURRELL,	6th
FREDK. WATERING,	3rd	CHARLES PAYNE,	7th
HENRY HURRY,	4th	SAML. THURSTON,	TENOR.

Chos. King,
Wm. Storey,
Churchwardens.

V.

St. Giles' Norwich.

On Tuesday, April 16th, 1839, Was rung in this Steeple, a true and complete Peal comprising 5040 Changes of Stedman's Triples, in 2 hours and 55 minutes. It contains 180 Bobs, 218 common Singles, and 22 Bob-singles. It was ably conducted by SAML. THURSTON, and rung by the following persons.

F. WATERING,	TREBLE	C. MIDDLETON,	5th
G. WATERING,	2nd	J. TRUMAN,	6th
S. LOVELESS,	3rd	S. THURSTON,	7th
R. COLE,	4th	F. CULLYER,	TENOR.

The above Peal is composed as follows; where B stands against the change it denotes a Bob, S a single, and B S a Bob-single.

1st COURSE.		2nd COURSE.	
S	3241567	3154627	S
	4352716	5361742	
B	4375216	5376142	B
S	7423561	7513624	S
	7452136	7561432	
B S	5741236	6745123	S
B	5724136	6714523	B

* The Person who wrote this board accidentally omitted, almost;—the result is a bull.

	2517643	the substitution of a Bob-	1657342	
	2561374	single for the common one	1635274	
S	6235147	at the 4th six of the 29th course	3126547	S
	6213754	the part-end 1325467 will be	3152764	
B	1672354	obtained, when the whole	5371264	B
	1637425	being repeated completes	5327416	
	3146572	the Peal.	2543671	

ST. ANDREW'S.

I.

On Decr. 5th, 1823, was rung in this Steeple 5088 changes of treble bob, it contains 27 bobs, and is the first long peal ever rung in this steeple, it was well struck and completed in 3 hours and 10 minutes, conducted by SAMUEL THURSTON.

Also Feby. 23rd, 1824, was Rung in this steeple 5040 changes of that ingenious composition of grandsire tripples, it was allowed by Judges to be an excellent peal and completed in 3 hours and 10 minutes, conducted by SAMUEL THURSTON.

T. HURRY,	1	J. GREENWOOD,	2	E. MASON,	1	T. HURRY,	2
F. WATERING,	3	I. COLEMAN,	4	I. GREENWOOD,	3	I. COLEMAN,	4
J. HURRY,	5	C. PAYNE,	6	C. PAYNE,	5	T. BURRELL,	6
W. HAYES,	7	S. THURSTON,	8	S. THURSTON,	7	W. HAYES,	8
W. D. RICHES.		G. WARREN.		CHURCH WARDENS.			

II.

ST. ANDREW'S Norwich.

On November 16th, 1837, Was rung in this Steeple a true and complete Peal of Oxford Treble Bob, comprising 7360 Changes, and contains only 50 Bobs; the time occupied in ringing was 4 hours and 44 minutes. It was composed and ably conducted by SAMUEL THURSTON, and rung by the following persons.

F. WATERING,	TREBLE	G. THURSTON,	5
CHAS. PAYNE,	2	G. WATERING,	6
S. LOVELESS,	3	JAS. TRUMAN,	7
ROBT. COLE,	4	S. THURSTON,	TENOR.

W. CATTERMOLLE,
W. DODSON,
Church Wardens.

ST. MARY'S PARISH.

ON MONDAY, JANR. 5th, 1824, Was Rung in this Steeple Seven Peals OF GRANDSIRE BOB, Each Peal containing 720 Changes called seven Different Ways, the Whole being a compleat 5040 changes in three hours and eight minutes, Without a bell out of Course. CONDUCTED by GEORGE WATERING, And rung by the following persons.

GEORGE WATERING,	Treble
THOMES ROBERTS,	2nd
JOHN THURTLLE,	3rd
ROBERT BAXTER,	4th
JAMES WARD,	5th
JOSEPH WILD,	Tenor.

THIS TABLET WAS ERECTED TO COMMEMORATE
THEIR SCIENCE IN RINGING.

P. FINCH, Esq.
H. STEEL.

CHURCH
WARDENS.

ESSEX WILLS.—No. 3.

Charles Ryves, D.D., of Hornchurch, 1610.

Doctor Charles Ryves, Vicar of the large and important parish of Hornchurch, from A. D. 1606 to 1610, was a member of the ancient family of Ryves of Dorsetshire. The Latin inscription on his monument in the chancel at Hornchurch, states that he was born at Blandford, in Dorsetshire,—Chaplain to the most puissant King James,—the excellent Vicar of Hornchurch,—formerly Fellow of the College of St. Mary Winchester, in Oxford,—and that he died in the month of December, A.D. 1610, in the 50th year of his age.

I can add little or nothing to this short history, although enquiry has been made in several likely quarters, and I have been permitted to search the Ryves pedigrees, recorded at the College of Arms. His remarkable will tells its own storey.

The burial of Dr. Ryves is thus quaintly entered in the Parish Register of Hornchurch. “1610 Dec. 22. The reuerend man Charles Ryves, Doctor of Diuinitie, and Vicar of Hornechurch, Buried.”

Stoke Newington.

EDWARD J. SAGE.

“Viiij Decembris, 1610—Jesus.

In Dei nomine Amen. I Char: Ryves, Doctor of Divinitye, and Vicar of Hornechurch, being in good and p'fect memorie, thoughe sicke and weake, beinge of the age of fiftie, hopinge nowe to ende my vaine daies, doe yeelde vp all worldlie cares, and doe settle my poore state in manner and forme followinge. ffirst, I committ my sowle to thy mercie sweete Jesus, humblie cravinge favoure and remission of my sinne.

Item I committ my bodie to their care where I shall dep'te, honestlie to be buried. Item I give Sr Jh: Ryves,* my seale Ringe intreatinge him to weare it a while for my sake. Item I give my Hoop Ringe to Mr. Ward,† wth like request. Item I give my brother Doctor‡ fyue yardes of good broade clothe that doe lye by mee. Item I give to the p'ish of Stanton five pounds. Item I give to the poore of Hornechurch five pounds. Item I leave to my Successor, all seelings, (*sic*) Tables, formes, one bedsteade, my iron and brasse. Item I give my sister Bellot, my satten and taffatie Cassocks to make her little ones some ragges. Item I have lyinge by me of my Cosen Legats§ these bookes.—St. Barnard; The Legend; Demosthenes *Olimthyvincks* in English;|| Scanderbage; Champions Reasons; Divers of Tullies Orations: Lett them be restored; he knoweth what bookes he hath of myne, all which I doe giue him. Lastlie, that bookes and Lynnen and all be sould, and my Debtes to be payde. Item I make my brother William my overseer to the use of his sonne, who can best settle my estate, as in whose handes a p'te of it is. Good Brother Willm Sub Deo Cura. And even nowe Come Lord Jesus come quicklie. In the name of the ffather and of the sonne and of the holie ghost. Amen. By me Char. Ryves.”

Administration granted to Wm. Ryves, Esq., brother of the defunct, during the minority of Charles, son of said William, January following (5 Wood, Doct. Com).

* Sir John Ryves, of Damory Court, co. Dorset; died 1624.

† Probably Anthony Ward, Chaplain of Romford; died 1612.

‡ This may apply to Dr. Geo. Ryves, Warden of New College, Oxford, buried at Hornchurch in June, 1613. Or to Dr. Thos. Ryves, mentioned in the curious will of Dr. Geo. Ryves, in 1613.

§ Several Gentlemen of the name of Legat (all nearly connected) lived in the neighbourhood of Hornchurch at this time. I suppose this Mr. Legat to have been Thomas, son of John Legat, of Hornchurch Hall.

|| Sic: the book mentioned was, without doubt, Demosthenes *Olynthiacs*.

MORTUARY INSCRIPTIONS TO THE FAMILY OF BURROUGHES, OF BURLINGHAM.

This family has been long and intimately associated with the county, of Norfolk, through their connection with the church as Patrons and Incumbents.

Succeeding generations have discharged with honor to themselves and advantage to the public, the responsible duties of Magistrates, and the present head of the family has occupied the highest civic station, and was for many years the honored and esteemed representative of the Eastern Division of the County in Parliament.

Their alliances have been formed with honored and ennobled houses, and their vast possessions entitle them to rank with the most influential landed proprietors in the county.

The erection of costly monumental tablets, bearing inscriptions explanatory of their connections, has preserved their lineage with undoubted accuracy; but as these frail records are in different localities, and perpetually exposed to danger and destruction, a faithful transcript is deemed desirable, and will be esteemed by many here, and by many hereafter, who may dwell with veneration on the memories of those who have passed away.—H. DAVENEY.

IN WYMONDHAM CHURCH.

I. S. H. M. Sepultum jacet Quicquid perire potuit JEREMIÆ BURROUGHES, Arm; Hunc jure, Marmor, dixerit fuisse Virum Veré probum et honestum, Qui si quid impensis obisset quam malé quicquam facere, hoc unum fuit quæ bené fecerat Celebrari audire, Filij superstites, Jeremias et Randall, Quis flebile hujus Monumenti ponendi Officium Contigit, ut hoc saltem Pietatis Testimonium Pater secum habeat, servet que Sepulchro tam chari Capitis Virtutes, dolentes licet muti prætereunt Ne scilicet Laudes, quas vivus ferre non potuit Cineres etiam sopitas perturbent. Excessite vita 27th Die Novembris, Anno Æta 67th, Domi 1759.

Anna prædicti Jeremiæ Uxor juxta etiam sepulta est. In eodem Sepulchro jacet Thomas Jeremiæ et Annæ Burroughes filius—Febre præreptus 3. Die Decem'is Anno Æta 29, Salutis humanæ 1758, Si Lector percontabere quali Auspicio Assignatos sibi hac in vitâ partes Adunpleverit, Hoc tibi paucis responsum habe: Bonorum omnium inter plausus vixit, Discessit inter Lachrymas Quinque Liberi Jeremiæ filiorum Natu maximi, In eodem Sepulchro sunt positi Infantes cecidere, facilis morti Victoria.

II. Sacred to the Memory of RANDALL BURROUGHES, of Burfield Hall, in this Parish, Esq., one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a deputy lieutenant for this County. In private life he was kind, generous, and sincere. In the discharge of his public duties, intelligent, and at the same time, mild and lenient in every station; his conduct was marked by a conscientious uprightness, which ensured the respect and esteem of all who knew him. He married, ANN, youngest daughter and co-heiress of Samuel Denton, Esq., and Jane, his wife, by whom he left one son and three daughters. He died on the 9th day of September, 1817, in the 57th year of his age. Also of ANN, his wife, who departed this life on the 30th day of January, 1827, in her 66th year. And JEMIMA, their youngest daughter, who died on the 9th of January, 1820, in the 22nd year of her age.

III. In a vault in the north Aisle are deposited the remains of RANDALL PROCTOR BURROUGHES, Esq., M.A., only son of Randall Burroughes, Esq., and ANN, his wife, a Magistrate for this County, and a Fellow of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. To the talents which obtained for him a distinguished place among the academical honors of his year, were united a soundness of judgment, and a kindness of disposition, which gave the fairest promise of his becoming no less an ornament and a benefit to society at large, than he was an object of esteem and affection to his nearest relatives, and more particular friends, but it pleased an allwise Providence to ordain otherwise. He died on the 16th day of January, 1820, in the 26th year of his age.

IV. Here lieth the body of ANN, ye wife of Thomas Randall, who died the 18th Feb., 1738, Aged 63.

V. To the Memory of ELIZABETH BURROUGHES, relict of Thomas Burroughes, Esq., late of this Town, whom she survived 47 years: she lived universally respected, and died July 20th, 1805, in the 71 year of her age, lamented by her relatives and friends. Filial gratitude consecrates this tablet to the memory of a much beloved parent.

VI. To the Memory of JEREMIAH BURROUGHES, Esq., one of his majesty's deputy lieutenants, and a Justice of the Peace for this County; who by Dianah, his wife, youngest daughter, and one of the co-heiresses of James Burkin, of North Burlingham, Esq., had four sons and four daughters, of whom two only, James Burkin, and Randall, survived him: he died at Bath, Decr. 7, 1767, aged 39 years, and was interred in this Church, in a vault under the Communion table; he was possessed of such a cheerful equanimity as a good conscience only could have inspired. This happy temper of mind which guilded even his last moments, made him through his whole life, easy in himself and agreeable to others.

VII. In a vault under the Altar Table, is deposited DIANA, the wife of Jeremiah Burroughes, Esq., who departed this life 22nd of December, 1764, Aged 36 years.

VIII. Here lieth the body of THOMAS RANDALL, Esq., who died 2nd day of March, 1738, aged 71 years, and on his right hand lie the bodies of THOMAS RANDALL, his son, who died the 26th day of December, 1735, and JOHN RANDALL, his son, who died the 25th of February, 1735. Thomas aged 44, and John aged 34. And on his left hand lie the bodies of ANN, his daughter, the wife of Jeremiah Burroughes, Gent., who died the 10th of October, 1734, aged 36 years, And AMY, ANN, JOHN, MARY and ELIZABETH, five of their children.

(To be continued.)

MEANING OF NAMES OF FIELDS, &c. (p. 338).

Some of these names may be from that of the owner. The Brodie* family are said to be from a hollow in Dyke, in Elgin, in Scotland. The British *bro-ty*, *bro-dy*, signifies "the house in the lowland or plain;" and *brothie*, or rather *broth*, in Gaelic is a mote or dyke. Crystern holme may mean "holy island†;" and Haverstock, "Oats Place;" from the local word *haver* (G. *hafer*, D. *haver*, L. *avena*?). The last syllable of Wolfoll is perhaps "field," which frequently corrupts into *fill* and *full*; or the name may be the same with Ulfell (var. Uffell), like Ulfilas, a diminutive of Ulf. Again, Rudich might translate "red place;" Linette, if in Suffolk, may refer to the river Linet. Elmone is probably from Elm holme; and Oxpine from Oxping, which would translate both "water meadow," and "ox meadow." Tappying was perhaps originally the Toping or meadow; but it may also be a patronymic of a surname Tapp. Kylhouse may be from Saxon *cyle*, a well; or from *cwyld-hus* a slaughter-house; and Stoneraike from stone-rigg or ridge. Tyllinge is probably a patronymic of a surname Tyl, or Till, which some derive from Will for William; others from Matilda; but as a local name, Tyllinge might be rendered "the meadow by the stream or brook called the Til," the etymology of which latter name I shall reserve for my Norfolk rivers.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

* Brody is a Welsh local name.

meadow near a river.

† The word holm or home is also applied to a

LATIN VERSES ON TOMBSTONE IN LAVENHAM CHURCH, SUFFOLK (p. 332).

On looking over some church notes made at Lavenham a few years since, I find the monument referred to by Mr. Pigot, is said to be in memory of a "John Wiles, who died in 1694;" and the lines are said to read thus:—

Quod fuit esse quod est, quod non fuit esse quod esse
Esse quod est non esse quod est non est erit esse.

The late Rev. J. Mitford, the elegant and accomplished scholar, Rector of Benhall, in Suffolk, thus deciphered it*:—

"That which has been, is the same as that which is: that which has not been is the same as that which has been. To be is the same as not to be;—that which is, is not, it will be, to be."

The whole (he says) is a quaint enigma on the old moral reflection of the fleeting nature of time, and is well illustrated by the 9th verse of the first chapter of Ecclesiastes, which also forms part of the epitaph. The object of the lines is to prove that nothing really exists in time; and the reasoning is as follows:—

That which *has been*, is the same as that which *is*;
That which has *not been*, is the same as that which *has been*,
(Therefore) That which has not *been*, is the same as that which *is*."

Or in other words, there is no real absolute temporal existence, the present, past, and future being one and the same.—L.

FAMILY OF SCRIVENER (p. 321).

In the parish church of Badley, Suffolk, is this inscription:

Hic jacet sepultus Petrus Scrivener filius et hæres apparens Radulphi Scrivener de Belsted parva gen: qui obiit in fide Christiana 17 die Dece'bris in An^o 1604 et in An^o ætatis suæ 45 qui nuptus fuit Susane Shorland quarti filie Johannis Shorland de Wynston gen: et Marie uxoris ejus—ex qua suscepit Radulphum unigenitū filiū suum qui obiit primo die Maii in An^o Do. 1605 antea quam ætatem Septem mēsium cōpletus est et hic sepelitur juxta patrem suam (*sic*) quorum anime requiescunt cum Deo et in eorū piam mēoriam prefata Susana hoc monumentū posuit.

The inscription is on two pieces of white marble, let into a slab of grey stone: over the first a shield bearing quarterly, 1st and 4th, Ermine, on a chief indented Azure, 3 leopards heads Or, 2nd and 3rd Argent a fess Azure between 2 lions passant Sable: impaling Azure 6 lions rampant Argent, a canton ermine, *Shorland*. Over the second inscription is repeated the dexter side of the above arms.—F. S. GROWSE.

LOCAL ARTISTS OF MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

The following extract from the Rev. H. Haines' *Manual of Monumental Brasses* (Oxford and London, Parker, 1861), part I. pp. xxviii and xxix, will probably be new to some of your readers, and acceptable to those who take an interest in incised metal memorials.

I have added from part II of the *Manual*, references to the brasses and the books in which they will be found illustrated, to assist those who may wish to compare the productions of the Norfolk, Suffolk, and Cambridge-shire engravers.—EXTRANEUS.

* Gentleman's Magazine, February, 1840, p. 142

"As the works of the London artists form by far the largest proportion of these monuments in England, there is little difficulty in recognising their styles. But it is not so easy to define and appropriate the productions of the few provincial engravers which have come down to us. The earliest of these seem to have been employed chiefly in Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, and the other northern counties, from the fourteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century."

"The next earliest local artists were probably settled at Norwich, in the middle of the fifteenth century. Numerous brasses of their engraving may be seen in many churches in the county, and also in Suffolk, as St. Stephen's, 1460,^a St. John's, Madders-market, Norwich, 1524,^b 1525,^c Belaugh, 1471,^d Blickling, 1512,^e North Creak, c. 1500,^f Walsingham, 1539,^g and c. 1540,^h Frenze, 1551,^j all in Norfolk; Assington, Suffolk, c. 1500, &c.

"In Warwickshire and Northamptonshire are several brasses, evidently engraved by local artists, towards the end of the fifteenth, and beginning of the sixteenth century."

"In Suffolk and its neighbourhood, we find several brasses of the first half of the sixteenth century, which are of peculiar character. Such are figures, chiefly of the Drury family, in Suffolk, at Denston, 1524,^l c. 1530,^m Little Waldingfield, 1526,ⁿ c. 1530,^o 1544,^p Bures, 1539,^q Hawstead, c. 1530,^r Great Thurlow, c. 1530,^s at Burwell, Camb., c. 1540;^t Necton, Norfolk, 1532;^u Somersham, Hunts., c. 1530;^v Ingoldmells Lincolnshire, 1520;^w Coggeshall, Essex, c. 1540,^x &c."

"About the same date, some engravers appear to have established themselves at, or near Cambridge, and to have made many brasses there, and in the counties of Hertfordshire and Bedfordshire. Examples of their workmanship are to be found at King's Coll., 1507,^y 1528,^z Trinity Hall, c. 1530,^{aa} Queen's Coll., c. 1535;^{bb} Little Wilbraham, 1521,^{cc} Swaffham Prior, 1515,^{dd} 1521,^{ee} Cambridgeshire; Hatley Cockayne, 1527,^{ff} Clifton, 1528,^{gg} Beds.; Hitchin, Herts., c. 1530;^{hh} Orford Darcy, Hunts, c. 1530,ⁱⁱ &c. The brass of John Borell, 1531, formerly at Broxbourn, Herts., was another instance."

"In no other localities besides these which have been described, are any traces of provincial artists of monumental brasses probably to be found. And most of these seem to have disappeared directly after the Reformation, the works of the principal engravers alone, being in general use subsequent to that eventful period. For the sake of convenience, in describing the peculiarities of their respective works, these artists will be referred to as the London, Yorkshire, Norfolk, Warwickshire, Suffolk, and Cambridge; without any pretension to assign the exact spot of their residence."

a Thomas Bokenham, Illustrated in Cotman's Sepulchral Brasses in Norfolk and Suffolk, vol. 1. pl. xxvii.

b John Terry and wife Lettys, Cotman, vol. 1. pl. lviii.

c John Marsham and wife Eliz; Cotman, vol. 1. pl. lix.

d Sir John Curson and wife Joan, Cotman, vol. 1, pl. xxxij.

e Ann A. Wode, wife of Thos. Asteley; Gough, vol. 2, pl. xxxviii, Cotman, vol. 1, pl. li, Haines, p. 221.

f A Priest(?) with church on arm; Cotman, vol. 1, pl. xli, Haines, p. 123.

g William Kemp and wife Margaret.

h A Civilian and wife, Arch. Journ. vol. xiv, p. 94.

j Geo. Duke, Esq., and wife Anne, Arch. Journ. vol. 2, p. 247. Boutell's Mon. Brasses, p. 139. Oxford Man. p. 16. Haines, p. 55.

k A Man in Armour, and wife, Haines pp. 199, 244.

l Hen. Everard, Esq., and wife Margt. Cotman, pl. xxv.

m A Lady of the Drury family, Cotman, pl. xviii.

n Robert Appleton and wife Mary, Haines, p. 243.

o A Lady, with arms of Brewse on a shield

p John Wyncoll, Clothier,

q Qy. should this be Acton? where there is a brass to Hen. Bures. of this date. Haines, 234.

r A Lady. See Gage's Thingoe Hundred p. 460

s A Man in armour, with wife, and nine sons and daurs.

t John Lawrence, Abbot of Ramsay?

u Robt. Goodwyn and wife Sabina. Cotman, vol. 1. pl. lxxv.

v A Priest, with chalice and wafer.

w Wm. Palmer.

x A Civilian and wife.

y John Argentein, D.D. M.D., provest.

z Robt. Hacombelyn, provost.

aa A Priest in academical costume.

bb A Priest in academical costume.

cc Wm. Blakwey, M.A., Haines' Manual, p. 84.

dd Richard Water and wife Alice.

ee Wm. Water and wife Alice.

ff Wm. Cokyn, Esq. and wives, Dorothy and Katherine. Ild. Fisher's Lithographs, No. 7.

gg John Fisher, Esq. and wife, Fisher's Collections for Bedfordshire, pl. 23.

hh A Civilian.

ii An Ecclesiastic.

PINCKED (p. 354):

A "nest of bolles" may mean a set of punch bowls, one within the other. We still hear of a nest of drawers, and a nest of boxes. The word *pincked* or *pinked* (which the ladies understand best) signifies literally, "to work eyelet holes," "to cut or punch into scallops, or other patterns (as an edge or border)." I am informed that some old punch bowls were, sotosay, pinked round the edge, and that the Chinese ornament their bowls in this way.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

 RHYMING SIGN-BOARDS (p. 310).

In King Street, Norwich, there has been for many years (and for ought I know remains still), a house combining the double attractions of a hair-dresser's and a beer-shop. By the side of the barber's recognised sign appear the following lines.—C. M. D.

"Rove not from *Pole* to *Pole*,
But step in here,
Where nought exceeds the shaving,
But the Beer."

Tradesmens Tokens (pp.294).—Some coins were lately brought to me, said to have been picked up on the ground attached to the ruins of what once was Blythburgh Priory. They consisted mostly of old pieces of corroded metal, but amongst them I could decipher the two following tradesmen's tokens:—*Ob.* "JOHN POOLE," in an inner circle "J. P. 1667." *Rev.* "WALTHAM MAGNEY," and within an inner circle "His Halfepenny." *Ob.* "WILLIAM KEDWARD, BAKER," and within an inner circle, "His Halfepenny." *Rev.* "AT THE HERMITAGE," and in an inner circle a shield, perhaps "the Bakers' Arms."—S. A. W. *Westleton Grange.*

Running Toads (p. 210).—The running Toad mentioned by a Correspondent in a previous number, is I believe the *Rana rubeta* or *Natter Jack*, a variety easily distinguished from the common species by its smaller size, and from having a bright yellow line running down its back; it does not hop, but walks or runs. It is not very frequently seen. I am not aware of any superstition connected with it. I have heard it said by village children that the common toad if teased, will spit at its persecutor, and thus cause blindness.—C. M. D.

Posey Rings (pp. 114, 250).—I know of two Posey Rings found at Dunwich, in Suffolk, both of gold and bearing the following inscriptions:—

1. "Let virtue be
A Guide to thee."
2. "God alone, made us two one."

Also one found near Colchester, with motto—FORBEARE AWHILE.—F. S.

Hourglasses in Churches (pp. 256, 316).—Richard Smyth, and Walter Pick, Churchwardens of the parish of St. Laurence, in the City of Norwich, place the following item on the creditor side of their account for the year 1592: "Item pd for hower glasse iijd."—A.

QUERIES.

TRACES OF THE DANES IN EAST ANGLIA.

In Mr. Worsaae's *Account of the Danes and Norwegians in England*, it is stated (I quote from a newspaper extract) that "the prevalence of Danish Norwegians over the country is strikingly marked by the names of places with Danish terminations. For instance, in Suffolk county, there are seventeen places ending in *by*, which first signified a single farm, afterwards a town in general; and twenty-four ending in *thorpe* (a village).

It would, I think, at such a time as the present, interest more readers of the *East Anglian* than myself, if any of your correspondents, who may have given attention to the subject, would tell us what other traces, historical, traditional, or etymological, exist of the settled presence of the famed race of Vikings, on the coast and in the interior of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of East Anglia. Were the Danes scattered all over the district; or did they occupy one particular spot, so as to obtain for that locality, as I have somewhere read, the epithet of *Dane-land*?—L.

Pirnough—Pirnhow.—An appeal for a most praiseworthy object, building an additional church in the parish of Ditchingham, is advertised in the *Guardian*, and some other papers. But why is the district called Pirnough? Blomefield calls it Pirnhow, and if he be correct in his quotation, in Domesday it is spelt Pirenhou. Now *how*, or *hoe*, is a hill, frequently applied to an artificial tumulus; but the first syllable Pirn is more difficult. In *Jamieson's Scotch Dictionary* I find, Pirn, a weaver's reed, from Icelandic *prionna*, to weave. If we admit a metathesis of the letter *r* (no uncommon occurrence), it may be from the Anglo-Saxon *Pren*, in Swedish *Pren*, a broach, clasp, &c. Kemble (on the Names and Nicknames of the Anglo-Saxons) says that the last King of Kent had the name of *Pren* given him, because he had been ordained *Pren*, signifying priest, but I cannot find any such word as *Pren* in Bosworth's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary. Usually one of the elements of a local name is intractable, but in Pirnhow but one is, and in Pirnough both.—E. G. R.

The Baron's Duel Stone.—In Bryant's Map of the County of Norfolk, 1826, a spot bears this warlike title. It is situated at the junction of three parishes, Topcroft, Denton, and Shelton, and three hundreds, Earsham, Depwade, and Loddon. I went to the spot some three years ago, but could find no stone; nor could any of the residents near or labourers working in adjacent fields tell me anything about it. Sanguinary as its title at first appears, it has a very peaceable derivation. *Duel* (or *Dewel*, as Moor, *Suffolk Words*, p. 508, spells it) being only the Suffolk pronunciation of *Doole*, a boundary, from the A.S. *dælan*, to divide or separate, as explained by Forby. But why is it called *the Baron's*? What Baron gave it the name? May I call the attention of some of your Bungay or other neighbouring correspondents to the subject?—E. G. R.

Ballow, of Norfolk and London.—Perhaps some correspondent would favour me with information respecting this family. My knowledge is confined to the following facts:—In Warburton's *London* (1749) the arms, Azure, a star of eight points wavy, Or, between 3 keys Argent,—are ascribed to Henry Ballowe, Esq., of St. James's Westminster, son of Henry Ballowe, of Norwich. At the College of Arms, is a grant of the above coat to Augustine Ballow, of London, merchant. He married Elizabeth, dau. of Nicholas Philpot, of Hereford, gent. (who claimed descent from the martyr Philpot, who was son of Sir Peter Philpot, of co. Hants) and was in some way connected with Sylvanus Morgan, the heraldic author. A daughter of this Augustin Ballow married Rowland Holt, of Redgrave, Suffolk, brother and heir of Chief Justice Holt. Their marriage licence is dated 19 December, 1689. I have not access to any history of Norfolk, but I gather from Sims's Index, that the name does not occur in the Visitations of the county.—KAPPA.

St. Andrew's Hall, and the Dutch Church, Norwich.—Can any of your readers inform me where I can find a full history of St. Andrew's Hall, and the Dutch Church, Norwich, from their earliest dates. Also, whether there are in existence any engravings of these interesting buildings, prior to the fall of the steeple of the former. Blomefield's History is very imperfect and limited.—ANTIQUARIUS.

[“ANTIQUARIUS” may refer to Kirkpatrick's *History of the Religious Orders in Norwich* for some interesting information in reference both to St. Andrew's Hall, and the Dutch Church.—EDIT.]

Family of Macro.—Any information about the ancestors of Dr. Cox Macro, of Norton, near Bury St. Edmunds, the well known collector of MSS. and Coins, will greatly oblige.—BURIENSIS.

Frothwoman.—In p. 268 of the *East Anglian*, is an entry of the burial in 1571, of “Jane Collen, *frothwoman*.” What does this mean?—B.

It was never contemplated to open the pages of this serial to the purposes of an obituary; but there are events which may bend the stoutest heart to relax from the firmest resolution. Since our last number, the grave has closed over one, not merely of our earliest patrons, but a friend to our labors. He was not a contributor, but he opened his stores to others, who applied them to our advantage. On the 14th his remains were lowered to their resting place, beneath the trees he planted, and within the shadows of the church he had beautifully restored. Many tears bedewed his bier and many prayers were sighed in silence as the poor and afflicted read these few words upon his coffin:—“THOMAS WILLIAM HENRY BEAUCHAMP PROCTOR, born June 11th, 1790, died May the 9th, 1863, aged 72 years.” Thus died the Rector of Buckenham. In the agony of the bitterest affliction he was resigned to his fate and fervently prayed to be released from throes, which we trust through mercy sent his pardoned soul to heaven. A hoary headed rustic whispered over his grave this brief farewell:—“He did not know how to make an enemy, nor did he know what it was to lose a friend.”

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXIX.]

JULY, 1863.

NOTES.

Let's talk of graves, of worms, and epitaphs.—*King Richd. II, Act iii, s. 2.*

It was with much pleasure that I saw in the June number of the *East Anglian*, the desirability of forming, and if possible of printing, a complete collection of the monumental inscriptions in the churches of East Anglia, brought before the public.

The value of such a collection not only to the Genealogist, but also to the Topographer, the Antiquary and the Lawyer, must, as it is there very justly observed, be patent to all. In days like the present, when the so-called *restoration* of our old churches, and very often the consequent demolition of many of our most valuable sepulchral records, is year by year lessening the materials held so dear by the Genealogist, such a project is worthy the labours and attention of all who wish to foster the growing taste for a more intimate acquaintance with our ancestors. The decay, both of families and monuments is, however, not an object of regret solely in our days, the cry is as old as Ausonius,

Miremur periisse homines ? monumenta fatiscunt,
Mors etiam saxis nominibusque venit.

Hence, I would urge upon every local antiquary, the desirability of collecting inscriptions from the churches in his neighbourhood, and that he should consign them without delay to the care of the Editor of the *East*

Anglian. If this could only be carried out, I feel sure that we are indulging no vain hope in expecting some day to see in print, a complete collection of monuments from this part of England, and we shall ensure for the *East Anglian*, the gratitude of many an unborn generation.

Perhaps a brief sketch of what has been already gathered towards the Monumental History of the four counties, may not be unacceptable to its readers. The more clearly it is defined, the more easily we shall see what still remains to be done. I shall commence by noting as far as I know, the inscriptions which are in print and manuscript, for the county of Norfolk and Norwich, and I hope that every omission I make will be filled up by some better-informed correspondent.

Many books of miscellaneous epitaphs have been published; a list of several of them will be found in Sims's *Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor*, pp. 286 and 289, some of which may be worth consulting. Among printed works, those of Weever, Le Neve, Blomfield, and Cotman, have the first claim on our attention. The collections of Weever are very scanty. Blomfield omits many parishes altogether, and his copies of inscriptions are often inaccurate. Le Neve's *Monumenta Anglicana* contains many Norfolk inscriptions. Mr. Cotman's work relates only to brasses, and is well worth consulting.

In Mr. Herbert Haines' book will be found a list of the brasses, now remaining throughout England, of which the Eastern counties have no small share. *Sepulchral Reminiscences from St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth*, by Dawson Turner, is worthy of every honour. *Records of Norwich*, 1736-8, and *Sir Thomas Browne's Posthumous Works* contain inscriptions from Norwich Cathedral.

I now turn to the manuscript collections in the British Museum. Add. MS. 12,526 contains Church Notes taken in sixty-two Churches in Norfolk, 1743-5. The churches are,

Arminghall	Framlingham	Pigot	Mulbarton
Bracon Ash	"	Piccote	Poringland
Bramerton	"	Earl	Plumstead Magna
Burlingham St. Peter	Freethorp		" Parva
" St. Andrew	Flordon		Rockland
" St. Edmund	Hainford		Rackheath
Bixley	Hassingham		Swainsthorpe
Blofield	Hethel		Swardeston
Brooke	Hempnall		Spixworth
Brundell	Heigham		Southwood
Buckenham	Hemlington		Strumpshaw
Cantley	Heylesdon		Surlingham
Carlton St. Mary	Horstead		Stoke Holy Cross
Caston St. Edmund	Intwood		Taverham
Catton	Ketteringham		Thorpe
Cringleford	Kirby Bedon		Trowse
Colney	Limpenhoe		East Tudenham
Crostwick	Lingwood		Wilton
East Dereham	Loddon		Wroxham
Dunston	Melton Magna		Yelverton
Eaton	" Parva		

Add. MS. 12,525 is entitled, *The Monumental Inscriptions, Fenestral and other Arms in the parish churches of the city of Norwich*, 1723, and is, as well as the former, by that industrious collector Mr. Benjamin Mackerell. The following is a list of the churches contained in it.

All Saints	St. James	St. Michael Coslany
St. Andrew	St. John Timberhill	St. Paul
St. Augustine	St. John Sepulchre	St. Peter Southgate
St. Bennet	St. John Maddermarket	St. Peter per Mountergate
St. Clement	St. Julian	St. Peter Mancroft
St. Etheldred	St. Lawrance	St. Peter Hungate
St. Edmund	St. Margaret	St. Saviour
St. George Tombland	St. Martyn by the Palace	St. Simon and St. Jude
St. George Colgate	St. Martyn at the Oak	St. Stephen
St. Giles	St. Mary Coslany	St. Swithin.
St. Gregory	St. Michael at the Plea	
St. Helen	St. Michael at the Thorn	

Harleian MS. 6762 contains inscriptions from Norwich Cathedral, St. Peter Mancroft (churchyard), St. George Tombland (churchyard), St. Michael at Plea (churchyard), St. Giles, St. Stephen, St. John Timberhill, St. Miles or Michael, and from the church and churchyard of Yarmouth.

In Add. MS. 5522, fo. 160, will be found armorial bearings from many Norfolk churches.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

(*To be continued.*)

Philip Parsons.—I remember seeing some years ago, in the larger *Notes and Queries*, an enquiry, which remained unanswered, about one Philip Parsons, the author of a Latin comedy entitled *Atalanta*, preserved in the British Museum (Harl. MS. 6924) date 1612. The dedication runs as follows :—"Ornatissimo doctissimoque viro Gulielmo Laude in sacra Theologia Doctori et Col. Di. Joan. Bapt. Præsidi longe dignissimo *ευχαρίπειν*. Phil. Parsons." So far as I could judge from a cursory inspection, it did not appear a work of any great originality. I think it very probable that the author may have been a native of Hadleigh, in Suffolk. There was a family of Parsons living there for some centuries, amongst whom Philip was not an uncommon name. Thus there was one Philip born 1598; another, a Fellow of King's College, who died 1731, and another born about 1730. The last may be the same with a Philip Parsons, of Wye, in Kent, who in 1794, published a volume of Epitaphs; amongst which he gave all the inscriptions in Hadleigh Church, on the ground that that town was the residence of his ancestors. By searching the Hadleigh Registers, it might be ascertained whether there was a Philip Parsons living in 1612, of an age likely to undertake the composition of a Latin comedy. The one born 1598 would perhaps be a little too young. He was the eldest son of Richard Parsons (who died 1631, aged 71) by Elizabeth his wife, daughter of—Turner, whom he married 1597.—F. S. GROWSE.

RUINED AND DECAYED CHURCHES IN THE ARCHDEACONRY OF SUDBURY (p. 340).

Archinatus Sudburie.

A true certificate of all such Churches and Chancelles &c., that are nowe in ruine and decaye wthin the Archdeaconry of Sudburie, made the xxviiiijth of Iulye, Ao 1602, accordinge to comaundement giuen to the right wurshipfull Mr. Norris, Doctor of Diuinitie, Archdeacon of Sudburie, Mr. ffraunces Moundeford, his official theare, and Thomas Peade, thelder, Register.

D. Clare.

Clare.—A personage impropriate indowed wth a vicaredge. The Chancell of wch church is in greate ruine and decaye in Stonework, tymber, Leades, glasse, and pavement, and in a manner vtterlye fallen downe, and so hath continewd almost a dosyn yeares or theare aboute; impropriate to hir Matie. Mr. Weekes, gent., receyveth part of the fructes, and the Lord Bisshopp of Elie an other part who had the same lately in exchange: wch Chancell was a verie fayer chancell, and the church for want therof much Distrased [distressed?]

Stanneffylde.—A personage presentatiue much decayed in the howss and so is likewise the Chancell thorough the default of the late person Mr. Waldroial, who was parson theare aboute a xvj yeares. Mr. Rowe, nowe Incumbent will repaire them wth convenient Speede.

Kenneford.—A church as they saye belonge to Gaseley, wherof Mr. Nuce is vicar. The same church is lately decayed in the thatch, and churchyarde Walles in the Stonework thorough the default of the churchwardens.

D. flordham.

Brandon ferrye.—A personage presentatiue Mr. Doctor Brooke, late person thereof, and nowe is Incumbent Mr. Edmund Cartwright. The Chancell thear much decayed in diuers places thereof, and so are the p'sonage howss.

Heringswell.—A personage presentatiue, The Chancell in diuers places therof decayed, Mr. Willan, Incumbent, and latelie com vnto it will wth convenient speede repaire it, The stonework of the pertition between the church and chancell is decayed thorough the Default of the churchwardens and parrishners.

Wangforde.—A persenage presentatiue, Mr. John Jacobbe person therof. The Chancell decayed in many places therof, thorough his defaulte, and likewise his parsonage houss and som redye to fall downe: he hath ben person theis viij yeares or thereabout. The Church also decayed in thatche and glasing thorough the default of the churchwardens and parrishners.

Ixninge.—A personage presentatiue, Mr. Martin Warren, person therof. The Chancell in ruine in diuers places thorough his defaulte.

Burwell sc'i Andree.—An Impropriation belonginge to the Vniuersitie of Cambridge, The church and Chancell theare ruinated and so hath ben theis xxijth yeares, The Stone, tymber, leade, taken awaye and as wee learne by one Thos. ffokes, nowe deade, late ffarmor therof. And nowe Mr. Jarrett, is ffarmor, and so hath ben theis thre or fower yeares: The Inhabitanes resort to Burwell marie, for the hearinge of Diuines and receyving of the holie Sacramentes.

Barrawaye.—An hamblett belonging to Soham (as it sayd) the Chappell whereof is ruinated for want of tileing and glasing, and the church yard walles downe: Theare hath ben som controversye about the same Chappell by the Inhabitanes theare and of Soham, it is a chappell of ease, being a verie fowell countre and waterye and especialle in the winter season.

Barton Milles.—A personage presentatiue, Mr. Rauff Davenporte, person thereof his p'sonage howss in diuers places thereof in decaye, he hath ben person a fyve or sixe yeares.

D. Hartesmeare et Stowe.

Wurtham Everarde.—A p'sonage presentatiue, Sr John Parsley, person thereof, that is to saye of the one Moitie. The Chancell on the North syde verie ruinous thorough his defaulte who solde awaye the Leade and covered it wth bourdes, it hath ben so theis xv yeares and besides the Stonework for want of the leade decayed on that part: likewise the Stepill decayed theare thorough the defaulte of the Churchwardens and p'issshners.

Gislingham.—A p'sonage presentatiue. The Stepill fall downe, and so hath ben theis twoo yeares, and the Belles doo hange in a house.

Yaxley.—An Impropriation, Mr. George Wheatcroft proprietarye. The porche of the Chancell fallen downe, and so hath ben theis fower yeares

Harleston.—An Impropriation or Donatyve. Mr. Richarde Muskett, gent., hath enjoyed the fructes theis xxv yeares, The church ruinous and also the howss, and so hath ben dureing all the same tyme.

D. Sudburie.

Thorp Morieux.—A p'sonage presentatiue. The howses thereof in greate ruine and decaye, and so haue ben of longe tyme, Mr. Willm Gilberde, person theare.

Whatfylde.—A p'sonage presentatiue. The Stepill theare much decayed and so hath ben theis fower yeares, thorough the Default of the Churchwardens and parrissshners.

Cornerde p'va.—A p'sonage presentatiue. The Stepill thereof in greate ruine and decaye, and so hath ben theis fower or fyve yeares, thorough the default of the parrissshners and churchwardens.

Cavendisshe.—A p'sonage presentatiue. The howss therof much decayed thorough the Default of Mr. Richard Mason, person theare, and so hath ben theis seaven yeares, but of late verye well amended and repaired.

D. Thingy et Thedwastre.

Wulpett.—A p'sonage presentatiue, The church latelye decayed in Lead and tymber, by casualtie of thunder and liteninge and almost burnt downe, if great helpe had not ben redye. Mr. Willm Cook, parson of the sayed church. The parrissshners according to their habilities doo make provision for the repareinge thereof as they maye.

Theare are dayes giuen for the repareinge of the most of theis thinges, if they be not don accordingle Your good lo'p shalbe aduertized.

Thus much wee are bolde to aduertise your good Lop of, and to certefye that wthin theis fyve yeares, theare hath ben more good don by Mr. Archdeacon his visitations, then was don almost in twentie yeres before about the repairing of churches, chancells, p'sonage and vicaredg houss, and providinge of Bookes, and other necessarye Ornaments required for the Sruice of almightie god.

ffrancis Moundeford.
Tho: Peade, senior.

Pirnhough—Pirnhow (p. 365).—The first syllable of the local name *Pirnhow*, which is written *Pirenhow* in the Domesday Book, is, I think, the A. S. *Pera* a pear-tree; old plural *Peren*. The German for a pear-tree is *Birn*, and the Welsh *Peren*.—G. M.

Family of Macro (p. 366).—The name is so rare that perhaps this extract from Dugard's MS. "Roll of Admissions in Merchant Taylors' School" may assist; "John Macro, second son of Ralph Macro, born at Hackney, 19th July, 1634."—C. J. R.

EAST ANGLIAN SCHOLARS AT MERCHANT TAYLOR'S SCHOOL.

The following extracts of East Anglian names are taken from Dugard's Roll of Admissions into Merchants Taylors' School. The original (which is in Sion College Library) extends over a period of about seventeen years, viz.—from May, 1644 to July 1661, and to it is subjoined a similar list of admissions into the private school which Mr. Dugard opened when ejected from the Mastership of Merchant Taylors'.

Rev. William Dugard, M.A., of Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, was appointed Master of Colchester School in 1637; Head Master of Merchant Taylors' 10 May, 1644, removed 12 June, 1661, died 1662.

I have appended notes to some of the names, and shall be obliged for any further information.—C. J. R.

Admissions, May, 1644, March, 1645.

1. Henry *Dearsley*, son of Richard Dearsley, yeoman, born at Colchester 31 May, 1629.
2. Godman *Eldred*,¹ second son of John Eldred Esq., born at Colchester 6 March, 1632.
3. John *Eldred*, eldest son, born 2 Oct., 1630.²
4. Samuel *Eliot*, eldest son of Samuel Eliot, merchant, born at Maldon, Essex, 29 July, 1635.
5. Joseph *Frost*, third son of Gualter Frost,³ gent., born in S. Andrew's parish, Cambridge, 18 March, 1629.
6. Richard *Gossage*, only son of Robert Gossage, draper, born at Westham, Essex, 25, May, 1635.
7. Samuel *Mott*, second son of Samuel Mott, gent., born in S. Runwald's parish, Colchester, 3 Dec., 1631.
8. Baldwin *Palmer*, eldest son of Andrew Palmer, esquire, born at Royden, Essex, 21 May, 1635.
9. Abraham *Rawlins*, only son of Henry Rawlins, sailor (deceased), born at Lee, Essex, 3 Mar., 1632.
10. Peter *Salmon*, fourth son of Robert Salmon,⁴ gent. (deceased), born at Lees, Essex, 7 Dec., 1632.
11. Robert *Seaman*, only son of Thomas Seaman, yeoman, born at Boweton, Suffolk, 14 Nov., 1634.
12. Daniel *Sidy*, second son of John Sidy, Rector of Lanmarsh, Essex, born at Colchester, 3 March, 1634.
13. Robert *Talcoat*, eldest son of Robert Talcoat, gent., born in parish of S. Mary, Colchester, 2 Oct., 1629.
14. John *Thurston*, eldest son of Edmund Thurston, gent., born at Colchester, 1 July, 1631.
15. John *Wigmore*, only son of John Wigmore, "tabellarius Colcestriensis,"⁵ born in parish of St. Mary, Colchester, 17 April, 1630.

Ballow (p. 366).—Kappa will find mention of Henry Ballowe, in *Lysons's Environs of London*, vol i. p. 560.

1 Died 1 August, 1649, buried at St. Swithin's, London.

2 In MS. notes of the family by this John Eldred, he says he was born 2 Oct., 1629, "at ye house over against ye King's head in Colchester."

3 Gualter Frost was Secretary to Oliver Cromwell's Council of State.

4 Another son, Thomas, was born in parish of Allhallows Barking, 5 March, 1634. Entered at same time.

5 Query, Boyton?

6 Perhaps Town Clerk of Colchester, or Postmaster?

FLUVIAL ETYMOLOGY OF NORFOLK (pp. 319, 346).

Rainham or Raynham (found Raineham) is the appellation of three parishes in Gallow hundred. We have Raynham or Rainham, in Essex; Rainham, Kent; Rainford, in the Isle of Wight; Rainford and Rainhill, in Lancashire; Rainton, Yorkshire; Rainton, co. Durham. Rayne or Raine is the designation of a parish in Essex, surrounded by Braintree; and there is the parish of Rayne, in Aberdeen. Chalmers says Raine in Aberdeenshire probably had its name from the British and Armoric *rhann*, perhaps the same as the Irish *rann*, *rain*, a portion, a division, a division of lands among brothers. According to Blomefield the Norfolk Raynham was named from its situation near a running stream of water, the *Rye* or *Rey*.¹ I take it that all these names are derived from a stream, the *Ran*, *Rain* or *Raine*, formerly, and perhaps even still running through or near them; from the Welsh *rhen*, a brook, rivulet. Hence perhaps Runtun (found Rungton, Rynghetuna and Rungetuna), in Freebridge and Clackclose hundreds;² Runtun, in Erpingham; Runhall, in Forehoe; Runham, in Flegg;³ Runfold and Runwick, in Surrey; Runwell, Essex; Runnington, co. Somerset. Cf. Cranbrook, Cranborne, Cranfield, Cranley, Cransford, Cranmore, &c. The Ordnance map gives a stream called the Run in the north west of Norfolk, which rises in the Salt Marshes, and after forming a complete net-work of channels, falls into Wells harbour. There are also two streams in the same map designated "Reed Run," which fall into the Bure, at no great distance from each other. Further, "run," in the middle and southern states of America is used to denote a small stream, a brook. The word Run is etymologically connected with the before mentioned local names, viz. from the Saxon *rennan*, to run.

There is a river called the Ant, on which Irstead is situated, and the Ant gives name to Southampton, properly South-Anton, and to Hampshire, properly *Hantescire*, or *Antescire*, which higher up is now called the Test or Tost. The word Ant is an extension of An (like *Stort* for *Stor*), contracted from the Gaelic *amhaim*, i. q. the Welsh *afon*, *avon*, for *amon*, i. q. *amnis*.

Glandford (on the Ordnance map, Glanford) is situated near Clay, upon a stream called in the same map, the Glaven, which would appear to rise near Bosham, and to be the same river as that in some maps called the Thyrn. The name may be derived from the British *ladn*, *glan*, "the bank of a river," perhaps also used to denote a river. I should, however, prefer to trace it to the Celtic *lun*, which, by gradual corruption, might become Glaven; thus *lun*, *lan*, *laun*, *lavn*, Glaven. The Lynn river, whence King's Lynn (found Lena, Lun, and Lune was called) had its name from the Celtic *lun* (Welsh *llyn*, a lake) found variously written in

1 Rye or Rey would come from rivus.

2 Blomefield says North Rungton had its name from its situation, viz; from being surrounded with water.

3 E. G. R. says Runham may have been for-

merly Runholm, from Icelandic run or hrún, a bush, an isle; and that the first syllable in holm, Runhall and Runtun in the same county may also be from the same root.

the names of several rivers, and of places situated upon rivers, and signifying "water." Hence Lancaster "the fortress on the Lune, Lone or Lane," which rises in Westmoreland; Loing, (anc. Luna), a river of France, which rises at St. Colombe, dep. Yonne; and Luneville, in the same empire, signifying "the town on the Lune," not the town of Diana, as some assert. Again Clagenfurt, in Carinthia (Austria) is situated on the Glan river, and may have been anciently written Glan—or Llan-ford.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

CIVIC CUSTOMS OF THE CITY OF NORWICH (p. 354).

1731. On the Guildday, after the new-elected Mayor was sworn, knowing there would be no dinner in St. Andrew's Hall, as formerly, he invited the court of Aldermen to his own house, and entertained them in a very genteel manner.

1731-2. February 24th. At the Assembly of Corporation held this day, the report was made that St. George's Company had delivered up their charters, books, regalia, with all their goods and chattels, and had submitted themselves, all power and authority; which being done the Corporation agreed to pay all debts (upwards of £200) due from them as a Company. It was ordered, that for the future every mayor should be excused making a Gild breakfast, and holding feasts in May or August; in lieu thereof, the new-elect-mayor to make a feast in St. Andrew's Hall, on the day he is sworn.

In 1437 the Salary £33 6s. 8d., was paid to the Mayor as usual, this was afterwards increased to £66. 13s. 4d.; and in 1594 owing to the charges of the mayoralty being of late years much increased, it was agreed to make up the allowance £100 per annum, (an extra sum was sometimes granted) so it continued till it was ordered that £300 should be paid to the Mayor on condition of his giving a feast in St. Andrew's Hall, this sum was paid for 1820 and subsequent years, till the passing of Municipal Act September, 1835.—Z.

LATIN VERSES ON TOMBSTONE AT LAVENHAM, SUFFOLK (pp. 332, 362).

In a review of a Book of "Epigrams, Ancient and Modern, by the Rev. J. Booth, M.A.," in the last number of Blackwood's Magazine, the Reviewer, noticing the Lavenham inscription, says—

"The most plausible interpretation suggested—and if not the true one, it has, at least, the merit of great ingenuity—goes upon the supposition that the name of the deceased was *Toby Watt*. Then it comes out something like this: 'That which was Toby Watt, is what Toby Watt was not; to be Toby Watt, is not to be what Toby Watt is; Toby is not, he will be.' It is true that the Lavenham epitaph is said to be upon one John Wales: but we believe it exists elsewhere, with various readings; and it is by no means impossible that John Wales's relatives borrowed the inscription, admiring it none the less that it was unintelligible. That some such play upon the words is the key to the riddle, seems probable from another epitaph in Mr. Booth's book—

'Hic jacet Plus, plus non est hic,
Plus et non plus—quomodo sic?'

Of which the following, said to be in St. Benet's Church, Paul Wharf, seems to be a free translation—

'Here lies one *More*, and no more than he;
One More and no more—how can that be?
Why, one *More* and no more may well lie here alone,
But here lies one More, and that's more than one.'

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 5.

*Bungay, St. Mary, Suffolk. (Continued from page 237.)**Receipt.*1525. Receyvyd and gaderyd in the Churche at Whytsuntyde iijs.*Payments.*

Itm. payde to the glasewryght for mendyng of the glasse wyndows ijs. id.
 Itm. payde to John Alwyn for swepyng of the roode loft
 & the ——— xijd.
 Itm. payde for vi newe surplyce & cloth y^eto, & for makyng of iij
 laddys surplyce xvijs.
 Itm. payde to the Booke bynder for ij Dayes & A halfe viijd.
 Itm. payde for his Boorde vd.
 Itm. payde for p^rchement for to mende wt y^e seid book ijd. ob.
 Itm. payde for A lyne for y^e organs ijd.
 Itm. payde for Waschyng of y^e Churche surplyce & other ger for
 A quart^r viijd.
 Itm. payde for amending of the Baner jd.
 Itm. payde for the skoryng of the Copyr Crosse & y^e mendyng
 y^r of ijs. viijd.

Receipts.

1526. Itm. Rec. for Jone Byles for y^e repacon of y^e Churche Aforseid vjs. viijd.
 Itm. Rec. for Morgons Wyffe to y^e repacion of y^e Churche
 Aforseid vs. viijd.

Payments.

Itm. In p^m' paide to Thomas Bucrysthe for skoryng (scouring
 or cleaning) the laten Senso^r vijd.
 Itm. payde for A chene to the seid Censor jd.
 Itm. payde to Rob^t Man for makyng of A stok for y^e sacryng
 belle iiij d.
 Itm. payde to the p^resche [parish] preest for vij Sondayes viijd.
 Itm. payde for the Copying owzt of y^e game² booke iijs.
 Itm. payde for A Slevyd Surplyce bowzt of Rede iijs.
 Itm. payde for A pownde of Sewger viijd.
 Itm. payde to Ser prewett prest of Norwic for his labour
 & costs iijs.
 Itm. payde to y^e Orgunmaker for Amending of y^e Olde Orguns ijs.
 Itm. payde for A galon of wyne At y^e vysitacion of my lord of
 Norwyc viijd.
 Itm. payde to y^e Sexten for ryngyng iiij d.
 Itm. payde to y^e zong man y^t cam to be p^resch Clarke viijd.
 Itm. payde to Rob^t Hunne on Halowmesse evyn for Jron
 warke for y^e bellys & for y^e Fyre panns viijd.
 Itm. for iiij peny nayle, iij peny nayle, ij peny nayle, & for
 pateyn nayle and teynter hook iiij d. ob.
 Itm. payde for y^e lyght to y^e herse for Sowlemesse Day & y^e
 evyn iiij d.
 Itm. payde for ij obytts and to y^e belman xd.
 Itm. payde for y^e obyte of Awsten leny to y^e prest and to y^e
 Clerk and ye³ payssse peny viijd.

1 The small bell rung at different parts of the

and Game.

mass.
2 Parts to be performed at the Church Ale3 "Pass penny." Is this for passing the bell,
or does it mean peace penny?

Itm. payde to y^e Goldesmyth for mending the ij sylv' sensor for ye chenys & warkmanschepp

xviij*d*.

Itm. ffor skoryng the Candylstykk w^t iij soketts A pece, & for A pownd Candyll for ye orgyns

iij*d*.*Receipt.*

1527. Itm. Receyvid of y^e fyndyng in ye Churche

jd.

Payments.

Itm. payde to y^e supp 'oresse for y^e4 lyzts of ij obyts

viij*d*.

Itm. payde to y^e5 browder for his warke & for his boordyng xxiijs.

viij*d*.

Itm. payde to Allwyns Wyff for waschyng agen Corp' C'stiday⁶

xiij*d*.

Itm. payde for A Doseyn Corteyn ryngs

iij*d*.

Itm. payde to y^e p'esch preest for to prey for ye Sowle of John Quednam

viij*d*.

Itm. payde for foukkyng⁷ gyrdyll for Awbus⁸

iiij*d*.

Itm. payde to y^e seid Newman for ij Keye bonds and for swepyng y^e Awter

iij*d*.

Itm. payde to robet Hunne for y^e Iron for ye cloth for our ladye be ye orgons

vj*d*.

Itm. payde to Dam Elsebeth Beffeld for lyts at Sowlemesse

iiij*d*.

The Accounts for the next seven years are missing.

Receipt.

1535. Itm. receyuyd off the box

iijs. viij*d**Payments.*

Itm. payed to Wyllm hemson for byndyng of a cheste and ij locks, ij hespys, ij plats of Jorne to the barre off the Weste dore

iijs. iiij*d*.

Itm. payed for ynkyll⁹

jd.

Itm. payed for the obyte off Skete

xix*d*.

Itm. payed for rēte¹⁰ to the frary man'

jd.

Itm. payed for mersymēts of waye Agayne the chyrche wall

iiij*d*.

Itm. payed to Donethorne for ij bell whelys

xs. viij*d*.

Itm. payed to foster's wyffe for wasschyng of an Awbe & the Orferys¹¹

jd.

Itm. Payed for makyng the speryngs¹² of the bokys

xd.

Itm. payed for mending the orguns in the quere

xiij*d*.

Itm. payed for makeyng of the organs in the chapell

viiijs. vjd.

Itm. payed for lyghts vpon the awter on cristemesse morne

jd.

Itm. payed to the plomer for sertcheyng of the fawts [faults]

iiij*d*.

Itm. payed to pepyr for mē of the Copys & the baner¹³

iij*d*.

Itm. payed for sylke threds to the same

ob.

Itm. payed to Mark Stubbys for x yerdys of holonds clothe

vjs. viij*d*.

Itm. payed for makeyn theroff a fyrl syrplesse

ijs. iiij*d*.*Receipt.*

1536. Itm. reeyvyd of Thom's Wodecoke for half an acre of Thake [thatch]

xvj*d*.

4 Lights burning at funeral ceremonies

5 Embroiderer.

6 Corpus Christi Day.

7 I shall be glad to have this word explained, does it mean forking the buckle of the Girdle?

8 This word frequently occurs variously spelt, such as Awbes, Awb, and in one instance it is written "a nawbe,"—the Albe, or alb, a long white linen garment, worn by the priest.

9 Tape.

10 Rent paid for land at Earsham, held by the church, to St. John's Friary.

11 Orphreys, orfray, aufrigium, fringe, facing, or border of gold tambour work. See Archaeological Journal, i, 319.

12 Fastenings.

13 Mending of the Copes and the baner. The Cope is the white robe worn by chanters, reaching from the shoulders to the feet.

Payments.

Itm. payed for frynge and buckram to ye Armys of yo lady Kateryn ¹⁴	iiij <i>d.</i>
Itm. payed to thorpe for mendyng of a Leytorne and a stole in ye chauncell	ij <i>d. ob.</i>
Itm. payed to thorpe for mendyng of ye copys & Vestemētys wt ye sylke y'to belongyng	ij <i>d. ob.</i>
Itm. payed to ye seyd Wyef for weyshyng of ij Clothys belong- yng to ye perkel ¹⁵	jd.
Itm. payed for ye obbytte of Syr Thom's Chapplyn	xix <i>d.</i>
Itm. payed for ye obbytte of Richard elys ¹⁶	xviiij <i>d.</i>
Itm. payed to Thom's calfe for mendyng of ye colors & New yerryn ¹⁷ yt went y'to	iijs. iiij <i>d.</i>

Bungay.

GRAY. B. BAKER.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 4.

Fritton, Norfolk.

On the cover of the oldest Register Book, opposite the first page, is the following:—

The Regester booke for the p'ishe of Fritton, in the Countie of Norff: of All the Marriages, burials, And Christinges ther, from the seventene daye of november, in the yeare of owre Lorde God, 1558, beinge the firste yeare of the raigne of or dreade Souragne Ladie Elizabethe, by the grace of God, of Inglonde, Fraunce, and Irelande, Queene, Defendere of the faythe, and untill the firste of October, in the yeare of or Lorde God, 1598, in the fortie yeare of the raigne of or before saide gracious Queene, whose Life and Libertie, peace and prosperitie, Triumphe and Victorie, The Almightye Jehova Kinge Contynue with multiplication of prosperitie, honor, and renowne, to the Joye of her Sowle, peace of her Conscience, And terror, and Feare of all her Foes. Amen.

Sept. 2. 1660. Collected in Fritton, towards the burning att Fakenham, the summe of five shilings and seven pence.

Feb. 19, 1659. Collected in Fritton, towards a burning at Metherringham, in Lincon, the some of 4*s.* 11*d.*

The above entries, together with the entire Register, appears to be in the handwriting of Reginald Nuthall, who held the Rectory of Fritton upwards of forty years.—GEORGE RAYSON, *Pulham.*

Parish Cows (p. 174).—In the will of Thomas Byxley, alias Cowper, of Honyngnam, Norfolk, 1533 (Regr Popy, fo. 344, Consistory) occurs the following bequest:—

"Itm. I bequethe to the lyght of oure lady in the same Chirche, A mothyr neete; And I wyll that with ye yeerly profite and ferme that come of hyr, Wexe to be bought And to brenne before oure lady in maner and forme as the profyte of other neet do in the sayd Chirche eu' more to endure."

EXTRANEUS.

14 Who is intended by "ye lady Kateryn"? probably the arms of Catherine of Arragon, Queen of Henry VIII, who died January, 1536.

15 The Rood.

16 Richard Elys, probably the Sir Elys, priest of Mundham, named in former extracts for the year 1523, See p. 238.

17 Yarn.

QUERIES.

Family of Love.—In the Visitation of Cambridge 1619 (Harl. MS. 1043 British Museum) is a short pedigree of the family of Love. The arms are given in the margin, but so indistinctly that I cannot satisfactorily decypher them, and shall be glad if some correspondent can inform me what families the quarterings represent. Quarterly of 4; 1st, Vert, a lion rampant guardant Argent, *Love*; 2nd, Argent 3 bars Gules, in chief as many lions' heads erased of the last, *Love* of Basing, Hants (?) 3rd, Or, on a chevron between 3. . . Gules, as many. . . of the field; 4th, Or, a griffin Vert overpowered by a lion Argent. Crest, on a chapeau, Gules, turned up Ermine, a lion passant Argent. In other copies, the arms are either not given at all, or without quarterings; and in some the lion is marked on the shoulder with a cross formée Gules. Another crest is a greyhound Argent, collared and lined Sable. Thomas Love, of Wisbech, living 1619, married 1st Joan, daughter of John Wright, of Cowling, Suffolk, who died childless; and 2nd, Mary, youngest daughter of John Growse, of Cowling, and Clemence his wife, by whom he had two sons, Thomas and John. His father, Thomas Love, also of Wisbech, married Margaret, daughter of John Hawkins, of Ely; and his grandfather Richard Love married Catherine, daughter of—Tucke of Ely. The Visitation of Cambridgeshire for 1619 has been privately printed by Sir Thos. Phillips, but I have not been able to see it.—F. S. GROWSE.

Arms of Roberts, of Framsdén.—I shall be obliged by any of your readers helping me to obtain proof of the arms of John Roberts, Vicar of Framsdén and Creetingham, Suffolk, from about 1710 to 1756. The eldest son took possession of the Drybridge estate, Monmouthshire, after the father's death.—E.

Family of Inglott.—William Inglott, Organist of Norwich Cathedral, died 1621, and his monument is engraved in Sir Thomas Browne's "Reperitorium." I should be glad to know the origin of his family, and what has become of his descendants.—J. W.

Family of Moulton, of Moulton, Norfolk.—In the churchyard of Moulton, Norfolk, is a large tomb, sculptured round with plain shields, traditionally said to have belonged to one of the Moulton family. Can any of your readers tell me to whom it was raised, and give any particulars of the family?—S.

William Cundall.—In Blomefield's Norfolk, vol. x., page 122 (octavo edition), a William Cundall, occurs as Rector of Carlton S. Peter, in the year 1537. Any information respecting him or his ancestors, will be acceptable.—L. D. C.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS (p. 855).

Transcripts of the Monumental Inscriptions in the Churches of St. John's Maddermarket, Norwich; Toft Monks; Kettlebarston; Lindsey; Thorpe, next Haddiscoe; and in the Church and churchyard of Clare, have been received.—EDIT.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXX.]

AUGUST, 1863.

NOTES.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 5.

Paston, Norfolk.

Recently visiting Paston church, I had, through the kindness of the Vicar, an opportunity of examining the old parish Register book. It is a thin quarto of paper commencing with the 1st of January, 1538, and remaining in use until 1631. Down to the year 1568, it is only a copy of an earlier Register, for the handwriting is the same for the whole thirty years, and kings Henry and Edward, and king Philip and queen Mary, are designated as "our Late Soveraygne."

Having a couple of hours to spare, I made a few extracts, principally relating to the Paston family: indeed I copied or made a note of every entry in which I saw the name of Paston, and these, with a few other extracts, I now subjoin.

1540. Mr. Edmund Paston, the sonne of Mr. Erasm' Paston, dep'ted, was Baptised the xxx^{ti} day of february.*

The syxt day of Novembre was ye buriall of Mr. Erasm' Paston, Armig.*

* The Christenings, Buryings, and Marriages, are kept distinct, and in the order in which I have just mentioned them. I notice this to explain

February proceeding November, which of course it did not do, when the year commenced with March 25th.

1543. Robert Collet, Clerke, was buried the xxii day of february.

1546. Willm. Warner, doctor in dyvynytye, was buried the xxiiijti daye of December.

1550. John & John & John the sonnes of Clemt Calke, were baptised the xxiiijti day of October.

John the sonne of Clemt Calke, was buried the xxiiijti day of October.

Margaret Calke, the wiffe of Clemt Calke, was buryed the first day of Novembre.

1551. The mariage of Mr. Willm. Paston, esq., & Mrs. ffraunces Clere, was solemnized the vii daye of Maye.

1553. Margaret Calke, the daughter of Clemt Calke, was baptised the xiiijth day of November.

Mrs An Paston, the Daughte of Mr. Wm Paston, Esquier, was baptised the xvi day of July, & littera d'nicalis A.

My Lady Bridget Paston, was buried the xvij daye of January.

Wyllm Clifton & Mrs. Ellen Paston, were maryed the eight day of february.

1554. Christopher Paston, son of Wm Paston, Esq., Bap. 18 June, 1554.

Sr Willm Paston, knight, was buried the xxvi day of Septembre, littera d'nicalis G.

In the year 1555 there were 55 burials; 5 in April, 2 in May, 6 in June, 25 in July, 14 in August, 1 in September, 1 in October, and 1 in January. The mortality would seem to have raged without intermission, from the 7 July to the 7 August. The following are the dates on which interments took place. July 7, 8, 11, 13, 14, 16, 18, 20 (2), 21 (2), 22, 23, 24, 25 (2), 26 (2), 27 (3), 29 (2), 31 (2), August 1 (2), 3 (2), 4, 5, 6, 7 (3), 12, 13, 21, 25.

Sir Thomas Hind Clerke, was buried on the 14 July.

In 1558 and 1559 the deaths are much above the average, there being 22 burials in 1558, and 14 in 1559.

1559. Mr. Wullston Paston, sepultus fuit 29 die Decembris, Anno D'ni 1576.

1572. 15 July, George Chonorthe, Esq., and Anna Paston, gen., were married.

1577. Xpofer Paston, gentelman, & Ann Audley, wer married the xix daye of August, anno d'ni 1577, in the p'sents of James Auldlie, John Coplie, & Willm. ffoster, cl', Robert Berney, multiz al's

Isabell Dye, { 1582. Isabell Dye, the daughter of John Dye, and Em. his wyf, being
Stranger { poore folkes, and traueling the countrey vppō almes, hadd ther chyld
buried. { aforesayd visited with sicknes, and diseacinge was buryed in the churchyard
of Paston, the ix daye of March, 1582.

Bridget Paston, son of Chrstr & Ann Paston, was baptised on Sunday, 25 Augt., 1583.

1586. Williā ffoakes, ye Sonn of Robert ffoakes, and Cicely his wyf, (both of Mychaell Parish in Norwich, as we were informed) was baptized the second day of March, 1586.

1587. Mrs. Marye Paston, ye daughter of Mr. Christopher Paston, & Mrs Ann his wife, was buryed vppō St. Mathias daye, beinge the xxvth of february, by reeson of the Leape yeare.

1592. Roberte Bowine, the Sonne of James Bowine and Alice his wyfe, was baptised the xxixti daye of Junne, Anno prædicto.

This childe was borne wthin one moneth after the sayd p'tyes were Maryed, and is confessed not to be Bowins but another mans.

1596. Mrs. Marye Paston, widdow & the late wife of Erasmus Paston, Esquire, was buried the fyrst daye of Januarye, Anno pr'dicto.

1614. Thomas Paston, filius Edmundi Paston, militis, et Katherinæ, vxoris ejus, baptizata fuit 24^o die mensis Septembris, anno d'ni 1614, per me R. S.

EXTRANEUS.

MORTUARY INSCRIPTIONS TO THE FAMILY OF BURROUGHES OF BURLINGHAM.

(Continued from p. 361.)

IN STRATTON CHURCH.

I. On the wall at the east end of the north aisle, is a plain oval white marble slab, with a black octagon border. On the top of the oval stands a funeral urn, from the bottom depends a shield bearing the family arms.

In a vault beneath are deposited the remains of the Revd. RANDELL BURROUGHES, M.A., Rector of Bressingham and Shelfanger, in this County; Who died Sepbr. 17th, 1799, aged 66 years.

In the same vault lie also interred the remains of ELIZABETH MARIA, his wife, the daughter and Heiress of Wm. Ellis, Esqr., of Kiddall Hall, in the Parish of Barwick in Elmet, in the the West-riding of the County of York. She departed this life July 14th, 1796, Aged 55 years.

II. Over the family pew in the south aisle are two tablets, both surrounded by black borders. One of them, surmounted by the family crest and having at the sides inverted torches, is

Sacred To the memory of The Rev. ELLIS BURROUGHES, A.M., of this Parish; For many years a deputy lieutenant and magistrate For the County of Norfolk, Who died at Nice, in Sardinia, Where his mortal remains are deposited, March 13th, 1854, Aged 57.

III. The other is thus inscribed :—

Sacred To the memory of ELLIS PHILLIPS BURROUGHES, Eldest son of The Reverend Ellis Burroughes, And Elizabeth Phillips his wife, His mortal remains Repose at Baden Baden, in Germany, Where, affectionately beloved And deeply lamented, He expired on the 10th August, 1843, In the 19th year of his age. "Thy Will O God Be Done."

IV. On the north chancel wall, on a plain white slab with black border.

Sacred to the memory of ROBERT MARSH BURROUGHES, third son of The Revd. Ellis Burroughes, and Sarah Nasmyth, his wife, He was second officer of the Hone. East India Company's ship, Sir David Scott, And died in the Java Sea, March 22nd, 1833, aged 26 years. His mortal remains were deposited on North Island, in the Straits of Sunda, And this tablet is erected in affectionate remembrance of one, who, by his kindness of heart, And amiable disposition, was justly endeared to all who knew him.

V. Near to the preceding is another marble tablet, with coloured crest, and black border.

Sacred to the memory of The Revd. ELLIS BURROUGHES, Esq., M.A., Only son of the Revd. Randall Burroughes, And Elizabeth Maria, his wife, He was Rector of Stowlangtoft, Suffolk, of Tasburgh, Norfolk, And for many years a magistrate for this County, Who died universally beloved and lamented, Decr. 24th, 1831, In the 68th year of his age.

Also of SARAH NASMYTH, His beloved and affectionate wife, She was the only daughter of Robert Marsh, Esq., of the city of Norwich, And departed this life May 13th, 1838, In the 67th year of her age.

VI. On the south wall of the chancel, is another marble tablet with black border.

This tablet is erected In affectionate remembrance Of the Revd. WALTER BURROUGHES, M.A., Second son of The Revd. Ellis Burroughes, And Sarah Nasmyth, his wife, Who esteemed and beloved, died at Hastings, Where his mortal remains repose, On the 5th December, 1850, Aged 52.

EAST ANGLIAN NAMES FROM THE ROLL OF ADMISSIONS TO MERCHANT TAYLORS' SCHOOL.—NO. II (p. 372).

1645. Roger *Chalkhill*, only son of Roger Chalkhill, gent., born at Nazing, Essex, 11 July, 1631.
 Robert *Cotherington*, only son of Robert Cotherington, clergyman, born at Norwich, 29 Sept., 1633.
 Robert *Griffin*, fourth son of Humphrey Griffin, yeoman, born at Low Layton, Essex, 1 Jan., 1635.
 John *Lauton*, eldest son of John Lauton, yeoman, born at Abington, co. Cambridge, 13 August, 1628.
 William *Spall*, only son of William Spall, yeoman, born at Hadley, co. Suffolk, 7 Sept., 1635.
1646. James *Millington*, eldest son of William Millington, wax-chandler, born at Stratford, West Ham, co. Essex, 28 March, 1634.
1647. William *Dibney*, eldest son of Thomas Dibney, yeoman, born at Barfield,* co. Essex, 8 Feb., 1638.
1648. Thomas *Ewer*, eldest son of Thomas Ewer, merchant-taylor, born at Waltham Abbey, 29 Sept., 1638.
 Thomas *Spenseley*, eldest son of Thomas Spenseley, plumber, born at Bury St. Edmund's, 25 July, 1635.
 Joseph *Staninough*, eldest son of John Staninough, gent., born at Enfield, co. Essex, (*sic.*) 16 August, 1636.
 Edward *Thurman*, second son of Edward Thurman,† M.A., Rector of Hallingbury, born at H., 24 Dec., 1634.
1649. John *Buckley*,‡ second son of Thomas Buckley, draper, born in St. Mary's Parish Cambridge, 3 April, 1639.
 Thomas *Dauks*, third son of John Dauks, Chief cook of St. Peter's College, born in parish of St. Mary the less, Cambridge, 13 Jan., 1638.
 Gerson *Homes*, second son of Gersom Homes, yeoman, born at Chickwell, Essex, 1 Oct., 1634.
 Henry *Simmons*, only son of Edward Simmons,§ clergyman, born at Raine, co. Essex, 11 Feb., 1641.

C. J. R.

Philip Parsons (p. 369).—There can be little doubt that the author was Philip Parsons, M.D., of Padua; Principal of Hart Hall, Oxford. He was born in 1594, and died in 1653. He was sometime Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford (elected in 1610 from Merchant Taylors' school), and hence the dedication of his comedy to Laud. I do not know the place of his birth.—C. J. R.

The Cope (p. 376).—Your correspondent says "the Cope is the white robe worn by chanters." Hook, in his *Church Dictionary*, says, "the rubrics of King Edward VI (still legally in force) prescribe a cope or vestment for the priest administering the holy communion, and for the bishops when executing any public ministration in the church, for which a vestment may be substituted either by priest or bishop." The cope has always been worn by officiating bishops, and by the dean and prebendaries of Westminster at coronations, and occasionally at state funerals.—G. W. M.

* No doubt one of the Bardfields.

† Sometime Undermaster of Merchant Taylors'.

‡ B.A. of Pembroke College Cambridge, 1659.

§ Probably of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, B.A., 1624, M.A., 1628. Query, an author?

CHURCH ALES AND INTERLUDES (pp. 291, 334).

The following notes in further illustration of this subject, are copied from Tanners' MS. collections.—EXTRANEUS.

Harling Accounts.

1452.	Pd. for the original of an Interlude played at the Charch gate*	
1457.	Pd. for bread and ale when Lopham Game came to this town	xijd.
	For bread & ale to Garblesham Game	vjd.
1463.	Item. in expenses, when Keningale Game came to town at Wrights'	vjd.
1467.	Bred & ale to ye Kenyngale Players	
1450.	For a Chirch ale, made on Fastyng gange Sondag,† by J. Keys & his neighbors	vis. viijd.
	For a Potation the 2nd Sunday in Lenton, made by John Pyke and his neighbors	vjs. xd.
1456.	For a Chircheale made on Sunday next, after xij day for ye Furlode	ivs.
1457.	For a Chirch ale, made & given by the Ld	xxxiijs. xd.
1459.	Paid for washing of ye Wessell on Furlode night	
	Recd. of ye Ld on ye Furlode day, in money	iijs. ivd.
	Item. Recd. on ye Furlode night, for divers things	vijd.
1494.	Recd. of a Chircheale, made the Sunday before Medsomer, when Keninghale and Lopham came hither	xviijjs. ijd

From Registers of Wills.

1486. And to the reparacon of ye sd Church, I bequeth xs. and iiij. Church Ales, in the stead of my vij, and xxx^{ti} dayes.—Wolman, 23.
1509. I bequeth to the pour town of Letheringham, toward a Church Ale, to the use and advantage of the Church there, a comb of wheat.—Spiltimbre, 258.
1509. lego ad usum unius potationis Ecclesiasticæ pro inhabitantibus infra villam.—Spilt., 198.

INSCRIPTIONS ON CHURCH BELLS (p. 252).

Attleborough Church, Norfolk.

In Dr. Barrett's History of this church (p. 174) it is stated that the fifth bell is inscribed round the crown "I. B. Anno Domini, 1281." The Dr. adds in a note:—"This is known by the name of the old Saxon bell, and is much larger in the waist than any of the others." There is an error in this reading of the inscription. It is, undoubtedly, "1581," and the I. B. are the initials of John Brend, the elder, bellfounder of Norwich. His lettering is so large and clumsy, that it might lead an inexperienced Campanologist to take it for something very antique.—R.

The Pass-penny (p. 375).—Is not this the money put into the grave at a funeral to pay the passage of the deceased to another world?—G. W. M.

* Pope Innocent III, in 1210, prohibited the performance of Miracle Plays, &c., within the churches.

† No doubt Rogation Sunday. See a reply by the Revd. E. S. Taylor, p. 50 ante.

TOWN CRIERS' REGISTERS.

One of the documents relating to the town of Clare, in the custody of the Chief Steward of the Honor, is a register of things cried in its market. It extends nearly through a century; the first entry being dated in 1612, the last in 1711. Having permission of the late Steward to make some extracts, I send them for insertion in the *East Anglian*, as the quaint description of articles lost, or found, the singular nature of the dresses worn by the individuals who "ran away," and the peculiar manner of spelling the names of persons, places, and things, may interest its readers. This register gives a faint glimpse of the inhabitants of this district between two or three hundred years back, and is an original, perhaps unique, document. If, however, similar registers are extant, I, and probably other subscribers, would be pleased to see them thus made public.

Clare.

J. B. ARMSTEAD.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REGISTERS KEPT BY THE CRIERS OF CLARE, SUFFOLK.

1613. 8th Oct.—There was Cryed in Clare m'kett one Sorrelled gelding, taken upp w'thin the Borough of Clare, weh gelding hath a long whight Shim on the face; the said gelding nowe remayneth in the Custodye of George Blomefyld, and J. Rayment, said Bayliffs of the said Borough.
1620. 16th June.—Ther was criede in clar m'kett, a flea bitten greye nagg wth a white mane, taken up at Denston by the Lord of the manr of Denston, his bailiffe their as a straye.
1687. 25th Feb.—Ther was one Bassilley Lonely, Aboute 14 years of Age, Beeing An Apprentice to a Shoemaker in Melford, was openly Cryed in Clare markett, with proviso, that if any man Could bring tidins to the Cryer, he should be well paid for his paynes, and this was done by the order of the Bayliefs of the burrow,
1689. 31st May.—Ther was Cried downe in Clare markett, Catherine Frost, wife of Nathaniell Frost, of Hundon, in Suff. yeoman, by me, Edmund Warren, xr.
1692. 9th October.—Cryed yr. one broune blacke horse, About 14 hands high, with A Starr on his foorehead and whight foot behinde, and A wall eye on the oft side, and the other eye is in his head but he is allmost blinde of both, and two sadle spots on etch side of his back, taken or strayed oute of the pasture of Mr. John Brooke, minister of Greate Yeldom, in Essex, &c.
1692. 20th October.—Cryed, &c., A black horse, Aboute 14 hands high, with a few sadle spoots, and his oft eye is oute, Aboute 6 or 7 years ould; strayed oute of ye ground of ould goodman chaplin of Stoke by Clare.
1692. 6th December.—Cryed, &c., fower Sheep taken up by Mr. Thomas Jaggard, of wethersfield, who would give noe description of the Sheep.
1692. 16th December.—Cryed, a broune cow, about 9 or 10 years ould, with crumpled horns, with A whight place between her foore leggs, and some whight upon her Throate, taken up Aboute Could fayer day last by Mr. Waldgrave Sidy, of uper yeldham, Essex.
1693. 2nd December.—Cryed att severall places in Clare, A hagg Saw of John ssollowes, in Clare; it is about 4 foot long, Borrowed or stollen oute of his shop Aboute 3 or 4 months agoe.
1694. 5th December.—Bought by me, Robert Butcher, of Clare, in Suff. baker, of one Mr. James Greatehead, of Simmoxins parish in Orring street, in Southwark, in London, one chestnutt culled horse, with A starr on his forehead, About 14 hand high, sould and delivered the day and yeare Above said, in the presents of Thomas Cabock and Edmund Warren att the Swan in Clare.

1694. 21st December.—Cryed in Clare markett, a girle Aboute 14 years of age, of a middle statour, with a full red face, cloathed in sad cullored cloathes, who ran away from her master Thomas Betts, a bricklayer, of Stoke by Clare, upon the 28th day of November last.
1695. 10th May.—A little silver Tobacco Stoper, with a seal upon one end of it marked with T. B.. and 2 silver Tooth pickers in it, the things of Mr. Gray of Cavendish.
1695. 8th November.—Cryed in Clare markett, three ginnies, lost last munday being the 4th of this month in Wickhambrooke, betweene the whight horse and wickham streete, one of them is buckled, the ginnies of Jonathan Deer of ye same towne.
1696. 28th January.—Cryed in Clare markett, A gold ring and a new shilling, and a single twopence in a little box, and a whight fustian pockett, lost last night betwene Ashen and Clare, the things of....., Mr. Hayward's maid, of Clare.
1696. 2nd October.—Cryed in Clare markett, a ladd that rann away from Isaac Brounesmyth, in grigory parrish, in Sudbury; he is aboute 17 or 18 years ould, with a fresh cullored light broune heare, An ould black hatt and a fuschin frock, with an ould coate under it. with sad cullored briches and sad cullored stockens.
1698. 9th September.—Proclamation made in Clare markett of a man that borrowed A horse of Daniell Herington of Clare, on Satterday last to Brantery, and did promise to returne on the Sunday next and did not, but left with the said Daniell Herington a rone horse, about 14 hands high, and crop eared, and the said Daniel Herington is susspichens this horse was stollen and therefore had him cryed.
1699. 31st January.—Cryed in Clare markett, a Red Pilyon Cloath with a Blew fringe on it; lost the 17th day of this month, lost betwene the markett streete in Clare, and the bottom of the Nethergate, the Cloath of Richard Willowes, in Haverhill, the Carrier.
1699. 30th December.—Cryed in Clare markett on Hennery Tauborne, Apprentice to Edward Sams of Clare, in Suff., Cordwainer, who Ran Awaye from his master on Last Shrove Sunday.
1700. 7th February.—Cryed downe in Clare market one Susannah Catchpowle, of Haverill, the wife of Edward Catchpowle of Hellings Bumpsted..
1701. 28th March.—Cryed in Clare markett one John Wade, the sonn of William Wade of Clare, glover, that non of the King's Subiocts should lend the said John Wade Any thing upon his fathers Account, nor pay him Any of his fathers debts.
1701. 11th September.—Cryed in Clare one Thomas Sparrow, apprentice to one John Barnard, of Sudbury, who did run away from his master on the 23rd day of last August: he hath a ruddy complection and broune hair, with a scarr upon his forehead, with a sad cullored fuschen frock and a payer of callimankoe briches, and sad cullored stockens.
1701. 18th October.—Cried in Clare markett A silver Tobaeko Box, found by Mr. Barker, of Clare.
1702. 5th May.—Cryed in Clare markett, a sad cullored haire camlet Ridinghood, lyned with ash cullored silk, lost aboute the 18th of last Aprill, betwene Ridgwell and Haverill, the hood of Sarah Bangs, of Haverill.
1702. 19th June.—Cryed in Clare markett, A boy Aboute 16 years of Age, with flaxen haire, with a light cullored mollica Coate, his name is Robert Cock; he Ran Away from his master Thomas Hemsted, A sayweaver in Saint Gregory parish, in Sudbury, in Suff., the 14th day of last Aprile.
1703. 25th June.—Cryed in Clare markett, a dolfin, and a duble forehead cloath, A Tucker, and A night Capp, lost betwene Clare and Stoke last munday betweene 4 and 5 of the Clock, the things of May Neave, of Cavendish.
1704. 14th June.—Cryed Aboute Clare Towne, A Silver spoone, Aboute 12 Shillings Price, marked with An J., An R., and an M., and the Tower Tutch upon it, the Spoone of Mr. John Rash, of Clare.
1704. 7th July.—Cryed in Clare markett one John Woods, Apprentice to John Snell, in Clare, who Ran Away from his master; the boy Aboute 15 years of Age, with a lank Broune Thick head of hair, and A Round Plumpe palle vissage, he hath had

the small pox, he had A light cullered Coate and wescoate and Britches of Sinniment Culler, and Gray wollen Stockens and a black hatt.

1705. 22nd June.—Cryed in Clare markett, A Red dry bullock, 3 years ould, shee have had A Calfe with Crumpled horns, lost from Ketton, the Beast of John Daniss, of that towne.
1708. 5th November.—Cryed in Clare markett, a Tobacco box, with a Snuff box on the lid of it, the box of Mr. Merrills, of Clare.
1710. 2nd February.—Cryed downe in Clare markett one Sarah Wordeley, the wife of ould Mr. Wordeley, of Glemsford, in Suff., for westening and makeing Away her housbands Estate, and this I was ordered to doe by Roger Wordeley his sonn, who did promise me I should sustaine no wrong for so doeing.

FAMILY OF PLAMPIN (p. 310).

I know of no pedigree of the family, but the following extracts from the Parish Registers of Shimpling, with a few additional notes, made by the late Rev. Frederick H. Turnor Barnwell, may perhaps assist your correspondent B. to make out a pedigree. A collection of the monumental inscriptions to this family, whether in Shimpling or any other parish, would be desirable.—L.

A.D.					SHIMPLING.
1612	Dorothy, Daughter of John Plampin..	..	..	baptized	March 4th.
1615	Elizabeth, Daughter of John Plampin	..	..	„	Feb. ult. die.
1617	John, Son of John Plampin ..	..	..	„	December 17th.
1619	Ann, Daughter of John Plampin ..	..	..	„	December 2nd.
1622	Dorcas, Daughter of John Plampin ..	..	..	„	April 25th.
1623	Mary, Daughter of John Plampin ..	..	..	„	February 10th.
1625	The infant daughter of John Plampin (unbaptized)			buried	January 29th.
1627	Robert, Son of John Plampin..	..	..	baptized	August 23rd.
1627	Robert, Son of John Plampin..	..	..	buried	September 14th.
1628	John Plampin ..	..	..	baptized	November 6th.
1630	The infant of John Plampin ..	..	..	buried	February 1st.
1632	Robert, Son of John Plampin..	..	..	baptized	May 31st.
1634	Priscilla, Daughter of John Plampin..	..	..	„	May 15th.
1636	John Johnson, and Dorothy Plampin	..	..	married	July 18th.
1636	Joane, daughter of John Plampin, and Elizabeth	..	..	baptized	September 20th.
1638	William, Son of John Plampin ..	..	..	„	April 26th.
1641	Elizabeth Plampin ..	..	..	buried	October 14th.
1642	George Borton, and Anne Plampin ..	..	..	married	January 26th.
1663	John Plampin, Senr. ..	..	..	buried	June 23rd.
1663	Elizabeth Plampin ..	..	..	„	January 30th.
1669	John Plampin ..	..	..	„	August 22nd.
1671	Elizabeth, Daughter of Robert and Susanna..	..	..	baptized	April 25th.
1672	Dorcas, Daughter of Robert Plampin, and Susanna..	..	..	„	April 29th.
1674	John, Son of Robert Plampin, and Susanna ..	..	..	„	June 15th.
1700	Robert, Son of John Plampin, and Anne ..	..	..	„	April 12th.
1701	Elizabeth, Daughter of John Plampin, and Anne ..	..	..	„	October 2nd.
1703	John, Son of John Plampin, and Anne ..	..	..	„	September 30th.
1708	Anna, Daughter of John Plampin, and Anna ..	..	..	„	July 29th.
1710	Mrs. Susan Plampin ..	..	..	buried	June 28th.
1710	Mr. Edmund Plampin ..	..	..	„	September 10th.
1714	Newman, Son of John Plampin ..	..	..	baptized	April 8th.
1716	Newman, Son of John Plampin ..	..	..	buried	April 3rd.
1725	Roger Cooke de Ashfield Magna, Cælebs et Elizabeth Plampin, solut de Shimpling, married with licence..				February 14th.

1730	Mrs. Anne Plampin, Wife of Mr. John Plampin	..	buried	August 26th.
1730	Mr. John Plampin	.. .. .	..	October 30th.
1739	Mrs. Plampin	.. .. .	..	November 8th.
1745	Elizabeth Plampin	.. .. .	..	September 18th.
1754	Robert Plampin, Esqr. ^a..	.. .. .	..	September 17th.
1755	Dorothy Ann, Daughter of John Plampin, and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	baptized	October 21st.
1756	Henry Augustus Beauclerk, Son of John Plampin and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	..	October 10th.
1757	Harriot, ^b Daughter of John Plampin, and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	..	November 22nd.
1757	John Plampin, Gent.	.. .. .	buried	January 31st.
1757	Henry Augustus Beauclerk, Son of John Plampin, and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	..	April 27th.
1757	Dorothy Ann, Daughter of John Plampin, and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	..	May 13th.
1758	Sophia, ^c Daughter of John Plampin, Esqr., and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	baptized	December 15th.
1760	Thomas, Son of John Plampin, and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	..	November 18th.
1762	Robert, ^d Son of John Plampin, and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	..	June 4th.
1765	Thomas, Son of John Plampin, and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	buried	January 30th.
1765	William Richard, Son of John and Elizabeth Frances Plampin	.. .. .	baptized	July 18th.
1766	William Richard, Son of John and Elizabeth Frances Plampin..	.. .. .	buried	January 21st.
1765	George, ^e Son of John Plampin, and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	baptized	April 12th.
1768	William Plampin, Gent., of Felsham	.. .. .	buried	February 28th.
1768	Elizabeth Frances, ^f Daughter of John Plampin, and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	baptized	June 26th.
1771	Frederick and Charlotte, twin children of John Plampin and Elizabeth Frances..	.. .. .	..	June 17th.
1771	Frederick, Son of John Plampin, and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	buried	June 19th.
1771	Charlotte, Daughter of John Plampin, and Elizabeth Frances	.. .. .	..	June 23rd.
1774	Mrs. Elizabeth Frances, wife of John Plampin, Esqr.	.. .. .	..	October 10th.
1795	George Plampin, Son of John Plampin, Esqr. ..	.. .. .	..	August 15th.
	John Plampin, ^g Esq., a Widower, aged 79	.. .. .	..	August 30th.

The following marriages from the Register Office, Bury :—

- 1734 Robert Plampin, and Sarah Sidey.
 1758 John Plampin, and Anne Blighton.
 1766 John Plampin, and Elizabeth Cream.

^a The gentleman who married the Widow of Lord Chief Baron Reynolds.

^b Wife of James Harrington, M.D.

^c Wife of Rev. William Macklin, Rector of Chesterford, Essex.

^d Died at Florence, February 14th, 1834, buried at Wanstead, in Essex.

^e Rector of Depden and Stansted, Suffolk; died at Long Melford in August, 1795, buried at Shimpling, æt. 30.

^f Wife of Orbell Ray Oakes, Esqr.

Mrs. Plampin was daughter of the Honble and Rev. Mr. Hervey Aston, 4th son of John, first Earl of Bristol, who had previously been an officer in Lord Mark Kerr's Regiment of Dragoons.

Her eldest son, the Rev. John Plampin, Fellow of Jesus College, in Cambridge, is registered in St. Mary's parish, Bury, Nov. 1st, 1754. He died at Chadacre, May 30th, 1823.

^g His nephew and successor in the Chadacre Estate, born in 1727, registered in St. Mary's parish, Bury.

From subsequent information :—

Robert, Son of John and Anne Plampin,	was born	April 2nd,	1700.
Elizabeth Plampin		Octr. 2nd,	1701.
John Plampin		Sept. 30th,	1703.
Anne Plampin		July 29th,	1708.
William Plampin		May 15th,	1712.

The two following entries appear in Felsham Register, and noted in Mr. Martin's Church Notes, *penes*, Sir T. G. Cullum :—

William Plampin, Gent., died February 4th, 1697, æt. 59.

William, his eldest Son, .. March 12th, .. 21.

The name appears in *Nichols's Leicestershire*, 1st part of vol. 4, Guthlaxton Hundred, pp. 337-340.

Arms.—Paly of 6, Argent and Azure, on a Canton, Gules, a Rose, Or.—*Plampin*.

Or, a lion passant, Sable, on a chief as the 2nd, 3 eaglets as the 1.—*Sidey*.

Quarterly, Sable and Argent, in the 1 and 4, 3 mullets, as the 2nd.—*Newman*.

Or, a saltire Ermines, between 4 lions heads, erased, Sable.—*Cracherode*.

Gules, on a bend Argent, 3 trefoils slipped, Vert.—*Hervey*.

Per chevron, Sable and Argent.—*Aston*.

ESSEX WILLS.—No. 4.

Thomas Cartwright, D.D., Bishop of Chester, and Vicar of Barking, A.D. 1689.

It is a matter of surprise that Mr. Hunter, the able editor of Bishop Cartwright's Diary, published by the Camden Society in 1843, did not make use of, or notice in any way, Cartwright's remarkable Will, preserved at Doctors' Commons, and registered Ent. 77. It is so interesting a document, and contains so many curious personal details, not to mention more than one passage illustrating the history of that eventful period, that I am induced to offer it to the readers of the *East Anglian*, as an appendix to the Diary, with which most of them are probably familiar. Cartwright was also connected with the county of Essex for many years, and his father was, according to Anthony à Wood, Master of Brentwood School.

For the history of Bishop Cartwright's life, I must refer the reader to Mr. Hunter's introduction to the Diary, and to Wood; as it is useless to reprint that which is in almost every one's hands, or at least within every one's reach. I am informed by Mr. Rogers Harrison, *Windsor Herald*, who kindly searched the Visitations and other records at the College of Arms, for information of Bishop Cartwright, that the Bishop used the Arms of the ancient family of Cartwright of Ossington, co. Notts. (*Ermine*, a fesse *Gules* between three granado shells *Sable*, fire *proper*); but that nothing remains on record to show that he was connected with that family, though their pedigree was specially registered at the College in 1662. The same Arms however, impaled with those of the See of Chester, appear on Cartwright's funeral certificate, recorded in Ulster's office, Dublin Castle. It seems therefore certain that he was entitled to use these Arms. Cartwright was Vicar of Barking, from August, 1660 until his death in April, 1689. For many years after his appointment to Barking, he seems to have lived pretty constantly there, and to have taken an active part in parish business. He married three times. By Mary his first wife, he had John, afterwards Rector of Winwick, Charles, and two daughters. She died in childbed, and was buried at Barking, 3

Dec., 1661. Only six months afterwards, 27 May, 1662, he married at Barking, Sarah, daughter of Henry Wight, Esq., of Gayshams Hall, in Barking parish, by whom he had a large family. In 1684, he married thirdly, Frances Barnard, by whom he seems to have had no children. After many enquiries I am unable to give any information of Cartwright's first and third wives. The information contained in the funeral certificate furnished to Ulster, King at Arms, by "Edward West, of Dublin, near relation of the defunct," is incorrect in almost every particular. There are thirteen entries relating to Dr. Cartwright, in the parish Registers of Barking, extending over a period of eleven years, from 1661 to 1672. They were printed in *Notes and Queries*, November, 1862, (3rd Series, vol. II, pp. 343, 344, 345). These last few facts are not mentioned in Anthony à Wood, or Hunter.

Bishop Cartwright's Will was first made and executed at Chester, on the 1st Sept., 1687; corrected and finally executed at Windsor, 1 Sept., 1688. On the 15th April following, he died—a ruined man—in Ireland. I fear that little can be found in his Will, notwithstanding its religious tone, to modify the harsh judgment universally pronounced on Bishop Cartwright.

Stoke Newington.

EDWARD J. SAGE.

Windsor, 1st Sept., 1688. *Ætatis*, 54.

The last Will and Testam^t of Tho. Cartwright, Bishop of Chester: the best way of celebrating this w^{ch} is my birthday, I doe now and have for many years last past, judged to be the settling of my temporall, and more especially the Serious and Solemne enquiry into my Spirituall Estate, of w^{ch} I ought at all times, but at this more especially to be mindfull. I am deeply indebted to thee O Lord my God, both as a servant to thee and a sinner against thee. Amonge the rest of my debts I owe thee a naturall death; lett it not be sharper than thou wilt give me Supernaturall strength and patience to beare as becomes a christian Bishop, that thy Holy name may not be blamed through my weakness in that last houre, and then take thine owne time and way, not mine, But thy Will be done, Amen, Amen. Amen. I blesse and magnifie thy Holy name O most mercifull Saviour and Redeemer, for all thine undeserved mercyes, Spirituall and temporall, conferred upon me from my Nativity to this present day, for all the Warnings and admonitions thou hast given me to prepare myself for a better Life, and for preserving me till now in my right senses, in perfect health and understanding, to make this my last Will and Testament w^{ch} I now doe as follows:—In the name of the most Holy blessed and glorious Trinity, three persons and one God, Amen. I, Tho. Cartwright, by the undeserved mercy of my Heavenly ffather, and by the calling of my Holy mother the Church of England, w^{ch} is truly Catholicke, and by the Signall bounty of my regall Master K. James the Second (whom God long preserve for the good of this church and these Kingdoms) Bishop of Chester, for w^{ch} I kissed his Maj^{'ties} hands 22 August, 1686, and was consecrated at Lambeth, 17 October following. Being now in perfect health and memory (praised be God for it) and having been honoured with his Majestyes presence in this palace, the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of August last past,^a and yet mindfull of my mortality in the midst of my greatest Satisfaction w^{ch} the Earth could afford me, as I allwaies desire and hope

^a See Diary. K. James was then on the memorabile progress which ended so disastrously for him.

to be, doe make and ordaine this my last Will and Testament in manner and forme following. Im primis, I bequeath my Sinfull but penitent Soule to Allmighty God, my most mercifull Saviour and Redeemer, in full and perfect assurance of a glorious Resurrection to a blessed immortality through faith in his passion, meritts, and intercession; and my body to the Earth, to be decently buried at his, hers, or their discretion whom God shall ordaine by his Providence to doe me that last good office by the Book of Comon prayer, and according to the *Rights* of the Church of England, into w'ch I was ordained a Priest when she was at the lowest, on 11th December, 1655, by Dr. Robert Skinner, then Bishop of Oxon, of which I have ever Since lived a faithfull and obedient Sonne, and by God's grace, did ever and doe now resolve to dye a true member, and I am well assured that his Majestye is as well pleased that I and others should be faithfull to our God in this way of Worshipp, as to him in our allegiance. God make me and them better Christians and better Subjects, and more thankfull to God and the King. Item, to my Honoured ffather-in-law Henry Wight, Esq., of Gessams Hall, in Essex,^a I bequeath one of my owne pictures, drawne by Mr. ffuller,^b and another of his daughter, my late deare wife, both now at Chester, humbly requesting his pardon for any misunderstandings w'ch may have been in former years between us, and that he would not love hers or my memory, or her children the worse for any differences I had then with him, purely for the Churches Sake, of w'ch I humbly and heartily request him and my brother Henry Wight after him to be more tender, least the small dues w'ch they detaine from the Church of Barking, and are not parte of that porcon of Tithes granted to Gessams Hall, prove a Canker to theire Estate, w'ch blessed be God is Soe plentiful as not to need any Sacrilegeous addic'on.^c Item. to Queen's Coll., in Oxon, where I was pleased (*sic*) and blessed with my educa'con, I bequeath the picture of the right Reverend ffather in God, Thomas Barlow, Lord Bp. of Lyncolne, my ever Honoured ffriend and brother, to be hung up and kept in the Provost's Lodgings, as the greatest Light and Ornament of Learning and piety that this age at least hathe bred in that College. And because there lyes a naturall obligation upon me to provide for my Relations, not only during my Life, but alsoe after my Death, of w'ch St. Paul reminds me, 1. Tim., 5, 8; and that he who loves not his wife, loves not himselfe, and that all Children are Heyers, 8. Rom., 17; therefore in favoure, and for the future benefitt and peace of my loving Wife, whom I leave behind me to God's mercifull protection, and the Children w'ch I had by my two former, I doe make and ordaine this farther parte of my last Will and Testament. Item. I doe order and oblidge my Executor if I doe not live to do it myself, as I hope and designe to doe, tho' she be too jealous of the contrary, to lay out two Thousand pounds, or as much as will purchase Landes or ffee farme Rents, to settle upon my present wife, according to Articles of

^a In the parish of Barklng. Mr. Wight was buried in Barking Church, 26th Dec. 1698.

^b *Sic*. Probably a mistake for Kneller, to whom Bp. Cartwright often sat for his ortrait.

^c It may gratify those who believe in Spelman's theory, to be informed that this branch of the Wight family became extinct in the male line very soon after this time.

Marriage, dated 7th April, 1684, of the value of £100 per ann. for her naturall Life, and after descend to my Hayre at Law (if she have noe children by me living) according as I shall hereafter limitt and direct, and he in the meantime pay my wife from my decease £100 p. ann. in consideration thereof, untill the said Settlement shall be soe made. *Item, to my deare wife ffances Cartwright besides the former Settlement, I bequeath my Coach and best paire of Horses, and what Household stuff she shall think fit to make Choice of for her owne vse during her naturall life, as a testimony of my affection to her ;^a* and upon my blessing, I comande all my Children as long as they live to be dutifull and assistant to her, and I give her also £20 for mourning, and beg her blessing on my children, and especially on my Sonne Thomas,^b who was allwaies her favorite, if any of my children were ever soe. *Item, to my Grand sonne, Mr. Charles Caldicot, I bestow mourning, and a ring in remembrance of me. Item, to my returning prodigall Sonne Henry Cartwright,^c whom I first bred in Trinity Hall, in Cambridge, after as a Clerke to Mr. Swift, in New Inne; Then as an apprentice to Capt. Hicks, with whom he has been his full time in the Indies, and is now returned and at Chester, I give £20 p. ann., as an Annuity for his Life, to be paid him by my Executor if I have not given him any other place of better value for his Life, to Supporte him from being burthensome to the parish, praying heartily to God that the hardshippes he has undergone in the Indies may discipline him into the amendment of his life. Item, to my Sonne Richard Cartwright,^d whom I first bound out an apprentice to Mr. Tho. Hobbs, the King's Chirurgeon, where he grew extravagant; after that to Mr. Warnford, an Apothecary, where, tho' he promised amendmt, yet he grew soe bad againe that his Master would keep him noe longer; and have now bound him to Mr. Robert Peirce, a Sea Chirurgeon,^e I give an annuity of £15 p. ann. during his naturall Life, to be paid him by his brother Gervas, out of the ffee farm Rent of £23. 17s. 08d., reserved and issuing out of the scite and demeane Lands of the mannor of Pontefract, in the county of Yorke; this I doe only to keep him from Starving, untill I shall live to see him take such courses as may be pleasing to God, for w'ch he hath my dayly prayers. Item, to my loving and dutifull Sonne Gerwas Cartwright,^f now an apprentice to Mr. Warcup, a Slopseller, by Bishopsgate, I give all that my ffee farme rent of £26 13s. 04d., issueing out of the Rectory of Marsk *al's* Mask, in the countye of Yorke, and alsoe the yearly rent of £2 10s., issueing out of three closes in Aesmonderby, in Rippon, both lately purchased by me of Henry Guy, Esq., the former paid by Mr. Ant. Louter, the latter by Sr. Edm. Jennings. Also, I give unto him all that my annual Rent or ffee farme rent of £23 17s. 08d., reserved and issueing out of the Scite and demeane lands of the manner of Pontefract, in the county of York. Item to my loveing and dutifull sonne Charles*

a Note in margin by Bp Cartwright. "I crossed this out at Windsor, for reasons known to her and to my son, and to her brothers, Mr. Thos. Barnard, and Mr. Stow.—Thos. Cestrier."

b First child of Dr. Cartwright by Sarah his

2nd wife, baptized at Barking 25th Sept., 1663.

c Baptized at Barking 18th Sept., 1664.

d Baptized at Barking 23rd Sept., 1669.

e See Diary, 1st June, 1687.

f Baptized at Barking, 1st Sept., 1663.

Cartwright, doe I give all that my annuall and free farme Rent of £26. 08s. 00d., issueing and growing out of the Rectory of Kirkdale, in the county of Yorke, and £50 in money when he shall come of age, or shall need it before, at the discretion of my Executor, for his better education or Settlement in the world. Item to my loveing and hopefull sonne Tho. Cartwright, doe I give all that my annuall and free farme rent of £20, reserved and issueing out of the Rectory of Alcaster, *als* Acaster Malbough,^a in the county of Yorke, and £50 when he shall come of age, or shall need it before, at the discretion of my Executor, for his education or settlement in the world. Item, my further will and pleasure is that if Gervas dye without issue lawfully begotten, Charles shall succeed after his wife's decease if he had any, and joyntered her in it, to his Estate, and Thomas Cartwright, to that of Charles, and the least share free farme rents thus happening to be void upon any of their deaths, to be divided equally amongst my surviving children, by Sarah Cartwright, my dearest wife dec'd, Henry and Richard only excepted, for the reasons above mentioned. Item to my deare daughter Alicia Durston,^b whom I have unhappily married to the worst Husband in Christendome, and one who is the greatest Scandall to his profession, I give Mourning (weh God Knows she hath had too much cause of before now by the barbarous carriage of her unnatural Husband,) and require my Executor to be a father to her in Supplying her Wants, into weh I easily fore-see his proud and prodigall humours will bring her, if God doe not shew forth his infinite mercy in converting and reforming him, or in takeing her to himself. Item to my truly loveing and dutifull daughter Sarah Cartwright,^c now with me and unmarried, I give for her pore'on £500 of lawfull money of England, and whatsoever is best of her Mother's Mantles, Childbed Linnen, or Apparell, and fourty pounds worth of plate, to be given her at her marriage by my Executor, whose advice in disposeing of herself I enjoyne her upon my blessing to observe and follow. Item I make and ordaine my eldest Sonne^d and Heyre, Mr. John Cartwright, now my Chaplaine, Prebendary of Worcestor, and Rector of Winwick, in Northamptonshire, and now married to a good wife^e I hope, who hath been allwaies most dutifull to me, the Sole Executor of this my last Will and Testament, giving him all my goods, debts, and Chattels not here disposed of, for his owne better support and the fullfilling of my bequests above menconed, and doeing further and more for his brothers and Sisters as his owne conscience shall direct him for their education and support, and the preferments he shall enjoy shall enable him, and as they shall deserve of him by their respectfull and dutifull carriage towards him who is now to be a father as well as a brother to them, desiering him to give them such pieces of plate when they shall come of age, as their Godffathers or Godmothers bestowed upon them; and to each of them one peice more as he shall thinke fitt and they deserve of him. Item I give unto Mrs. Pitts,

^a Sic. Acaster Malbis near York, is probably meant.

^b Baptized at Barking 20th January, 1667-8. Her husbaud is not once mentioned in the Diary.

^c Baptized at Barking, 17 December, 1672.

^d By his first marriage. John Cartwright is frequently mentioned in the Diary.

^e Daughter of Sydney, Lord Leicester.

of Sedgfield, a ring of 20s. as a small remembrance of that great affection I ever had for her Since I Knew her; and the like rings of 20s. to my Couzn Frances Wingate, my brother Henry Wight, Mr. John Ashton, my Couzn Tho. Waite, and his Wife, Mrs. Eliz. Arundell, an old faithfull servant of my last Wife.^a

Now the Lands and Tenements w'ch after my decease are to come to my Executor are as follows:—

1. A Lease of Sudbrook,^b renewed of the Dn and Chapter of Lincoln, 1633, at 16s. per ann.

2. Mr. Madesons house in Lincolne, renewed A.D. 1683, at £11. 15s. 00d. p. ann.

3. A Chamber and Stable, parte of his House, and in Lease, at £02. 00s. 00d. p. ann.

4. One Roome or more in Mr. Willis his house w'ch belongs to Mr. Madesons, at one pound p. ann.

5. ffree lands in Beckering,^c bought of Mr. Emerson, at £10. 00s. 00d. p. ann.

There are alsoe some debts upon Bond w'ch my Executor will find in my Scrutore with a purse and rings of old gold, and rings of above one hundred pounds, or broad pieces, &c.

1. The Marquisse of Winchester's Bond for one Thousand pounds due fro' 26 Decembr, 1686, w'ch Mr. Charles Duncomb, Goldsmith in London, has orders to pay when called for.

2. A Bond from Mr. Peter Whalley for £50. *This is paid.*

3. A Note from Mrs. Anne Margaretts, for £10.

4. A Mortgage upon Mr. John Barnards Land of £600, in a Black box in the Study.

5. A Mortgage of Lands of Sir Charles Dymeock, of 300*li*, of w'ch Lands Mr. Harvey, my Attorney at Lincolns Inn, hath taken possession.

6. The Lease of the fferme Islands from the Dn and Chapter of Durham.

7. A Quarter parte of the *Colliers* of Durham, in Lease alsoe from the Dn and Chapter.

8. My Stables at Durham w'ch I built by Chapter Act, and am allowed to sell.

9. My House in Ilford,^d w'ch I give to my Executor for his owne proper use to Keep or Sell.

10. My Library and Household goods, out of all w'ch I owe nothing that I can now remember, *Except it be to my Couzn Sr Edmund Wiseman,^e who will make a just account and whose Bills of Account he will find in my Scrutore.^f* It hath allwaies been my desire and I pray God it may alsoe be my Childrens after me and my Example, to owe nothing to any man but Love, w'ch if I have not paid to all men as becomes me, I begg God and theire pardon, Amen.

a Most of these people are mentioned in the Diary.

b Near Lincoln.

c Sic. qy. Barking?

d In the parish of Barking.

e Son of Sir Wm. Wiseman, of Canfield Hall, in Essex.

f The paragraphs in Italics, are erased in the Will.

1. The Marquess of Winchester's money menconed No. 1, (and now blotted out) was paid in for my use to Sr Edm. Wiseman, 14 May last past, being 1069. 03. 06, who has other monyes alsoe of mine now in his hands, for w'ch he will faithfully account to my Executor. 1 Sept., 88, Windsor.

11. The Lease of the Rectory of Castleton,^a Sealed by me to my Sonne John, w'ch I give as a Legacy to his wife Catherine, for the benefitt of the Child with w'ch she is now goeing, whom God blesse and preserve. The Lease of the Rectory of Wallesy,^b w'ch I bought of Mrs. Dorothy Brereton, and let to my Sonne John for 3 Lives, my wifes' is the first, and the rent is to be reckoned to her as parte of her Hundred pounds per Ann. finally I doe hereby revoke all other Wills and bequests by me before this day made or pretended to be made, all w'ch I have written with my owne Hand, and doe now confirme it under my Hand and Seal on this my Birthday with liberty to inserte if I shall see cause anything more in the Space left above at this Mark^c — before such of my friends as shall Honour me with theire Company this day at my Palace in Chester, 1 Sept., 1687. Witnesse my Hand and Seale the day and yeare above written. Tho. Cestriensis.

Sealed, Signed, and Declared by the Right Reverend ffather in God, Thomas Lord Bp of Chester, the Testator, for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us, Matt. Anderton, Hen. Prescote, Hamlett Holcroft.

Sealed, Signed, and Declared againe with these amendmts made with my owne Hand for my last Will and Testament in the presence of us at Windsore, 1 Sept., 1688, by me, Tho. Cestriensis:—Thomas West, Moses Skepper, Henry Pepell.

Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 12 June, 1689, by John Cartwright, son and Executor.

Family of Abbot.—Judge Clench, who died in 1607, and is buried under a handsome monument at Holbrook Church, near Ipswich, with his arms and those of his wife, a Miss Abbot, sculptured thereon (3 pears), was an eminent Lawyer, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Might I ask any of your genealogical contributors, if they could inform me as to the maiden name of his wife (Miss Abbot) and any particulars of her family, her father's name and residence, or in any other manner elucidate her pedigree, by which they will confer a great favour. I should be also equally obliged for *any information* as to the *John Abbot, Esq.*, whose daughter married Cotton, of Landwade; noted in your number for May.—JOHN THOS. ABBOT.

^a In Derbyshire.
^b Near Liverpool.

^c A mark, and blank space left above.

CORRIGENDA.

At page 373, note 3, after *hrun*, a bush, add *holm*; after *syllable in*, strike out *holm*.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXXI.]

SEPTEMBER, 1863.

NOTES.

A VISITATION OF THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF SUFFOLK.—PART V.

XVI. *Ixworth.*

An altar tomb on the north side of the chancel, to Richard *Cuddington*, Esq., 1561, first temporal Lord of Ixworth Abbey, which Henry VIII gave him in exchange for his manor of Nonsuch, in the County of Surrey. Also Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Thomas *Buckenham*, Esq.

I. *Cuddington*, Gu. a cross Or., fretty Az.

II. *Cuddington*, imp. *Jenoure*, Or., on cross Az., 5 fleur-de-lys Or.

III. { 1, 4, *Buckenham*, Arg., lion ramp. Gu.
2, *Thelnetham*, Or., 2 bars Gu.
3, *Heath*, Arg., 3 torteaux, 2-1, on each a crosslet Or.

On the panels of the tomb the same shields are repeated in stone. There are several modern monuments to the family of *Boldero*, with these arms, per pale Or., Sab., a saltire counter-changed.

XVII. *Oakley.*

On an altar tomb to Sir William Cornwallis, knight : no date but *c.* 1600 :—

I. *Cornwallis*, Sab. guttée d'eau, on fess, Arg., three cornish choughs ppr. ; imp. *Cornwallis*.

II. *Cornwallis*, quarterly of eight.

- 1, *Cornwallis*.
- 2, *Buckton*, Sab., 3 bars gemmelles Arg., on canton Or., a crescent Gu.
- 3, *Braham*, Sab., a cross flory Or.
- 4, *Teye*, Arg., a bend between 6 crosslets fitchées Sab.
- 5, *Neville*, Gu., a saltire Arg.
- 6, *Tyrrell*, Arg., 2 chevrons Az., a border eng. Gu.
- 7, *Stanford*, Az., a chevron between 3 sea-pies Arg.
- 8, *Meautis*, Az., a unicorn salient Or.

On a flat stone to Thomas *D'Eye*, B.A., clerk, Rector of Palgrave, 1766. Or., on chief indented Az., 2 mullets pierced Arg. Crest, on a chapeau, a pair of wings displayed Or.

On a flat stone to Sarah, daughter of John *Cook*, of Rougham, and wife of Edward *Betts*, Gent., of Oakley, 1745. Arms—*Betts*, Sab., on bend Arg., 3 cinquefoils Gu. border eng. Arg. ; imp. *Cook*, Arg., on a pile Az., 3 crescents 2-1 Arg.

XVIII. *Broome.*

On an altar tomb with effigies to John *Cornwallis*, Esq., 1544, and Maria his wife, daughter of Edward *Sulyard*, Esq., eleven shields, two of them are now blanks.

I. *Cornwallis*, quarterly of eight, with crest.

- 1, *Cornwallis*. 2, *Buckton*. 3, *Braham*. 4, *Teye*. 5, *Tyrrell*. 6, *Stanford*. 7, *Butler*, Sab., a chevron, between 3 covered cups Arg. 8, *Mapershall*, Sab., fretty Arg., on chief of second, a lion pass. guard. of the field.

II. *Cornwallis*, quarterly of eight, as above, impaling

- 1, 4, *Rokewood*, Arg., 6 chessrooks, 3-2-1, Sab.
- 2, 3, *Wichingham*, Erm., 2 annulets interlaced Sab., on a chief of last, 3 crosses patée Arg.

III. *Cornwallis*, quarterly of eight, impalement blank.

IV. *Cornwallis*, quarterly of eight, imp. *Jerningham* of 8.

- 1, *Jerningham*, Arg., 3 mascle buckles, 2-1 Gu.
- 2, *Ingoldsthorpe*, Gu., a cross eng. Arg.
- 3, *Fitz-osbert*, Gu., 3 bars gemmelles Or., canton Arg.
- 4, *Harling*, Arg., a unicorn salient, Sab.
- 5, *Mortimer*, or semé de lys Sab.
- 6, *Hawkesworth*, Arg., on chevron Sab., 3 escallops Or.
- 7, *Kelvedon*, Gu., a pall reversed Erm.
- 8, *Clyfton*, Sab., semé of 5 foils, a lion ramp. Arg.

- V. { 1, *Blenerhasset*, Gu., chevron Erm., between 3 dolphins Arg.
 2, *Lowdham*, Arg., 3 inescutcheons 2-1 Sab.
 3, *Orton*, Az., lion ramp. Arg., crowned Or.
 4, *Kelvedon*, Gu., a pall reversed Erm., imp. *Cornwallis* of eight.

VI. *Kent*, Gu., 3 cinquefoils 2-1 Erm., imp. *Cornwallis* of eight.

VII. *Halse*, Arg., a fess between 3 griffins' heads coupé Sab.; imp. *Cornwallis* of 8.

VIII. A blank imp. *Cornwallis* of 8.

On a mural monument with kneeling effigy to one of the *Cornwallis* family, six shields.

1-2, Each *Cornwallis* of eight, imp. blank shields

3, A blank shield imp. *Cornwallis* of eight.

4, two coats per pale.

{ 1, *Stubbe*, Sab., on bend between 3 pheons Arg., 3 lozenge-shaped buckles of the field.

{ 2, barry of 10 Arg. Sab., in chief a greyhound passant Sab., imp. *Cornwallis* of 8.

5, *Cornwallis* of eight, imp. *Rokewood* and *Wichingham*, quarterly as before.

6, *Cornwallis* of eight, imp.

{ 1-4, Az., a chevron between 3 crosses Or.

{ 2-3, Or., a saltire vert.

On an altar tomb with effigies to Sir Thomas *Cornwallis* and his lady, 1604:—

1, *Cornwallis*, of eight, imp. *Jerningham* of eight.

2, *Cornwallis*, of eight, imp. *Neville*, of 18.

{ 1, *Neville*. 2, *Neville*, ancient. 3, *Beauchamp*. 4, *Warwick*. 5, *Berkeley*. 6, Gu., a lion pass. guard. Arg.

{ 7, Or, a fess between 2 chevrons Az.

{ 8, Arg., a chevron Gu.

{ 9, *De Vere*.

{ 10, Az., lion ramp. Arg.

{ 11, Arg. 3 bars wavy Az.

{ 12, *Baddlesmere*.

{ 13, *Sergeaulx*.

{ 14, *Howard*.

{ 15, *Scales*.

{ 16, *Stafford*, Or., chevron Gu. border eng. Az.

{ 17, *Cheyney*, Gu., 5 lozenges in fess Arg. on each an escallop Sab.

{ 18, per chevron Az., Arg. in chief, 3 leopard's faces Or.

3, *Cornwallis* of eight, imp. *Fincham*, barry of six Arg., Sab. and bend Erm.

- 4, *Cornwallis*, of eight, imp.
- 1-8 *Barrow of Westhorpe*, Sab., two swords in saltire Arg. hilts, &c. Or., between 4 fleur-de-lys Arg., a border of last.
 - 2, *Bures*, per chevron indented Az. Erm., in chief, 2 lions ramp. Or.
 - 3, Arg., 2 pales Az., chief checky Gu. Arg.
 - 4, Erm., a chevron Sab., between 3 roses Gu.
 - 5, Az., 3 oak leaves 2-1 Or.
 - 6, per bend wavy Arg. Sab.
 - 7, *Barrow of Winthorpe*, Sab., fess between 2 fleur-de-lys in chief, and a stag pass. in base, all Arg.
5. {
- 1, *Southwell*, Arg., 3 cinquefoils Gu. on each 5 annulets Or.
 - 2, *Wichingham*, Erm., 2 annulets Sab., on chief Sab. 3 crosses pateé Arg.
 - 3, *Falstoffs*, quarterly Or. Az., on bend Sab. 3 escallops Arg.
 - 4, *Tendring*, Az., a fess between 2 chevrons Arg.
 - 5, *Holbrook*, Gu., a chevron Or., between ten crosslets Arg.
 - 6, *Croftes*, Or., 3 bulls heads coupé, 2-1, Sab., imp. *Cornwallis* quarterly of eight.
6. {
- 1, *Bourchier*, Arg., cross eng. Gu., between 4 water-bougets Sab.
 - 2, *Lovein*, Gu., a fess between 15 billets Or. 5, 4, 3, 2, 1.
 - 3, *Fitz-warren*, quarterly per fess indented Arg. Gu.
 - 4, *Audley*, Gu., a fret Or.
 - 5, *Cogan*, Gu., 3 fig leaves 2-1 Arg.
 - 6, *Hankford*, Sab., chevron barry nebuly Arg. Gu.
 - 7, *Brewer*, Gu., 3 bendlets wavy Arg.
 - 8, *Martyn*, Arg., 2 bars Gu., on each 3 besants.
 - 9, *Dinkham*, Gu., 4 lozenges in fess Erm.
 - 10, *Arches*, Gu., 3 arches 2-1 Arg., impaling *Cornwallis* of eight.
7. {
- 1, 4, *Kitson*, Sab., 3 lucies haurient Arg., a chief Or.
 - 2, 3, {
 - 1, 4, *Donnington*, paly of 6 Arg., Az. on chief Gu., 3 besants.
 - 2, 3, *Pye*, Arg., a chevron between 3 mullets Gu., imp. *Cornwallis* of eight.

On Monument to Frederick Baron Cornwallis, 1661. *Cornwallis* and crest, imp. dexter *Ashburnham*, Gu., a fess Arg., between 3 mullets Or., sinister, *Croftes*, Or., 3 bulls heads, 2-1 coupé Sab.

On Monument to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Stephen Fox, knight, and wife of Charles Baron Cornwallis, 1680 *Cornwallis* imp. Fox, Erm. on chevron Az., 3 foxes heads erased Or., on canton Az. a fleur-de-lys Or.

On a flat stone to John Goldsmith, Gent., c. 1680. Gu., on a chevron Arg., 3 crosslets Sab., on a chief Or., a lion passant Gu.

JOHN H. SPERLING.

KING JAMES AT FORDHAM.

"When his Majesty was at Newmarket, he chanced to be coursing at a certain village, called, if it dwelleth in my memory, Fordham, not far therefrom; and he did kill four hares in one field, in the which he sat down to refresh himself; and while he was dining, cometh the curate with a great concourse of people, and craveth leave that he might note the matter down in the parish register, as worthy to be had in remembrance: seeing, said he, that any the least action of so puissant a prince deserveth eternal memory: and also, that the field where his Majesty then sat, should be called the King's field for ever. Unto both which petitions, his Majesty did very graciously assent."

The above is taken from Neale's *Shepperton Manor*, and in a note is added, "this entry is still to be seen in the parish register of Fordham church." If so, I think it would be a sufficient curiosity to deserve a transcription into the *East Anglian*.—F. S. GROWSE, *Bildeston*.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS (p. 367).

Among the MSS. of the Reverend Alfred Suckling, the historian of Suffolk (now in the British Museum), we find the latest and best collections for Norfolk. I may observe that they contain church-notes from various counties, and are full of well-executed drawings of tombs, arms, and other antiquities. I do not think that I praise them too highly, when I say that they are unequalled by any other volumes of a like kind.

The following are the churches in Norfolk, from which inscriptions have been copied:—

Aldeby	Add. MS.	18,477	Maltby	Add. MS.	18,477
Bedingham.. ..	"	18,476	Mundham	"	18,479
Broome	"	18,480	Morningthorpe	"	18,476
Brooke	"	18,481	Raveningham	"	18,477
Bergh-Apton	"	18,482	Surlingham	"	"
Chedgrave	"	18,477	Stockton	"	"
Ditchingham	"	18,476	Stratton St. Michael	"	18,479
Ellingham	"	18,477	Shelton	"	18,481
Frense	"	"	Saxlingham.. ..	"	"
Fersfield	"	18,481	Topcroft	"	18,476
Gillinghama	"	18,477	Thwaite	"	18,479
Hardley	"	"	Toft Monks.. ..	"	18,477
Hethersett	"	"	Taseburgh	"	"
Hedenham	"	18,481	Trowse-Newton	"	18,482
Haddiscoe	"	18,482	Woodtonb	"	18,480
Horning	"	18,479	Norwich, St. Lawrence	"	18,476
Ingham	"	18,476	" St. John, Madders-		
Ketteringham	"	18,477	market	"	18,482

For Cranwich and Bodney, see Index Vol., Add. MS., 18,491.

Add. MS. 8,844, contains a few scattered inscriptions relative to Norfolk.

a Very few for this church.

b A mass of monumental and other informa-

tion relative to the Suckling family under this parish. See also, Add. MS., 18,487.

Martin's *History of Thetford*, 1779, contains monuments from the churches in that place. Mackerell's *History of Lynn Regis*, gives a very full collection from St. Margaret, St. Nicholas, and All Saints Churches in Lynn. Inscriptions from the Dutch Church, and St. Clement's Norwich, Thurlton, Bacton, Hardley, and Norton Subcourse, will be found in the *East Anglian*, pp. 91, 208, 151 and 301, 328, 234, and 301.

I shall next state the materials we have for the county of Essex. I begin with the manuscript notes, because, as far as they go, they appear to be most complete. Under each MS. are arranged its contents in alphabetical order. The first five are in the handwriting of the Rev. Alfred Suckling.

Add. MS. 18,476.	Add. MS. 18,488	Greensted
Bradfield	Great Burstead	Hatton
Add. MS. 18,479	Great and Little Braxted	Ingatestone
Danbury	Inworth	Margareting
Great Horkesley	Laver Marney	Mountnessing
Little Horkesley	Messing	North Ockendon
Langham	Writtle	Runwell
Widford	Add. MS. 18,486	Springfield
Add. MS. 18,482	Butsbury	Stock
Dovercourt	Boreham	Stondon Massey
Lawford	Blackmore	Upminster
Wix	Fryerning	Willinghale Spain
Wrabness	Fifield	Willinghale Dou

Harl. MS., 6762, St. Mary, All Saint's, St. Nicholas, and St. Peter, in Colchester. Harl. MS. 6121, St. Giles, Colchester. Lansdowne MS. 874 (By Nicholas Charles, Lancaster Herald), East Ham, St. Nicholas, Harwich, Woodford, and Writtle.

Little as there appears to be in manuscript, in printed works we find perhaps less. Morant's *Essex* contains almost nothing. Tindal's *History of Essex* only reached a second part, which is much to be regretted, as it bid fair to give us a complete series of inscriptions. The places to which it extends, are Felsted, Pantfield, Braintree, Little Rayne, and Stebbing. Parson's *Monuments of Kent*, gives those at Dedham. Ogbourne's *Essex* is worth consulting, though but a small portion of the work was published. Lysons's *Environs of London*, vol. 4; Muilman's *History of Essex*, which gives many epitaphs; Salmon's *History of Essex*, Gough's *History of Pleshy*, and Farmer's *Waltham Abbey*, complete the list of printed authorities. I must not, however, omit to add that the *East Anglian* has Bradwell, Wicken Bonant, and Ashdon.

We now come to Cambridgeshire, which seems to have fared better than the latter county. First on the list stands *Collectanea Cantabrigiensia*, by Francis Blomefield, the well known Historian of Norfolk; containing "the Monumental Inscriptions in all the chapels of the several Colleges, and Parish Churches in the town, and several others in the County, &c." They are arranged as follows:—

Cherry-Hinton	Kingston	Chesterton
Barton	Longstow	Coton
Girton	Bourne	Caldecote
Little Shelford	Caxton	Bottisham
Toft	Stretham	Fulbourn
Hardwick	Impington	

Here follow inscriptions from the Churches and College Chapels in Cambridge^a:—

Barnwell	Taversham
Sterres Brigge, or Sturbrige (no inscriptions)	West Wickham
Milton	Mepole (<i>i. e.</i> Mepal)
Swaffham Prior	Chippenham
„ Bulbeck	Sutton
„ St. Cyriac	Balsham

Here several pages of Addenda, and then Quy, Fordham, Cheveley (no inscriptions), Leverington, and Wisbeach.

Later collections for the latter place, will be found in Watson's *History of Wisbeach*. For Horseheath, see *Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica*, vol. iv, p. 33. Lysons's *Magna Brit. for Cambridgeshire*, may afford some information. See also *Bentham's Ely Cathedral*.

The MSS. of Suckling, Cole, and J. Clement, furnish us with notes for

St. Peter's Church, Cambridge. Add. MS., 18,481.

Trinity Hall Chapel, Great Shelford, Trumpington. Add. MS. 18,476.

Chatteris and Ely. Add. MS., 18,478.

Whittlesea St. Mary. Add. MS., 11,425.

„ St. Andrew „ „

Christ's Coll. Chapel, Quy, and Sawston. Harl. MS., 5,832.

Oakington, Harl. MS., 6,121, and also the following churches in Cambridge; St. Mary, St. Michael, St. Bennet, St. Botolph, St. Edward, Trinity, and the College Chapels of Queens, Jesus, and Kings.

A MS. in the University Library, Cambridge, marked *History of Churches, Cambridgeshire*, has inscriptions from

Abington Magna	Castle Camps	Horningsea, St. John
„ Parva	Shudy Camps	Linton
Balsham	Chesterton	Milton
Barnwell	Ditton	Shengey
Barton	Gamlingay	Whaddon
Bartlow	Hawkeston	West Wickham
Boxworth	Hildersham	Wisbeach
Burgh (<i>alias</i> Borough Green)	Histon	Stow cum Quy
Botsham	Horseth	

(To be concluded in November.)

LEMON'S ETYMOLOGICAL DICTIONARY.

No answer has yet been given to the query which appeared in the *East Anglian* in February last. The story is to be found in the "Clubs of London," vol. II, p. 213 (London, 1828). It is there stated that Lemon, who preceded Dr. Parr as head master of the Norwich Grammar School, when soliciting subscriptions to his Etymological Dictionary, being offended at meeting with a refusal from one of the aldermen named Beazeley, took his revenge by introducing his name under the word *beastly*;—thus "BEASTLY:—a corruption of BEAZELEY: anything *fat, gross, or nasty*."

^a See Index to the Baker MSS, for St. Mary the Less.

The writer refers to an article entitled, "Parriana," in the *New Monthly Magazine*, as his authority, but the story is there told very differently (1826, part II, p. 513); Dr. Parr himself being made to say "a fat corpulent alderman of Norwich, of the name of Beazely, refused to subscribe when Lemon brought him his proposals; so Sir, Old Barnabas had him in Dictionary, thus, in a string of pretended derivations, under the word *Obesity* or Oh Beastly; a natural exclamation when we see old Beazely." Lemon's Dictionary is full of the most whimsical derivations, but your readers who do not know the book, may be assured that one of the above versions of the story, is quite as good and as true as the other. Marsh, the author of the "Clubs of London," evidently related it from memory, from anonymous "Parriana," in the *New Monthly Magazine*, giving his own version. It is equally evident, that neither writer had taken the trouble to look into Lemon's Dictionary, where, I need scarcely add, that not a vestige of anything of the kind is to be found. Who was the originator of this story I cannot tell, but I cannot believe it possible that Parr can have related it in the words attributed to him in the *New Monthly Magazine*, where he is made to say that his predecessor was *Barnabas Lemon*, whereas the said Barnabas was himself an alderman, who was still living within the memory of many of your readers; and it is too absurd to imagine that Dr. Parr, who held his appointment from the Court of Aldermen, can have made such a blunder as to confound *Alderman Barnabas Lemon* with the *Reverend George Lemon*, master of the Grammar School.—Q.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 6.

St. John Maddermarket, Norwich.

1648. Hellen More, a maid almost a hundred yeare old, buried 14 of November, Anno dni. 1648.

1650. Richard Potter, son of John Potter, & Tilneyes apprentice, kild at ye Guild by a stone of the wall, buried the twentie daye of June, 1650.

Francis Roberts, maior at armes, buried the 5th daie of Januarie, 1650.

1657. Richard Thweger, prison' executed, buried 7 of April, 1657.

1657. Elizabeth Stinnet, the wife of William Stinnet, minister, a wise, prudent, loving, and peaceable wife, departed this life the 1st of August, anno dni. 1657, being Lammas daie, and now my deere wife dwells in heaven, she was buried the 4 daie of the aforesaid monyth.

1659. Mrs. Marie Barnham Aldresse, wife of William Barnham, Justice of the peace, was buried at St. Peter's of Hungate, Maie the twenty third, being Whitsun Monday, anno dni. 1659.

1666. Between the 28 of July and 10 of February, 55 people died of the plague in this parish.

1670. Diana Cammell was executed and buried Aug. 29, 70.

18 Sep. Anno dni. 1653. Wee the parishioners of St. John's, of Maddermarket, have chosen Mr. William Stinnet, our parish Regester, the daie and yeare above written, according to an act of Parliament in this behalf made. In witness, &c.

Twentieth October, 1653. Memorandum that the daie and yeare above written, William Stinnet, minister of the Church of St. John's of Maddermarket, being chosen by the parishioners before, to be the Parish Register, to record marriages, births, and burials, tooke his oath before the right worshipful master, WM. BARNHAM.

OLD WILLS.—NO. III.

William Toller, of Downham, Suffolk, 1503.

The original probate is in possession of Mr. T. G. Bayfield, Norwich. A fragment only of the official seal remains.

In the name off god, Amen. The ixth day off the monyth off Decembyr, In the yer off owr Lord god ml.cccccciii, I Wyll'm Toller, off Downham, beyng in holl mynde, lawd and preysyng be to my sauour, make my testament, conteynyng my my last wyll in thys wyse. ffyrst, I beqweth my sowll to allmyghty god, and to our lady Seynt Mary, and to all Seyntys and holy compeny off heuyn; my body to be buryd yn the church off our Lady in Downh'm, befor the chauncell door. Itm, I beqweth to the hygh awtyr off the same churche for my tythys and offeryngs fforgety'n, ijs. Itm, I beqweth to the rep'aschion off Downh'm church 5 marks. Itm, I wull that an onest preest syng and pray ffor my soull and all my good ffrendys soulls in the sayd church off Downh'm, by the space off a holl yer, to whom I beqweth ffor hys labur viij mares, and I wull yt S' Thomas Martyn, chanon off Bromehyll, haue the sayd s'uyce, yff yt please hyme to have yt. Itm, I beqweth to Margaret my wyff, all my stuff off houshold except a brasse potte of a gal'on & di. and a brasse panne off iiij gal'ons, whych potte and panne I geue Reynolds Toller, my son. Itm, I beqweth to the sayd Margaret my wyff, iij mylche neett off the best, & iij steerys off the best, xl Ewys, xx wethyrs, xx hoggs, iij off my best horse, my carte, wt my carte harnes, a sowe, vij pyggs, and a gyllt' Swyn, and all my lardyr (?) yt Ded, all my corne yn the berne, and halff my cropps in the felds yt schall growe thys yer, sche to paye schepperds met, corne, & hyre, and fede to ye folds ffor all the holl londe. Itm, I beqweth to my seyde wyff, all my houses and londes, and medows, lyyng in Wangfforth, terme off her lyff, and after her dyssces I wull yt yt be sold be myn executrs, and wt the mony theroff comyng, I wull have a prest to pray ffor me in the church off Downh'm as long tyme as ye mony wull fynde hyme. Itm, I beqwethe to ye same Margaret my wyff, my mese in downh'm, called Taylers, to geue and to selle. Itm, I beqwethe to Joffrey Reve, xx schepe and a nete boloke. Itm, to ev'y off my godchyldyr a ew schepe. Itm, to Reynold Toller my Son, xx ew schepe. Itm, I requyr my cofefys that ben infeffyd in my house & londes that they delyu' a state accordyng to thys my last wyll whanne soo euu' they be lawfully requyred. The resydew off all my goods nott gevyn nor beqwethed, I putt them to the dysposysyon off myn executrs whom I ordeyn and make, Reynold Toller my son, & Robard Toller, off Wangforth, my ffeythfull executurs, they to brynge my body onestly to ye erth, pay my detts, and ffulfyll thys my last wyll, and I beqweth to eythyr of them ffor ther labur xx schepe. In wytnes weroff I have sette my seale. Thes beyng wytnes, Thomas leme, Joffrey Reve, & wyll'm Cowp'.

Proved before the official of the Archdeacon of Sudbury, the 18th of December, 1503, in the parish church of Fornham St. Martin.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VISITATION BOOK OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH, 1597.

Arch. Norff. Dec. Hingham. 23 Nov., 1597.

DEPEHAM.

Con. Thomam Amyas, gen'osis, he hath not receaued the Co'ion many yeares past, and absenteth himself sondrey tymes from devine service. He receaued of the Lo. cheef Justice Wraye and Judge Anderson xvij*li.* to the use of the poore, according to the statute of recusants and neu' made any accompt of the same.

Reservata pena in 8 Dec.

Con. ffraunciscam eius vx, pro eodem, vizt for not receauinge the Co'ion, nor frequent- ing hir church. (Sil'r).

Con. ffraunciscu' eius filiu', he hath not receaued the Co'ion many yeares past. (Sil'r).

Con. Joh'em Amyas, pro eod'. (Sil'r).'

Con. Arthuru' Amies, pro eod'. (Sil'r).

Con. Thomam Cooper et Wm. Beale, gard, the forfeiture of xij*d.* for absence from church, hath not bene leuied.

They appeared and objected "that they were not churchwardens at the tyme of the visitac'on," &c.; and it appears that their names were struck out, and those of John Bidwell and Robert Cocke substituted. The forfeiture of xij*d.* was under the I Eliz. cap. 2, which enacted amongst other things, that "every person not repairing to his parish church, or some other church every Sunday and Holiday, shall incur the censures of the church, and forfeit 12 pence." ("The Penal Laws." London, 1723.)

To the presentment against Thomas Amyas is appended in Latin, a very badly written note, the tenor of which seems to be, that on the 12th January, 1597, Mr. Thomas Amyas appeared before the official, admitted having received the said sum of £18, and exhibited an account, shewing how it had been spent. Of this Account, the following is a transcript:—

Jesus,^a 1584.

Thomas Cooper, Robt. Walter, Churchwardens.

There Accompt, made the sixth of October, 1584, Ao xxvj^o, El. at wyche tyme J yelded my Accompt ffor the Towne house of xxxij fote longe, and xvj fote brode wth A double Chymney.

The Accompt and Rekenyng of Thomas Amyas and Thomas Cooper, of Deph'm, ffor xvij*li.* by them Receyved ffor the poore of the sayd Towne, to be by thaire dyscrecion Jmployed; and Receyved ffrom the Justyce of Assyse At Thetford, the fyrst day of Apryll, in the xxvjth yere of the Raygne of ower sou'aygne lady queane Elyzabeth, as the thyrde parte of the yerely Revenewe of Vmfrey bedyngfeld, esquyre, Recusant on the Statute of Ao xxij^o. El. ffor not comyng to Churche.

ffyrst, dystributed and gyven to & Amonge fyve score poore p'sons, one and other wythin the sayd Towne, the fyfte of Apryll then folow- yng.

Itm. to dyvers of them havyng moost neade, the xxvjth of Apryll and iiijth of July following

To Thomas Elmyn, Thomas benye, two sarvants and other worke- men, Carpyntars, makyng of one neadefull towne-howse, conteynyng xxxij fote longe, wyth dubble chymneys by the space of lxx dayes, in All at vj*d.* the day one and other

ffor theyre dyett and bourde the sayd dayes, at vj*d.* the daye

xxvijs. ij*d.*

vjs. iiij*d.*

xxxvs.

xxxvs.

a I have seen a MS. (of about the middle of the 16th century) of several hundred leaves,

at the top of each of which was written the con- tracted form of the holy name of Jesus,

ffor xxx Cupple of Asshen sparres, bowght At ffunnell (Fundenhall) wood, and for the Caryage of them by John Newman ffrom thence	xxs.	
ffor the Rest of the Tymber and Wood to the sayd howse, in all, besyde doores and Wyndowes	iiij <i>li</i> .	
ffor Caryage of the same to the place to be Raysted	vjs.	vij <i>d</i> .
To the Carpyntars and other laborers Raysyng the same house, with meate and dryncke	vjs.	vij <i>d</i> . xij <i>d</i> .
ffor Stubbyng the grownde wheare the howse standyth		
To two Claymen dawbyng the same, and dubble Chymney, splentyng and Rammyng the same by the greate	xxvijs.	vd.
ffor splenttes to the same, fetchyd ffrom Skoulton at seu'all tymes, and of burrowea and caryage	xxs.	
ffor hempe to the same,	ijs.	vj <i>d</i> .
ffor barley strawe to the same, and caryage and splentts	ijs.	vj <i>d</i> .
ffor vij faddome of Rede, and caryage ffrom Norwyche for fleykyng	iiij <i>s</i> .	vj <i>d</i> .
To Scott ffor Thatchyng the Ruffe by the greate, in all	xxs.	iiij <i>d</i> .
ffor viij lodes of strawe end and other At seu'all tymes, and caryage	xlvijs.	vij <i>d</i> .
ffor brochys and byndyngs to the same	iijs.	
ffor bourdes and other necessaryes to the doores and wyndowes there and.....	xs.	
To the woorke man Abought the same	ijs.	vj <i>d</i> .
ffor two payer hookes and hengles to the doores		xvij <i>d</i> .
ffor two lockes, keyes and staples to the same		xij <i>d</i> .
The hele some of thys Reckenynge counts to	xviiij <i>li</i>	xxiiij <i>d</i> .
<i>Endorsed</i> , "An Accompt ffor the poore and towne house," at the foot of 4th page, "Jo Amyas et Jo Wright, Collectors for the poore of Deph'm."		

It will be noticed that the £18 is stated to be the *third part* of Humphrey Bedingfield's yearly revenue, and to be forfeited on the statute of xxiii Eliz. for not coming to church. Upon reference to this act, which is entitled "an Act to retain the Queen's Majesty's Subjects in their due obedience;" it appears that the forfeiture for not repairing to church was, upon conviction, £20 a month. These forfeitures were to be divided into three equal parts, one third to the Queen for her own use, another third to the Queen for the Relief of the Poor of the Parish, where the offence was committed, and the other third to the Informer. May we suppose that Humfry Bedingfield had compounded for his absence from church by the payment of a third of his income, or is it possible that there may be some mistake in the wording of the heading?—EXTRANEUS.

LONGEVITY IN EAST ANGLIA.

In the church-yard of Ixworth, Suffolk, on the north side, is a head stone in memory of Philip Pilbrow, who died June 18th, 1750, aged 101, with the following lines thereon :

"There are but few that do my years exceed,
I to the last, the smallest print could read;
I ne'er was Blooded, nor did Physic try,
God gave me health to Live, to him I die."

a. 3 from Burrowe, a village about as far from Deopham as Scoulton is.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS (p. 375).

You have few correspondents whose communications interest me more than Mr. Baker's, and I hope he will continue to forward you extracts from the Bungay town books.

"*Sir Prewett, Priest of Norwich*," mentioned in 1525, was doubtless Sir Stephen Prowett, who in 1534 was paid 12^d by the Grocers' Company of Norwich, "for making of a newe ballet."^a

Richard Elys.—The Richard Elys whose obit is mentioned in 1536, was not the Sir Elys of Mundham, whose name at length was Sir Elys Bold, and whose will dated 23rd October, was proved 12th November, 1533.

Pass-penny.—With regard to "*ye paysse peny*," will Mr. Baker excuse my asking him if he is *quite* sure that it is "*paysse*." I ask this because I have met with "*masse penny*" in an old will. I do not see how one could well be read for the other, but the two words are somewhat alike, and I know from experience how easy it is to make a mistake in transcribing.—EXTRANEUS.

Family of Inglott (p. 378.)—William Inglott, who died organist of Norwich Cathedral in 1621, may have been the son of Edmond Inglot, who occurs in 2nd of Elizth. as master of the singing children. In the "Cesement of the first Subsydy for our Sou'aygn lady Quene Elisabeth, grauntyd in the parliament ended in the 9th yere" of her reign, he is taxed at £5 in lands, & xl. xvijs. vjd. in goods. He was then living in the Precinct.—A.

Witchcraft.—In the 3rd vol. of the *Proceedings of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology*, p. 309, it is stated that a poor unfortunate witch so late as 1795, "went through the usual sufferings in a pond close to the churchyard of Stanningfield." I am told the ordeal of water took place at the pond on the green called "Hoggage Green" (why so called?); that the name of the witch was "Greygoose"; and that she had "six imps—Silcock, Wisky, Turntail, Toby, Tarran and Tegg."—BURIENSIS.

QUERIES.

Thomas Muriel, M.A., Archdeacon of Norfolk, A. D. 1621, Vicar of Soham, Cambridgeshire, and Rector of Hildersham, died October, 1629. Any information concerning his will, or of any of his immediate descendants, will greatly oblige—E. M. M.

William Doggett.—In the church of Boxford, Suffolk, is an altar tomb, to "William Doggett, marchant adve'terer, citizen and mercer of London," who died Oct. 10th, 1610.—Is anything known of this William Doggett? was he an ancestor of the well-known founder of the "Coat and Badge," annually rowed for on the Thames by watermen's apprentices, just out of their time.—L.

^a See an interesting paper by R. Fitch, Esq., in the 5th vol. of "*Norfolk Archæology*."

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXXII.]

OCTOBER, 1863.

NOTES.

FAMILY OF INGLOTT (pp. 378, 406.)

Sir Robt. Inglott was instituted to the Rectory of Bodham, Norfolk, 16 Mar., 1540, on the presentation of Sir John Heydon. I give a few extracts from his will, dated 24 Sep., 1554.

My body to be buried in the cross alie, before the quere doore, next to the pulpitt in the Church of Bodham aforesaid, and for the brekinge of the pauement I giue to the towne, tenne shillings condicionallie, that thei shall see my graue couered and paued agayne, with a greate stone alredie by me prepared. Allso, I giue to the reperac'on of the church of Bodham for to bye sum necessarie ornament, to serue with Allmightie god other tenne shillings. Item, I giue to every one of the poore in the towneship of Bodham, aforesaid, at my buriall daie, one pennye. Itm, I giue to the poore people of Baconesthorpe two shillings. Itm, to the poore people of Hensted, twentie pence. Itm, to the poore people of Westbecham, xvj pence. Itm, to the poore people of Estbecham, twelfpence. Itm, I give to everie one of my god children, sixe pence. Itm, I giue to my sisters Agnes and Katheringe, eche of them 6s. 8d. Itm, I giue to my Nephew Harrye Brend, 6s. 8d. Itm, I giue to John Nicollis my nephewe, a milche cowe, and an old Gowne. Itm, I giue to John Inglott my Nephewe, tenne shillings. Itm, I giue eche of the dawtors of Harry Inglott my Nec's vnmarried vs, to be paid to them if thei liue at the age of eightene yers. Itm, I giue to Edmund Nicollis my nephew 10s. Executor, "Sr Edmund Inglott my brother." Proved 5 March, 1554.

I am unable to say whether Sr Edmund Inglott just mentioned, was the Edmund Inglot of the 2nd and 9th Elizabeth, but it seems very likely. It is, however, certain that William Inglott, who died in 1621, was son of Edmund, the master of the singing children. This William Inglott's patent of the office of the master of the children is dated 1579, and he

was not to come into the office until after his father's death. It contains a grant of an annuity of £36. 13s. 4d. ; £10. of which was for the performance of the office, and £26. 13s. 4d. for the maintenance of the eight singing children.—A.

CHANGE-RINGING.

East Anglia is so noted for good change-ringing, that the following may be interesting to your campanalogical readers, as we learn by it something about the history and date of the first Change-ringing.

In 1668 there was a little book, printed in "London for Fabian Stedman," called *Tintinnalogia, or, the Art of Ringing*, "by a Lover of the Art." The licence of Roger L'Estrange is dated Nov. 1, 1667, and I find that it was registered at Stationers' Hall Feb. 8, 1667, by Fabyan Stedman. So there can be no doubt about the author. This is the book so highly spoken of by Dr. Burney, in his *History of Music*, vol. iii. 413; and not *Tintinnalogia*, by J. White (published without date), as was formerly supposed. It is the earliest book yet known; it is dedicated to the Society of College Youths, and contains the original peal of Grandsire Bob by R. R.

The author (who calls himself *Campanista*) says that "fifty or sixty years last past, changes were not known, or thought possible to be rang." And that "Walking changes, and whole-pull changes, were altogether practised in former times;" "but of late, a more quick and ready way is practised, called 'half-pulls:' so that now, in London, it is a common thing to ring 720 triples and doubles, and Grandsire Bob in half an hour."

This account is the more interesting, as it carries us back to the beginning of change-ringing as now practised.

In 1677, *Campanalogia, or, Art of Ringing improved*, was published by F. S.; and this is clearly Stedman's second edition of the book, printed for him in 1668. The *first* name of the title is altered, but the second name is continued; afterwards, several other editions were published under the same name, as appears in my first list.

One would like to find out who was R. R., the author of Grandsire Bob, as stated above. The initials may be those of one Richard Rock, who was a ringer in 1632; in which year he was admitted a member of the "Schollars of Cheapeside," a ringing society founded in 1603, and which continued till 1634: three years after which, the Society of College Youths was established, to which Stedman dedicates his book.

Rectory, Clyst St. George, Devon.

H. T. ELLACOMBE, M.A.

Can any of your correspondents tell me anything more about the matter referred to in the annexed extract from Mackarell's *History of Lynn*, p. 229, Lond. 1738.—Z.

"1582. About this Time certain Lusty Young Fellows began to set up Ringing again, which for some Time had been disused; divers of the Aldermen meaning to silence them, occasioned a great Disturbance, which turn'd to the Mayor's Disadvantage, and was the Cause of the Spending a great deal of Money."

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 5.

Weybread, Suffolk, 1587—1738.

1588. Rec. of Geo. Cuttles, *alias* Shepherd, for an ould sword xxd.
 Itm. payd to Roger Wyld, for makinge a payer of Indentuers betwine Mr. ffriston and the Townshipp, for tymber wode and for agreemt for a sertyn ffence betwene the said Town and him ijs.
1589. Itm. payd the Wedowe Wheyting, for ij peynts of wyne & ij loves of bread [for the communion.] iijs.
 Itm. payd at Mendham, at the Shreves turne for my dinner, when I went to excuse ye towne 6d.
1590. Receyved more of the said Thom^s Bakon, for halfe a loode of wode, wh did remayne of the treese that wer fellid for the butte xxd.
 Itm. payd to John Smythe & Robert Meane, Cunstables, the iij day of Auguste, to pay the taske lvs.
 Itm. payd to John Smythe & Robert Meene, to paye the subsidye for the Towne close ijs. viijd.
 Itm. payd to Wm. Brabon, for his borde & for his wages beinge Sextone xs.
1593. Rec. of Alexander Bancroft, for ij spetes, a bell knep^{le}, and the wethers cocke, which did weye vjl^b viil^b by weyte 13s. 4d.
 Itm. pd John Ryce & John Caxton, Constables, to paye the duble taskes for the whole Townshipp vl. xs.
 Itm. payd ther [Bongeye] for a book for the order of tithes xiiijd.
1594. Itm. of Josua Elgood, of harlesten, for xl okes in our towne close at Mendham xli. vis. viijd.
 Itm. of John Smithe, of homersfyld, for xvj small ashes in the same crosse x/s.
 Itm. of Deyxe of Mendham, for a lode of wode unbratled iijs. iiijd.
 Itm. payd at Laxfyld, for our charges ther when we did apeere before the cheffe Cunstables for a matter consernynge gentelmen and papystes, gone or sea without lycense, & for our dinners xiijd.
 Itm. payd at Ipswiche, beinge chargid to appeere before Sr Phillipe Parker and others a geyne for the same matter, and for Mr. Sweate for chargis xiiijd.
 Itm. payd for the Injunctions and ij other bokes, which wee were com'anded to beye xvjs.
1594. Itm. payd to vi gatherers for burnings, which had her majesties brode seale or protection ijs. iiijd.
1595. Itm. payd at harlesten to the wedowe whytinge, for 6 peynts and $\frac{1}{2}$ of wyne, & 3 loves of bread for the Communion at Easter 3s. 3d.
 Itm. payd at norwh for an hower glasse 4d.
 Itm. to him that gathirid for the mersserseyse^a 13d.
 Itm. payd to a Woman whiche dyd gather by a briffe for the burning of a markett towne in the Countye of Wilts xiijd.
 Itm. payd to ij Prockters that gatherid in the churche xvj d.
 Itm. I did take to Mr. Steyles for a breefe for her maties poste, which was robbid xiijd.
 Itm. I did geve to a Procter in the church iiij d.
 Itm. I did geve to Willm Dickons, a pore mynister that did goe aboute, & did gather for his relefe xiijd.

a Very indistinctly written.

1596.	Itm. payde at a courte at Mendham, for a boke of prayer that was of the Queenes Majesties making	ijd.
1598.	Itm. for an howre glasse & the hoopes for it	xijd.
1600.	Itm. pd to Roger Meane, Constable of Waybrid, the 19 daie of March, for one quarter endid at our ladie next coming, for the poore prisoners of the Kinges Benche & Marshall seea	ijs. viijd.
1603.	Itm. given to a Messr wch fetched bread & wyne against a Com'un ⁿ when the sicknes was at Harlston	iiijd.
1604.	Itm. payed for a booke of Common prayer Itm. pd for a booke of Canons Itm. pd to a Soldier yt had a lycence to travell home	viijs. vjd. xvjd. vjd.
1607.	Given to a poore Vicar, the 12 of Aprill wth consent of the Townsmen Pd to Willm Alger Jeffrey Mann & Stephen Storer, for one days work apeece, making of the butts	vs.
1608.	Itm. pd for a briefe to one undone by fyer Pd for nyne pints of muskedyne for the Communices against Easter day	iijs. xijd. iiijs. vjd.
1609.	Payd to a breafe the fortene day of Janawary, for the borning of blibro [Blythburgh] steppell Payd for tooe bookes, wone for ye prayer for the Kinge, and wone other boke of Artickells Pd for a speere for the bout	xvjd. xd. ijd.
1610.	Itm. Receyved the 13 of January, of Rychard Arnolde, for Buryinge up his father in the church Itm. pd the 15 of aprill to a breaffe, the losse was 3m pounds, being the church of St. Maryes, in huntington towne, in huntington shere payd ye 6 of maye to a breffe, wch losse was 2m 3c & 40 ^{li} by fyer in Sussex	vjs. viijd. ijs. ijs.
1611.	Itm. paid the 24 of feb. unto Mr. John ffulcher, for a booke for the towne called the defence of Apology for the church of England Itm. paid the 10 of maye to Mr. Stiles, for 3 defaults found by the Visitors the 18 of June, 1610 The first is for not the having the booke of prayer, appointed to be read the fift of november for the King's pre-seru'at ⁿ in the Parliament house The second is for not having the books called the first & second tomes of Homilies The third, because the minister and churchwardens did not set their hands to every leafe in the register booke	xxiijd. xviijd.
1612.	Itm. paid for a boke of articles of inquisition Itm. paid to the pore house of Beckles & for their losses by fyre which was 300l. Itm. giv ⁿ to John Robinson being distressed in his witts Itm. given to the pore prissoners of Ipswich by warrant directed to the towne fro' his Majesties Justices Itm. towards the reparations of Saint Albons church, for the first collection	iiijd. viijd. iiijd. viijd.
1613.	Pd the 23 of Septem ^r to the Lo. Arch. B. Dep'te at Snape for the Churchwardens discharges, &c.	ijs. vid.
1614.	Pd the Ringers on the coronation day Pd the Register at Yoxforth, for wthdrawing the presentmt for the Porch, & the excommunic ⁿ agst the churchwardens	vs. iiijd. vjd. iijs.

1614. Pd the 18 of Sepr for my Jarny at the gen^l in gyving
in a Certificat of y^e a mendmt of the porch xiiij*d.*
Pd for a dosse for m^r Chatteris to kneal on v*d.*
1615. Pd for the mending of the Beare [bier] iiij*d.*
Pd to a brief for bilding Norham^t church xij*d.*
Pd Mr. Deynes for a brief for building a church at
Ma'nytree, in Essex vs.
1616. Itm. the quarter collected for the Plantation of Virginia ijs.
Itm. for absolutⁿ for excommunⁿ iis. xd.
Itm. given for a warrant for Mr. Kempe to the Cunstable,
for attaching of the bodye of the wench wch lyeth in of a
bastarde at Balles his house iiij*d.*
1617. Itm. pd to a briefe for Clare church & chauncell, Suff. xviiij*d.*
Itm. laied out for plantation of Virginia ijs.
Itm. for the ransom of men, captives in Turkie ijs.
Itm. towards repary'ng Thetford, consumed by fyre ijs. v*d.*
Itm. towards the building of chelsie colledg vs.
Itm. for a merriment uppⁿ the towne close ijs.
Itm. for mending the bere or herse ijs.
Pd to a brief for the town of Collumpton, being in loss
20000^{li} ijs.
1618. Pd for foure quarts of wyne and bread on E Sondag iijs. iiij*d.*
Itm. towards the churche of St. Gyles in Northptsh xviiij*d.*
Itm. towards the towne of Weasell iiij*d.*
Itm. for a table of the ten Comandements xiiij*d.*
Itm. for the reparing & inlarging the table of the ten
com'andemts & nailes & the gluing them on the table v*d.*
1620. Itm. for a pewter flaggon for the wyne att the Sacrament vjs. viij*d.*
Itm. for my charges going to Norwich to certifie the
Court that we had p^rv'ded the said flaggon xxiij*d.*
Itm. towards the building of Snt. Marie church, in Londⁿ xij*d.*
Itm. for going to the Consistorie court at Norch to testifie
uppⁿ oath, that or election of Churchwardens is by a cus-
tome and for or absolutⁿ there & the dimissors [qy] fee vs.
1621. Itm. to the Commissarie for not going Perambulats ijs. iiij*d.*
1622. Itm. for compounding with the court for want of wyne at
Comⁿ xv*d.*
Mē, that by the consent & appointment of the Church-
wardens, the Minister & the Inhabitants of the Towne of
Waibread, Mr. Samuel Marten hath built a Pwe, wth a
double seate for himsele, his wife and his children, on the
south side of the Chancell of the same church, wherein the
said Samuell, wth his companie or any other inhabitinge in
his house wherin he now dwelleth, may lawfullie challenge
to them belonging
- Pr me Jonem Chatteris, Clark, Thomas Brabon, Edward
[his mark] Andrews, henrye Smyth.
1623. Itm. paid to Richard Jones, permitted to passe by warrant
with the King's irons, being taken with turke prisoners,
gathering for their ransome, being thirtie in number v*d.*
Itm. paid to Anne Johnson and Ellen Johnson, being
permitted by warrant from two Justices of the Peace, to
passe with their small children from Warikeshire to Winter-
ton, their husbands beinge drowned, & all their goods lost at
sea v*d.*
Itm. paid for an houre glasse for the church 2*d.*

JOHN CALVER.

(To be continued.)

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. I.

As a supplement to Mr. West's notes, and with a view to aid in the completion of an Heraldic Visitation of the Essex Churches, I purpose in the present and future numbers of the *East Anglian*, to record the arms remaining in the churches in the southern part of the county. The value of these memorials to the antiquary, the historian, and genealogist, need not be insisted on, for although implicit reliance cannot be placed upon the accuracy of monumental heraldry and funeral achievements—especially of modern date—still, in spite of frequent errors, they speak in language which the herald can understand and interpret, and tell their story with some degree of truthfulness. I am the more strongly impelled to this design, for the following reasons: I can name churches in Essex, in some of which, as late as the reign of Elizabeth or James I, as many as one hundred coats of arms existed in painted glass, where now not one is to be seen. I cannot attribute the destruction of the whole of these to the puritanical fanaticism of the 17th century; indeed there is authentic evidence that many were in existence long subsequently, and I have stated in print, on the authority of an Essex rector, that a former patron of his church sacrilegiously appropriated and sold all the painted glass in the windows, save one escocheon which escaped. When too, we see (as I have seen) superb 13th century glass scarcely retained in the leads by lumps of mortar, and unprotected by guards, we are not surprised that every year deprives us of some, and that old church glass is to be found in private hands, or in the shops of the curiosity dealer. Church restoration proves but too frequently monumental destruction, and many arms and inscriptions annually disappear either by the ravages of time, or the hands of the spoiler.

I have said that implicit reliance cannot be placed on monumental heraldry, and in a record of this description, these facts must be borne in mind.

1. Many persons have assumed arms (generally those of others of the same or similar name) who had no title whatever to bear them.

2. I am strongly of opinion that armorial bearings, particularly those sculptured on the fine ponderous blue ledgers of the last century, were not unfrequently 'found' or supplied to order (sometimes perhaps without order) by the masons, as appropriate and respectable embellishments. Most of these slabs were probably wrought in London.

3. Hatchments in modern times appear to be set up as mere matters of fashion, and indications of gentility. That heraldic achievements have any other use or signification seems to be entirely lost sight of. We must assume that all the instruction the 'Herald Painter' usually receives, is to make the best he can of an impression of the family seal; hence we find the arms of the same family and person differing in several hatchments in the same church, and sometimes the arms on a monument at variance with those on the hatchment. Charges are omitted, or falsely tinctured, and we have seen a *bend* altered into a *fess*, the better to adapt it to the shape of one half of a lozenge shield! Arms thus displayed, cease, of course, to be those of the family or person intended; they become in fact deceptive

and absurd. In the progress of this visitation, many examples of these assumptions and inaccuracies will be pointed out, but every escocheon will be blazoned as it actually exists, without any attempt to supply the colours when they are not indicated upon the monument.

ROCHFORD.

It appears from MS. records that *circ. temp.* Jas. I, there were about forty coats of arms in the windows of this church, of which only one exists in the east window of the north aisle. Az. on a bend Arg., cottised Or., between six lions ramp. of the third, a torteaux (for difference.) These are most probably the arms of Humphrey de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, Essex and Northampton, and Lord Constable, who died in 1371. The windows and glass are of the 14th century.

On the west front of the tower are sculptured the arms of Boteler, Earl of Ormond; a chief indentée.

RAYLEIGH.

MS. records inform us that down at least to the reign of Elizabeth, there were upwards of eighty coats of arms (chiefly in the windows) in this church. A few shields still remain, which appear to have been removed from other windows into the east window in recent times, but they have been so sadly transposed and reversed by the ignorance of churchwardens and glaziers, that in this instance it will be safer to rely upon a record of them preserved in Harl. MS. 1408.

1. Or, a pheon Az. impaling Arg., 3 chev. Gu., a label in chief, Az., for Barrington.
2. Arg., a chev. between 3 rams' heads, era., Sa., Chevington.
3. Arg., a chev. between 3 lozenges, Erm., Shaa or Shaw, Lord Mayor of London.
4. Barrington, impaling Arg., a chev. Sa.
5. Arg., a chevron Az., impaling Barrington.
6. Az., a chev. between 3 boars' heads coupé, Or., for Lunsford, impaling, Arg., on a bend within a bord. engr. Sa., an annulet of the first, Knyvet.
7. Barrington, impaling Lunsford.
8. Arg., a chevron Az., impaling Az., a bend Arg.
9. Per bend Sa. and Arg., a bend raguled counterchanged, for Strangman, impaling (defaced).
10. Bendy, Az. and Arg., impaling Arg., a chev. between 3 ram's heads era., Az.
11. The same, impaling 1 and 4, a fess between (6 ?) cross crossletts 2 and 3 defaced.

Monument for John Strangman, and Cecille his wife, which John died 26th June, 1529. Strangman as before, impaling Arg., 3 pales wavy, Gu. for Downes, and Arg. a chev. between 3 rams' heads, Erm., Sa. for Chevington.^a

On a corbel of a window in the south aisle, a shield charged with a cross fusil.

On the tower are seven escocheons, some appear to have been originally blank, but only one with the arms of de Vere, is decipherable, viz. quarterly, in the first quarter a mullet.—K.

^a Only a portion of the above arms remain, also destroyed, and the monument with arms and inscription is

EAST ANGLIAN NAMES FROM THE ROLL OF ADMISSIONS TO MERCHANT
TAYLORS' SCHOOL.—NO. III (p. 382.)

1650. John *Deering*, only son of John Deering, grocer, born at Tid St. Giles, co. Cambridge, 18 Dec., 1637.
Thomas *Hall*, son of Thomas Hall, grocer, born at Enfield, co. Essex, (*sic.*) 16 Oct., 1636.
John *Heath*, eldest son of Francis Heath, dealer, born at Low Layton, co. Essex, August, 1636.
1651. Justus *Burken*, seventh son of James Burken, merchant, born at Colchester, 10 Jan., 1641.
Daniel *Glascok*, eldest son of John Glascok, scrivener born at Bishop Stortford, 13 Sep., 1643.
Joshua *Meriton*, only son of Robert Meriton, merchant, born at Sudbury, co. Suffolk, 12 Dec., 1641.
Joshua *Webster*,^a eldest son of Peter Webster, clothworker, born at Ham, co. Essex, 23 Oct., 1644.
1652. Thomas *Umfrevile*,^b eldest son of William Umfrevile, esquire, born at Stanaway, co. Essex, 25 April, 1638.
1653. Luke *Cox*, only son of Luke Cox, gent., born at Much Badow, co. Essex, 1 March, 1641.
Richard *Cox*, second son of Richard Cox, born at Stanford Rivers, co. Essex, 2 April, 1643.
Nathaniel *Dalton*,^c second son of John Dalton, clergyman, born at Great Abington, co. Cambridge, 16 Aug., 1641.
Robert *French*, third son of Thomas French, clergyman, born at Saham Toney, co. Norfolk, 3 Apr., 1644.
1654. Squire *Bence*, eldest son of Robert Bence, born at West Ham, co. Essex, 31 Dec., 1643.
Francis *Bray*, eldest son of Francis Bray, born at Ilford, co. Essex, 11 April, 1644.
Richard *Mansuer*, eldest son of Richard Mansuer, esquire, born at Walsingham, co. Norfolk, 26 Jan. 1641.
1655. John *Donaldson*, eldest son of John Donaldson, born at Norwich 6 Dec., 1642.
1656. Stephen *Porter*, second son of Stephen Porter, gent., born at Barking, co. Essex, 14 Nov., 1641.
William *Porter*, third son, born 9 Dec., 1642.
John *Porter*, fourth son, born 12 Sept., 1646.
Thomas *Walker*, second son of Edward Walker, gent., born at Walthamstow, 12 July, 1644.
1657. Henry *Blomfield*, only son of Henry Blomfield, born at Diss, co. Norfolk (date omitted)
John *Jackson*,^d eldest son of Andrew Jackson, gent., at Bricklesey, co. Essex, 21 Nov., 1644.
Stephen *Jackson* second son of the above Andrew Jackson, born at Chatham, co. Kent, 11 Dec., 1646.
Hammond *Norton*, seventh son of John Norton, gent., born at Norwich (Ch. Ch. parish) 1 Jan., 1646.
Solomon *Shorter*, eldest son of Solomon Shorter, merchant taylor, born at Barton, co. Cambridge, 21 Jan., 1643.
James *Tillot*, only son of James Tillot, merchant, born at Ipswich (St. Mary Elms parish) 25 Nov., 1643.

^a Brother to Godfrey Webster, of N. Elmes, co. Essex, who was knighted, and whose son was created a Baronet.

^b A younger branch of the Umfreviles, Earls of Angus, was seated in Essex.

^c Of Trinity Hall, Cambridge, L.L.B., 1665, afterwards Rector of Cucklington, co. Somerset,

died 1708. His brother, John Dalton, was Dean of Waterford, and his father Vicar of Gt. Abington, Rector of St. Mary Bothaw, London, and Vicar of Aylesbury.

^d Perhaps B.A. of Ch. Ch. Oxford, 1667; M.A. 1669.

1658. William *Kennon*, eldest son of William Kennon, born at Dunmow, co. Essex, 5 March, 1648.
 William *Lloyd*, eldest son of David Lloyd, born at Braintree, co. Essex, 21 Nov., 1647.
 Zephaniah *Rathband*, eldest son of Abel Rathband, clergyman, born at Rittle, co. Essex, 25 Dec., 1646.
 John *Warner*, second son of John Warner, born at Romford, Essex, Oct., 1644.
1659. Edward *Allen*, only son of Edward Allen, merchant, born at Norwich (St. Stephen's parish) 10 March, 1646.
 Thomas *Birkett*, eldest son of Thomas Birkett, born at Chigwell, Essex, 11 April, 1647.
 Richard *Osborn*, only son of William Osborn, esquire, born at Barking, co. Essex, 30 Aug., 1646.
 John *Price*, only son of John Price, brewer, born at Laytonstone, Essex, 3 April, 1650.
 John *Tompson*, third son of Richard Tompson, clergyman, born at Thorp Merrett, co. Norfolk, 12 Dec., 1647.
1661. William *Green*, only son of William Green, born at Ipswich, 10 Sep., 1651.
 Nathaniel *Pendleton*, fourth son of Henry Pendleton, merchant, born at Norwich (St. Peter Mancroft)—date omitted.

Dugard's Private School.

1662. Drew *Dean*, second son of Anthony Dean, esquire, of Deanshall, co. Essex, aged 10.

C. J. R.

LOST MONUMENTAL BRASSES.

In the "Norfolk Archæology," under the date of July, 1846, is a notice from the late Mr. Dawson Turner, of the discovery by Mr. Joseph Warren, of Ixworth, of the very interesting palimpsest brass of Jane, wife of Sir Philip Calthorpe, knight, and daughter of John Blenerhasset, Esq., who died 1530, formerly in the church of St. Martin at the Plain, Norwich; ^a accompanied by the gratifying announcement that it was the desire of Mr. Warren that it should be restored to its former place, with another brass, in memory of John Longe, which he had ascertained to have once been in St. Peter Southgate church, Norwich. This praiseworthy intention, I regret to say, has not been carried into effect. Can any of your readers inform me why? and where the brasses now are?—L.

[Having forwarded the above query to Mr. Warren, we have his authority to say that the brass of Jane Calthorpe was bought by him at the sale by auction of the effects of the late Rev. George Boldero, of Ixworth; and the late Mr. Goddard Johnson and himself searched the Norwich churches, to discover the stone from which it had been removed. Having been successful in this search, and also in finding the stone to which another brass in Mr. Warren's possession (that of John Longe) had been affixed, Mr. Warren left the two brasses with Mr. Goddard Johnson to have them replaced, if possible; but if this could not be done, Mr. Johnson was to present them in Mr. Warren's name to the Norwich Museum, but this does not appear to have been done. It is somewhat remarkable that the brass to John Longe should have been preserved to this time, as it is noticed in Blomfield's *History of Norwich* (1741) as being at that time detached from the stone.—EDIT. *E. Ang.*]

^a This brass is figured in "Boutell's Monumental Brasses," p. 150.

SUFFOLK BELLS (p. 259.)

32. *Wangford*.—Five. Tenor G, diameter 39 inches, weight c. 11 cwt. 1,—“W. J. B., Anno Domini 1624.” 2, 4,—“John Stephens made me, 1721.” 3,—“John Darbie made me, 1668.” 5,—“Anno Domine 1625,” and the mark of Wm. Brend.

33. *Wenhaston*.—Six. Tenor F sharp, diameter 42 inches, c. 13 cwt. 1,—“Thomas Mears, of London, fecit, 1787.” 2, 5,—“Lester and Pack, of London, fecit, 1757.” 3,—“Thomas Mears, of London, fecit, 1823.” 4,—“† Sancta Anna ora pro nobis,” black letter, Bury shield. 5,—“† Quesumus Andrea famulorum suscipe vota,” Brazier’s sprigged shield.

34. *Somerleyton*.—Five. 1,—“J. B. (John Bartlett), Richard Allen, Baronet, 1700.” 2,—“† Ave Virgo Virginum Mater ihv xpi,” single capitals, no marks. 3,—“† Vocar Campana Virginis Marie egregie.” 4,—“† Hac in conclave, nune pange suaue, Gabriel ave.” 5,—“Thomas Newman made me, 1706.” 3, 4,—Black letter bells, with Brazier’s sprigged shields.

35. *Peasenhall*.—Five. Tenor A, 36 inch diameter, c. 9 cwt. 1, 2,—“Henry Pleasant made me, 1694.” 3,—“† Hac in conclave,” &c., as above. 4,—“† Quesumus Andrea famulorum suscipe Vota.” 5,—“† Sum Rosa pulsata Mundi Maria Vocata.” 3 and 4 have Brazier’s sprigged shields. 5 a chevron between 3 ewers.

36. *Sibton*.—Five. 1,—“Thomas Mears, founder, London, 1848.” 2,—“John Darbie made me, 1670.” 3,—“† In Multis annis resonet Campana Johannis,” shield, a chevron between 3 ewers. 4,—† “Petrus ad Eterna duca nos pascua vite,” Brazier’s small ermine shield. 5,—“Henry Pleasant made me, 1694.”

37. *Ellough*.—Three small bells. 1,—“† Ave Maria gratia plena Dominus tecum,” small capitals. 2,—“Lester and Pack, of London, fecit, 1763.” 3,—“Anno Domini 1597.”

38. *Little Glemham*.—Three. Tenor F sharp, 44 inches diameter, c. 15 cwt. 1,—“Thomas Osborn, Downham, Norfolk, fecit, 1799.” 2,—“Stefanus Tonni, de Bure Santi Edmundi me fecit, 1574.” 3,—“Cast at London, by Thomas Lester, 1749.”

39. *Sudbourne*.—One. Note G, 37 inches diameter, c. 10 cwt. “John Darbie made me, 1674.”

40. *Orford*.—Five. Tenor F, diameter 44 inches, c. 16 cwt. 1,—“Miles Graye made me, 1639.” 2,—“Henry Pleasant made me, 1694.” 3, 4,—“John Darbie made me, 1679.” 5,—“Thomas Gardiner, Sudbury, fecit, 1739.” Only the Tenor is hung, the others stand in the north aisle of the nave.

41. *Darsham*.—Four. Tenor A, 35½ inches diameter, c. 8 cwt. 1, 2, 4,—“John Brend made me, 1651.” 3,—“† Sancte Thome ora pro nobis,” Bury shield.

42. *Aldeburg*.—Five. Tenor G, 40 inches diameter, c. 13 cwt. 1, 3,—“Anno Domini, 1622; Brend’s mark.” 2, 4,—“Lester and Pack, of London, fecit 1764.” 5,—“Thomas Mears, London, fecit, 1764.” Clock bell, 1812; no inscription.

43. *Leiston*.—Five. Tenor G, 14 cwt. 43 inches diameter. 1,—“John Taylor, Loughborough fecit, 1854.” 2, 3, 4,—“John Brend made me, 1640.” 5,—“John Darbie made me, 1674.”—JOHN H. SPERLING.

THE CORNWALLIS MONUMENTS AT BROOME (p. 396.)

Mr. J. H. Sperling has made a slight mistake in assigning the first altar tomb to John Cornwallis, *Esquire*. It belongs to Sir John Cornwallis, knight, as the inscription testifies.^a It may be as well to mention that Sir John was not buried at Broome, but at Berkhamstead St. Peter, co. Herts, and therefore the tomb Mr. Sperling describes is, so far, a cenotaph.

I subjoin a brief account of Sir John's monument at Berkhamstead, and a few extracts from the registers of that parish relating to the Cornwallis family. The tomb is of Purbeck marble, built altar-shape, and now stands in the north transept of the church. No inscription remains, and the shields upon the sides of the tomb are all blank. Upon the flat surface of the top, the *upper half* of a brass with armorial bearings is still to be seen. The arms seem to be, Cornwallis, quarterly, 1, 4, Cornwallis (4 is completely gone); 2, Sab., a cross flory; 3, a bend (nearly destroyed), impaling a chevron, between (3) pheons. Quarterings 2 and 3 might represent respectively Braham and Teye, and possibly the impalement is for Stubbe. It is remarkable that neither here nor at Broome, do the arms of Sulyard (Azure, a chief Erm.) appear, though Sir John is asserted to have married Mary, daughter of Edward Sulyard, of Otes, co. Essex, Esq.

The registers record the baptism of

Roger Cornwallis, 2 March, 1549;

and the burials of

Maii 1544, Sr. John Cornewallis, Knyghte, and of ye Prince Eds. Cowncell, who died at Asshurridg,^b and here buried ye j.

John Cornwallis, 28 Augt. 1548.

I also observe the baptism of one William Suyllard, on May 7, 1566.—C. J. ROBINSON.

Pass-penny (pp. 375, 406.)—Many thanks to your valued correspondent “Extraneus,” for calling my special attention to this mysterious compound, and for his information about Sir Prewett, &c. On closely examining the original entry, and bearing on my mind his suggestive hint of “masse-penny,” I find the reading “paysse peny,” as rendered by me in the *East Anglian*, p. 375, incorrect; three words running together and into each other, led me to the error; the first word, or rather the abbreviation of one, ought not to have been taken in connection with the other two, in the manner it has been: the true reading is “messe peny,” though looking extremely like “paysse peny.” A continuation of extracts from the Bungay book, will appear in the next number.—GRAY. B. BAKER.

^a Given at full length in Collins's *Peerage* (Brydges's edition), ii, 544, and in Weever's *Fun.* Mon, 764.

^b Ashridge, now the seat of Earl Brownlow, and partly in the parish of Berkhamstead.

LOWESTOFT CHINA.

The *Art Journal* for July, has taken the first step towards making known to the general public the above Pottery, and had not a few connoisseurs in Lowestoft and the neighbourhood taken an interest in this particular branch of industry, once very prosperous in Lowestoft, we doubt not but that in a few years, collectors of porcelain (of which there are many) would not have known anything about it, as fine authenticated specimens are very scarce. By referring to Gillingwater's *History of Lowestoft*, a very authentic account will be found.

There are many interesting specimens named and dated both in Lowestoft and Norwich. The early ware was of a very ordinary description, and the ornamentation very rudely painted, and in blue; but in their more recent manufactures they made a fine porcelain, which was painted extremely well; the intricacy of the patterns, and the minuteness of execution, entitling them to be placed in the cabinets of connoisseurs, amongst either Sevres, Dresden, or Worcester.

First and foremost, in point of quality, is a very elegant service, which was made for Captain Welsh, and is now in the possession of W. R. Seago, Esq., Lowestoft, and E. Norman, Esq., Norwich; another, which was made for William Woodly, Beccles, is very clearly painted, and is in the possession of Sir Henry Tyrwhitt, Bart., of Lowestoft, Mr. W. R. Seago, and Mr. E. Norman. There is also a fine service which was made for the Rev. Potter, bearing his coat of arms and crest, which Sir Henry Tyrwhitt is fortunate enough to possess. An interesting jug has lately been found, of undoubted Lowestoft make, having the name, coat of arms and crest in full of the Rev. Bowness, who was the Rev. Potter's predecessor, and is now in the possession of Mr. E. Norman. Lady Smith has also four China figures which are authenticated, but the Lowestoft manufacturers did not excel so much in modelling as in minute painting. I shall be glad to see any notices in your pages of equally well authenticated specimens.—A COLLECTOR.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 6.

Gorleston.

Mem: ye Bendishes children are set down born, not baptized, because they were not baptized according to ye custom of ye Church of England, but by Wm. Shildrack, ye Independent. [End of book, dated 1673.]

Henry Wyett was parish Clark in this parish seven years, and was discharged from that office without any fault. April 14, 1782.

In a different hand writing:—He was discharged for retaining Part of the surplice Fees belonging to the Minister, & for other misdemeanors.

H. D.

QUERY.

Can any of your learned correspondents, and particularly Mr. Charnock, explain, or give a clue to the explanation of the following local names? Garantre or Gernetre were, Marchpager ditch, Overtwert way, West Branyngges, Ren (the brooke banke of Ren,) and Eldebod; also, the meaning of Gressima, or whatever may be its proper spelling, is requested. None of these words exist at present.—W. K. C., *Waterbeach*.

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXXIII.]

NOVEMBER, 1863.

THE VISITATION OF SUFFOLK, 1561.

With our number for January, 1864, will be published the first part of "the Visitation of Suffolke, made by William Harvey, Clarenceux King of Arms, 1561," with additions from the Sampson Lennard, Davy, Jermyn, and other MSS., and with wood-cut illustrations of Arms, Seals, &c. This series of Pedigrees will be edited by Joseph Jackson Howard, Esq., L.L.D., F.S.A., Honorary Member of the Suffolk Institute of Archæology, &c., and will be separately paged, so that it may be bound up as an independent work. It is further proposed, for the accommodation of those who may not care to possess these Pedigrees, to deliver the future numbers with or without them. The price of the *East Anglian* with the Visitation, will be 10s. per annum, without it 4s., as at present, payable in advance. A few copies of the Visitation (strictly limited

to the number subscribed for by the first of January, 1864), will be printed in Quarto, on fine paper, and issued in quarterly parts, price 4s. per part.

Subscribers, who do not, before the first of December next, intimate their wish to have the East Anglian without the Visitation, will have the Visitation sheets supplied with their copies.

Among the earlier Pedigrees are those of—

EDEN, of Sudbury,
CLOPTON (two pedigrees),
CRANE, of Chilton,
DANIELL, of Acton,
MARTIN, of Melford,

CORDELL, of Melford,
WARBURTON, of Melford,
SPRINGE, of Lavenham,
FULNETBY, of Melford,
POLEY (two pedigrees.)

The loan of original documents, which may throw light on the Suffolk Genealogy, and communications of information, especially extracts from Parish Registers, and copies of Monumental Inscriptions, may be addressed to Dr. Jackson Howard, 4, Ashburnham Terrace, Greenwich, Kent, S.E.

Contributions of wood blocks or other engravings, of Arms, Seals, &c., or of rubbings of shields from monumental brasses, and drawings of arms from sculptured monuments, should be forwarded to the Publisher, who will be happy to correspond with any gentleman who may desire to see any one or more of the Pedigrees fully illustrated.

CHINA EARTH.

To what does the following passage (extracted from Fuller's *Worthies of England*, under Norfolk, folio edition, p. 247) refer?—L.

‘I will conclude the Natural Commodities of this county, with this memorable passage, which I have read in a modern^a author.

“The Lord F. W. assured me of a gentleman in *Norfolk*, that made above £10,000 *sterl.* of a piece of ground not *forty* yards square, and yet there was neither mineral nor metal in it. He after told me, it was onely a sort of fine clay, for the making a choice sort of earthen ware, which some that knew it, seeing him dig up, discovered the value of it, and sending it into *Holland*, received so much money for it.”

“My belief tireth in coming up to the top of this story, suspecting the addition of a cypher. But if it were so, how much would it have enriched us, if those *mock-china-dishes* had been made in England.”

^a Hartlib's *Legacy*, p. 97.

THE MONUMENTAL HERALDRY OF ESSEX.—NO. II (p. 413.)

LEIGH.

As late as the reign of Elizabeth, there were in the windows of this church the arms of England, Nevill, Bohun, Ormond, Le Marney, Rainsforth, Tyrell, Bouchier, Earl of Essex, Lord Rochford (de Rochford), and Boleyn. All have long since disappeared.

In a new window on the south side of the chancel, fitted with modern painted glass are, the arms of the See of London, Gu., 2 swords in saltire, Arg., pomelled and hilted, Or.; impaling quarterly, per fess indented, Arg. and Az., a bend Gu. *Blomfield*. Absurdly surmounted with an *archiepiscopal* mitre!

In a lozenge the arms of the Rt. Hon. Lady Olivia Bernard Sparrow, 1 and 4, Arg., 3 roses Gu., seeded Or., a chief of the second—*Sparrow*. 2, Arg., a bear ramp. Sa., muzzled Or.—*Bernard*. 3, Arg, on a chief Gu., 2 mullets pierced of the field—*St. John*; impaling Arg., an eagle with 2 heads displayed Sa., on a chief vert, 2 mullets Or.—*Acheson*. Quarterly 1st and 4th, Gu., on a chevron between 3 garbs Or., as many escallops of the field—*Eden*. 2nd and 3rd, Az., a cup Or, issuing flames, proper, between 2 chess rooks in fess of the second—*Smyth*; impaling Or., a fess chequy, Arg. and Gu., between 3 bucks' heads caboshed, all within a bordure of the second, *Parke*.

In the north chapel, a mural monument, with finely executed bust of Robert Salmon, Esq. Robert Salmon, his grandson, was amerced for his loyalty to King Charles I. His ancestors were seated in the parish 300 years. Ob. 1641. Sa. 3 salmons haurient in fess Or.; impaling Or., on a bend engrailed between 2 cottises Sa., three mullets of the field—*Andrews*.

Mural monument, wall of north aisle (removed from the chancel in 1837). Dame Ann Whitaker, wife of Sir Edward Whitaker, knight. Ob. 1705, æt. 33. Sa. a fess between 3 mascles Arg.—*Whitaker*; impaling, Arg. on a chevron Gu., 3 cross crosslets Or., between as many demi-lions ramp. Sa.—*Stevens*. Crest, a horse passant, Sa.

Thomas Stevens, of Leigh, surgeon, had 3 daughters, Elizabeth, wife of Chester Moor, Esq.; Ann, wife of Sir Edward Whitaker; and Mary, wife of Capt. Samuel Whitaker, his brother. See life of Sir E. W. in Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*, vol. ii, p. 366. See also mention of him in Lediard vol. ii, book 5. He died 20th Nov., 1735, and lies buried in Carshalton churchyard, Surrey, under a flat stone enrailed. He was Admiral of the White at the time of his death. Charnock says he died Nov. 12th. His brother Samuel was Flag Captain to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, and was drowned with that Admiral 23rd Oct. 1707. See his life also in Charnock. In Manning and Bray's *History of Surrey*, Admiral Whitaker's arms are erroneously said to be a fess between 3 lozenges. He was a kinsman of the distinguished Admiral Sir Richard Haddock, of this place.

In the chancel, brasses with effigies, of Captain John Price, and Martha, his first wife, with inscription and arms. He died 1st April, 1709. She died 23rd Oct., 1696. . . . three chevrons for *Price*, impaling . . . a lion ramp. for *Godman*, of Bristol. Crest, a holy lamb nimbed, and sus-

taining in his right foot a flag staff, surmounted with a cross, attached thereto a pennon charged with a cross, and floatant to the sinister. Vide Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*.

Oak panel, to Jane, daughter of Samuel Hare, Esq., ob. 1669. In a lozenge, Gu., 2 bars, a chief indentée, Or. Catherine, daughter of Richard Edwards, of Arlesey, co. Bedford, Esq., and wife of Richard Hare, citizen and mercer, of London: ob. June, 1668. Gu. 2 bars and a chief indentée Or., charged with a mullet Sa.—*Hare*; impaling per bend sinister, Sa. and Erm., a lion ramp. Or., *Edwards*.

On an oak panel with arms and inscription richly emblazoned, formerly in the chancel; removed from the church during the restoration in 1837; lay for several years in a lumber room with others at the Rectory; was lying with others on the floor of the vestry many years afterwards. Capt. John Rogers, ob. Nov. 30th, 1683. See Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*. 1 and 4, Arg., a mullet Sa., on a chief Gu., a fleur-de-lis Or. 2nd and 3rd, a fret Sa., and a chief Gu. Crest, a fleur-de-lis Or.

Hatchments. 1. Gu. on a bend Or., 2 cinquefoils Az. in sinister chief, a crescent Arg., charged with a cross-crosslet fitché of the field. Motto, *Suum cuique*—for *Cook*, of Pittenweem, Scotland. (Destroyed in 1837.) Their crest was a sea-cat issuant. This hatchment is for the Rev. John Cook, L.L.B., Rector of Fenstanton, Hunts; ob. 1802. The family resided at Leigh, for several generations. 2, Lozenge. Per pale, Vert and Erm., an eagle displayed Or., for *Goodlad*; impaling Arg., 2 bars Gu. (destroyed in 1837.) The inscriptions in memory of the Goodlads are numerous in the churchyard. A very large and elaborate painting on canvass of the royal arms, with the quarterings of the House of Mecklenburg Strelitz was destroyed at the time of the restorations in 1837.

In the Churchyard.—Lydia, daughter of Nicholas Haddock, Esq., Admiral of the Blue, ob. 1730. Admiral N. Haddock, ob. 1746. Arms in a lozenge shield with crest. A cross, in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis. Crest, a demi swan, wings expanded (greatly defaced.)

The Haddocks, so distinguished for their sea services during the 17th and 18th centuries, were seated at Leigh from the time of Edw. III. Two of them were celebrated Admirals, and seven others attained to the rank of Post Captains within three generations. Admiral Sir Richard Haddock was knighted by Charles II. They were, however, not entitled to bear arms, and never obtained a grant, but *assumed* the arms of Haydocke, of Hants.—Arg., a cross, in the first quarter a fleur-de-lis, Sa. Crest, a demi swan, with wings expanded Arg., ducally gorged, chained and beaked, Gu. To the eternal disgrace of the parish authorities, the mural tablet erected as a more permanent and conspicuous monument of Admiral Nicholas Haddock, one of the most celebrated men whom the county of Essex has produced, was totally destroyed during the repairs of the church about the period above referred to, and has never been re-placed. See Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*; also a brief memoir of the family by the writer in Dunkin's *History of Kent*.

Mary Pully, daughter of John Skinner, and wife of Richard Pully, gent., ob. 1662. Arms, in a lozenge, 3 eagles displayed. *Pully*.—K.

EXTRACTS FROM CHURCHWARDENS' BOOKS.—NO. 6.

*Bungay, St. Mary, Suffolk. (Continued from page 377.)**Receipts.*

1537.	Itm. receyvyd of Nycholas Bardwell for the beqwethod of Robard Cotton	vis.	viiij ^d .
	Itm. receyvyd at ye natyvyte of our Ladye of Wroote Bardwell And Woodcocke	xls.	
	Itm. receyvyd in gatherynge in the chyrche on the Dely-cacion Daye ^a	iiis.	x ^d .
	Itm. receyvyd of Jamys Ward ffor monkys ^b londe		xvj ^d .

Payments.

	Itm. payd on to ffyschepond for mendyng the feayers on the porche & other repacio's in the cherchec		xj ^d .
	Itm. payd for the obyt of John Joyed	ijs.	
	Itm. payd for the obyt of Sr Rychard Vigorns	ij ^s .	
	Itm. payd for makyng off viii Syrplys at iij ^d . ob. A pece S'm	ii ^s .	iiij ^d .
	Itm. for A Soe huppyng to Ba'en		id. ob.
	Itm. on to Wyllm Bode for waschyng the sepulker clothes		ij ^d .
	Itm. payd on to Garrard for iij Cawfskyns for the rep'acio off ye books ^f		xviiij ^d .
	Itm. payd on to hem for halfe a horsse hydd for the re-p'acio' of ye books & bells		xvj ^d .
	Itm. payd on to Thomas Gyrl yng for iij skyns to ye rep'acio' the books		viiij ^d .
	Itm. payd on to the sayd Thomas for ij skyns for the cloffers to ye books		ij ^d .
	Itm. payd for iiij rede skyns for the books		xvj ^d .
	Itm. payd ffor fflower for the books		j ^d .
	Itm. payd on to the bookbynder and the wryter for xxx dayes	xxs.	
	Itm. payd on to Raymys wyfe ffor ther borde v weks	xvs.	
	Itm. payd on to the bookbynder for s'tyn skyns, Glewe, Vellym, & for mendyn s'tyn books	vs.	x ^d .
	Itm. payd for Sr Rychard Vygors obyt by Bodys tyme	ijs.	
	Itm. payd ffor a ownce off Vestment rebond		xj ^d .
	Itm. payd ffor Di oze of sowyng sylke ffor the Vestment		vd.
	Itm. payd for mendyn off A nawbeg and a syrplys		ij ^d .
	Itm. payd on to herry Rop ffor Ekyn of a Belroppe ^h		ij ^d .
	Itm. payd on to Wyllm Bode for xv Dayes Worke, mendyng Sertyn Koppys And Vestments, And mendyng the best Banner Cloth	iiij ^s .	
	Itm. for skoryng viij Kandylstycks		xiiij ^d .
	Itm. for halffe a Gallon off Oyle		viiij ^d .
1538.	The accounts for this year are unfortunately missing.		

^a Dedication day.^b Monks land, in Bungay field, 'in Mettingham. The origin of its name is unknown.^c Are these the finials, or stone figures in niches, or what? perhaps some of the readers of the East Anglian will kindly interpret its meaning.^d John Joye, in 1557, gave a piece of land to the Church, now known as Joyce's Meadow.^e a tub; hooping a tub.^f The entire revision of the books of the old church service this year, shews by this and several subsequent items, the full completion of the Reformation.^g An albe.^h I take this word "Ekyn" to mean lengthening. In 1543 there occurs, paid "for a eke to ye grete bell rope iij^d." Is it a loop added?

Receipts.

1539.	It. Reseyvyd the bequest of thomas Wryght	xxvjs.	viiij ^d .
	It. Reseyvyd for the torchys burnyng at hys buryall		iiij ^d .
	It. Reseyvyd th' bequest of Wryght ye Weaver		xij ^d .

Payments.

Itm. in'p'mis payd to Sr Rychard charnell for correkyn ye s'vyce of thom's bekytta	ijs.	ij ^d .
It. for bread & drynk for hym in ye tyme of doying yt		
It. to John Pack for Racen the Wyndows of bekyt & transposyn of staynyd clothes yt thom's beket was on	iijs.	iiij ^d .
It. spent on ye p'son of Seynt peters when he came to set orgons		ij ^d .
It. to ye p'son of Seynt peter's for mendyng ye orgons in ye quer	xs.	ij ^d .
It. for Removyng ye pulpett when ye bushope p'chyde her		vj ^d .
It. to Ryngers for Ryngyn then		ij ^d .
It. for mendyng ye lock on the chapell dore		j ^d .
It. to Will'm Allgor ffor xxvi yerds off lokeram p'a(?) ye yard	xij ^s .	xd.
It. to ye same Will'm for A dayes work & halff mendyng ye coffyns for the berys ^b		viiij ^d .
It. to boyse of brome ffor A loke & A Key to ye Stepull dore and for A hundryd grett dore nayle	vjs.	
It. to bot'mi for hallff A hundryd plank	ijs.	viiij ^d .
It. for viij ffoote in A noy planke & ffor x ffoote of hokyn bord ffor the mendyng off the berys		viiij ^d .
It. to ye bellman for all Sowlys		j ^d .
It. to ye p'ysche pryst for ye lyght burnyng abowt ye herse then		iiij ^d .
It. to plumbe of Alborowghe for rent to my lady of Norff.		ob.
It. to george Wryght for A holy watr stoppe	ijs.	viiij ^d .
It. to my lady Scharborne for Rent		vj ^d .
It. to turner of Dychyngh'm for takyn mesure of ye chyrche Wyndows for chynghyn		ij ^d .
It. for mendyng ye black palle		viiij ^d .
It. for waschyng ye Kurten hangyn befor ye hye Alter		ij ^d .
It. for iiij oz yumalls ^d (or yinnalls)		xvj ^d .

Receipts.

1540.	Itm. Receyuyd of ye towne at ye gatheryn for ye ele of mens geffts ^e	vii ^l .	iiis.
	Itm. Receyuyd of the gefft of Thomas chapplen		xxd.
	Itm. Receyuyd of Symond bekkett ye gefft of nycholas myldewell	xiijs.	iiij ^d .
	Itm. payd to ye bellman for All crysten Sowlys ^f		j ^d .
	Itm. for setting A newe color on ye p'ische p'st's surples		ij ^d .
	Itm. payd for Whyght inkyll for gyrdylls	iiij ^d .	ob.
	Itm. for candell Roschys for ye lampe		ob.

a On the 16th November, 1538, Henry VIII issued his famous proclamation, commanding the destruction of all existing memorials of Becket, as a Saint.

b "Coffyns for the berys " What is this?

c "In A noy." Does this mean inch and half, or what?

d Qu. iiijor Gimmels?

e For leading the roof of the South Aisle.

f On all souls day.

1540.	Itm. payd to Schreve of Leystoft for mendyng ye Saunte bell		iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd to Sr propter for to bye bawdekyn for ye copys ^a	xxis.	viiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd for Sowyn Sylke & for whyght threde to amend ye whyght cope & ye Red		vd. ob.
	Itm. payd to bacon for mendyng ye cops & ye canape		vij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd for A processyonall ^b		xij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd to ye Tynkar for mendyng ye pyxec		iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd to the mason for stoppyn vp the dore next the Abbey	ijs.	iiij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd to fyschepond for mendyng ye crosse yt stond in the churchyard, hym self & his ij ladds a Day & half		xij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd to mestres throk'm'ton for haff A hundrydd & ix foote of hokyng borde		xxij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd for Ryvyng ye blokks		j <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd to Sr Will'm Stalow for half a bushell lyme		j <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd for drynk to them yt holpe to drawe vp ye lede		ij <i>d.</i>
	Itm. to Thomas calfe for ij yerns for ye Spowts of ye ele		xj <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd to Robt pu'ffrett to helpe to onlade ye led aftsed when they war wasched		j <i>d.</i>
	Itm. payd to the same Wrot for iij come charekole	ijs.	
	Itm. payd to the plumr for his wags for schotyng & laying of vj ^{xx} & xvij C ledd at xij <i>d</i> the hundryd ^d	vil.	xviijs.

Bungay, October, 1863.

G. B. BAKER.

LOST MONUMENTAL BRASSES (p. 415.)

A short time after the decease of the late Mr. Goddard Johnson, the palimpsest shield from the gravestone of Jane Calthorpe, was left with me by the Rev. J. Gunn, to be restored to the church of St. Martin at the palace, with the understanding that it was to be refixed to the stone from which it had been so long reaved. This has not yet been done, but the Rev. S. B. Harris, in whose custody I left the brass, has explained the delay, and again promised that it shall be replaced. Some fragments of the marginal inscription which have been detached for years, are also in his care, and these too are palimpsests. A portion, inscribed "Redemer lyveth, and that" is cut out of the same effigy as the shield; and another fragment having, "wyth the same eyes," has on its reverse, part of a shaft of a canopy, still retaining its original gilding.—A.

Landwade and the Cottons (p. 345.)—The house at Landwade, which, soon after its erection, was pulled down and sold for building materials, was not built by the Rev. Ambrose Alexander Cotton, but by his son Alexander Cotton, Esq., who died at Impington, Cambridgeshire, 24th May, 1860.—C. H. COOPER, *Cambridge*.

^a A rich and precious sort of stuff, said to have been composed of silk, interwoven with threads of gold, in a most sumptuous manner.—Wright.

^b A book of the Service, and directions for processions.

^c The vessel or resting place of the blessed

sacrament which is exposed on the Altar, on Corpus Christi day, and during the Octaves—Temple.

^d This and the four preceding entries, relate to the leading of the South Aisle; the quantity of lead here represented is 6 score and 18 cwt. (i.e.) 6 tons 18 cwt.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JOHN, MADDERMARKE, NORWICH.

As the parish church of St. John, Maddermarke, Norwich, is now undergoing a partial rebuilding and restoration, allow me to express the hope (so often and flagrantly violated in such cases) that all will be done that is possible towards restoring this ancient fabric to its original state. The brasses, and many of the monuments, have been wholly, or partially removed, which perhaps was necessary for the above purpose, and for their own security; but it cannot be too earnestly impressed on the Restorers, that they *must* be placed again in their original situations. However, I now write, in order to preserve a tradition connected with this church, which, as it occurred long ago, might otherwise fall into entire oblivion. It appears that a lady, belonging to the family of the Dukes of Norfolk, was buried in this church, somewhere about the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the palace of the old Dukes having formerly stood in this parish. In the latter part of the last century (I am not quite certain as to the date), the then Duke of Norfolk wished to have the body of this lady removed, in order to its being buried in one of the family vaults. The vault, or grave in St. John's was opened; when, singular to relate, there was no vestige, either of coffin or body found, saving a portion of the skull, on which was growing an enormous quantity of long hair. A portion of this hair was transmitted to the Duke, and being compared with the portrait of the lady, in the Duke's possession, was found to match accurately in colour. I not only saw a portion of this hair, but actually, when a boy, had some in my own possession, given me by a lady, who was resident in the parish at the time of this discovery. I also heard the same story narrated by other aged people connected with the parish. When I say that the coffin had disappeared, I presume the nails and other metallic ornaments were still there, for there was no question as to the identity of the skull with that of the body for which they were seeking. However, as so little was found, the sepulchre was closed again without removing anything beyond a portion of the hair. As this is rather a singular instance, I have thought it worth transmitting to you. It seems that many of the parishioners of that day possessed themselves of portions of the hair. I do not know whether the precise spot of the above interment is now known or not.

St. Giles's, Norwich.

G. CHESNUTT, M.A.

 RING FOUND AT TIVETSHALL (p. 252.)

An impression of this ring has recently come under my notice. Mr. Norris was correct in his description of it; but gave the inscription altogether wrong. The late Mr. Samuel Woodward read it *intæ wode*, that is to say *Intwood*, the name of a village about three miles from Norwich. He did not, however, attempt to explain its meaning. For my own part I am inclined to think it a personal seal, and that a rebus of the owner's name is intended. The mark on the trunk of the tree which Mr. Norris could not make out, is the letter *i*. Can any ingenious correspondent offer a solution.—Z.

MORTUARY INSCRIPTIONS TO THE FAMILY OF BURROUGHES OF BURLINGHAM.

(Continued from p. 381.)

IN BURLINGHAM CHURCH.

I. Here lyeth the body of JOHN BURKIN, Esq., who departed this life 9th June^o An^o 1729, Aged 76.

Also, the body of JOHN BURKIN, who dy'd 4th September, An^o 1725; and of ELIZ. BURKIN, who dy'd 29th Nov., An^o 1726 (The CHILDREN of James Burkin, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, and GRAND CHILDREN of John Burkin), who dy'd Infants.

II. To the memory of JAMES BURKIN, Esq., the only son of John Burkin, Esq., by Dame Sarah Nightingale, who departed this life the 7th September, 1734, in the 34th year of his age. Elizabeth Burkin, his mournful relict, has placed this lasting monument of her conjugal affection.

III. Here lieth the body of JAMES BURKIN, Esq., who departed this life August 23rd, 176 , Aged 32 years.

IV. Here lyeth the body of DAME SARAH NIGHTINGALE, the Relict, first of Sir Robert Nightingale, Bart., after of John Burkin, Esq., who, going before to a better world, she made haste to follow, August 19th, An^o 1729, Aged 66.

V. To the memory of JAMES BURKIN BURROUGHES, Esq., A Justice of the Peace, a Deputy Lieutenant Of this county, and Captain of the Blofield And Sth Walsham Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry. He died Nov. 30, 1803, Aged 43 years; And left to the care of his afflicted widow Christabel, Only surviving issue and heires of Henry Negus, of Hoveton, Esq., The education of seven sons and one daughter. As a Magistrate, he was firm, discriminating, and impartial; The exemplary discipline of his Troops, and their affectionate Attachment to their commander, honorably distinguished His military character. In private life, as a Husband, A Parent, a Landlord, a Master, and a Friend, few have Equalled, none could excel him, Endeared to all by His unaffected Piety, his liberal and unostentatious Charity, and by his social Virtues, He died beloved, respected, Lamented.

VI. Sacred to the memory of JAMES and EDWARD BURROUGHES, Esqrs., the second and fourth Sons of J. B. Burroughes, Esq., and Christabell his wife, of this parish; who died of an infectious fever, which they caught whilst pursuing their studies at Cambridge; James on the 3rd of Aprill, in the 23rd year of his age; Edward on the 1st of April, in his 18th year; their remains were deposited in the Vault, in this church, on the 10th of April, 1815.

VII.—On a slab over the tomb of James Burkin Burroughes.

Also, WILLIAM JAMES, Infant son of Sir G. C. Hoste, & Mary his wife, who died on the of Feb., 1816. And of WILLIAM, infant, son of H. N. Burrough, Esq., and Jone Sarah his wife, who died on the 4th of February, 1824.

VIII. Sacred to the Memory of BURKIN BURROUGHES, Esq., the youngest Son of J. B. Burroughes, Esq., and Christabell his Wife. He died at Hoveton, on the 3rd of Jany., 1823, in the 20th Year of his Age. His remains were deposited in the Vault In this church, on the 9th of the same Month.

IX. To the Memory of JAMES WILLIAM HOSTE, third son of Lt. Col. Sir George Hoste, C.B.K.S.F., And Mary his Wife, late ensign in the 43rd regt. of Light infantry, who died at Woodstock, in New Brunswick, of Typhus Fever, on the 9 November, 1836, in the 20 year of his age. This Tablet is put up by his affectionate Uncle, H. N. Burrough, Esq.

No epitaph can better describe the character of this excellent young soldier, than the words of his Commanding Officer in a letter to his afflicted parents—"I do not recollect that the 43 regt. ever had a more promising young officer, and so distinguished as was he for zeal and ability, that had it pleased God to have spared his life, he would have proved an ornament to his profession, and added honor and credit to his family name." He was indeed beloved and esteemed by all who knew him.

X. In memory of JANE, Eldest daughter of Henry Burroughs, M.P., and Jane Sarah, his wife, who died August 22, 1840, Aged 20. Be still and know that I am God—Psm. xlv, 10.

In Memory of MARY, youngest daughter of Henry Negus Burroughs, M.P., and Jane Sarah his Wife, who died February 18, 1841, Aged 18. I opened not my mouth because Thou didst it—Psm. xxxix, v. 9.

XI. To the Memory of CHRISTABEL, relict of James Burkin Burroughs, Esq., daughter and heiress of Henry Negus, of Hoveton, Esq. Died January 25th, 1843, aged 78.

XII. In Memory of Sir GEORGE CHARLES HOSTE, C.B., K.S.F., Colonel in the Corps of Royal Engineers, third son of the Rev. Dixon Hoste, Rector of Tittleshall, Norfolk. He was born March 10, 1786, and entered the Army 1802. His Military services, which were varied and distinguished, commenced at Maida, and terminated at Waterloo; he was subsequently selected for various important commissions in France, America, and Great Britain, the last of which had for its object the placing of the Dockyards and arsenals of England in an efficient State of defence: its arduous duties unshrinkingly performed in spite of failing health terminated but a few months before his death, which took place at Woolwich, whilst he was in Command of that district, April 21st 1845. His mortal remains are deposited in the Churchyard of Charlton, Kent. He married in the year 1812, Mary, only daughter of James Burkin Burroughs, of Burlingham, Esq.

XIII. In Memory of JANE SARAH, the beloved wife of Henry Negus Burroughs, M.P., born July 15th, 1792, departed this life October 5th, 1851. "Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil; for Thou art with me; Thy rod and Thy staff they comfort me." Psalm 23, v. 4.

XIV. In Memory of HENRY NEGUS BURROUGHS, Lieutenant, R.N., who died January 9th, 1856, aged 35. "Whether we wake or sleep, we live together with Him." 1 Thess. v. 5.

IN WORTHAM CHURCH.

In Memory of EDMUND BETTS, Gent., who departed this life the 4th of October, 1733, aged 52 years. Also of Abigail his wife, who afterwards married Jeremiah Burroughs, Esq., of Wymondham, in Norfolk. She died the seventh of Feby., 1773, aged 82 years.

LOCAL NAMES (p. 418.)

The name Ren is most probably derived from the Welsh *rhen*, a brook, rivulet. Garantre, or Gernetre, might mean "the dwelling by the alder-trees" (*gwern-tre*); but I am rather disposed to think it corrupted from Ren-tre, and to denote "the dwelling near the Ren brook." Again, the *ing*, in Branyngges, means "a meadow," and Branyngges is very likely a corruption of *Ran* or *Ren-ynges*, and there may have been other meadows called East Ran or Ren-ynges. Eldebod^a might translate old dwelling. The last letter in Overtwert^b has doubtless been added, like Stort, in Stortford, which must have been originally Storford, from the river Stor, or Stour. Overtwer would corrupt from Overdour, which might mean "the margin, or bank of the water"; from the Saxon *ofer*, margin, brink, bank, shore, from *ofer*, over, above. Over is the name of a parish in Papworth hundred. The first syllable in Marchpager, might translate either a boundary, or a marsh; but the last syllable seems doubtful. The earliest spelling of the name is probably lost, and may have been

a If Eldebod were derived from a surname it might be from Aldebert, which, by the bye, notwithstanding the common derivation, is most

probably the original of Albert.

b The word over-thwart is rendered by Bailey, across, or from side to side.

March-payer, or pierre. Grassima, if a local name, can hardly be the earliest orthography, and if not local, is perhaps a corruption of *Gersuma*, which I can explain.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

There are three words from a corruption of which *Garantre* or *Gernetre* may have arisen—viz., *Greentree*, *Graintree*, or *Gattentree*. The last (the wild *Gueldres* rose, or, in some places the dogwood) is very unlikely to be so corrupted. I do not know what the second is, but the *Dyers Company*, of London, bear for a crest “a slip of a graintree.” If any former proprietor, &c., of the “*Garantre* were,” could be proved to have been a member of that company, this etymology would not be improbable.

But I think that it is the *Garnet-tree*, *i.e.*, the “*Pomegranate*.” Halliwell's *Archæological Dictionary* has *Gerneter*, the pomegranate, and a quotation from a MS. of *Lydgate*, giving “*garnet appille*,” the fruit of the pomegranate.

N. Bailey derives the surname *Garnett* from the pomegranate, and a *Roger Gernet* occurs in the *Rotuli Hundredorum*, as *Seneschal* of *Richard le Brus*, in *Essex*, and as holding half a knight's fee in *Lincolnshire*, 1272.

Overtwert is, I think, a variety of the common East Anglian corruptions, “*overtwart*,” or “*overwhart*,” for “*athwart*.”

Ren. Was this a boundary? If so, it may be the same as the old English and provincial word *Raine*, a boundary. In most of the German and Scandinavian languages, this occurs with a *g* prefixed, *grens*, *grenna*, &c. We do not find it in the *Anglo Saxon Dictionaries*, but it is evidently connected with A. S. *hrinan*, to touch. *Carniola*, properly *Krain* and the *Ukraine* are derived from the Polish form of this word.

Gressima, properly *Gersuma*, a fine, or premium. It is still used in Scotch law; and in our Stamp Acts, where it is called *gressum*, or *grassum*. A “tack” with “*grassum*,” pays the same stamp duty as an English “lease” with “fine.” It is from A. S. *gersuma*, *sumptus*, *thesaurus*.—E. G. R.

Etymology of Chevington and Chedburgh (p. 265).—Is it worth a conjecture that *Cileburne* is a clerical error for *Chaburne* or *Caeburne*, or some form more nearly corresponding with *Ceuentun*, the modern forms corresponding, and the stream flowing through both? It is somewhat curious that in the parish of *Chedburgh*, it is always called “*Chedbur*,” which might have been *Chedburn*, till the “*Clerks*” began to write it down, and thought “*burgh*” a more respectable termination. The termination of *Chevington* is like that of *Leamington* on the *Leam*. How is it formed?—J. G.

Nicholas Wendon, L.L.D. (p. 129).—A notice of him will be found in *Athenæ Cantabrigienses*, i, 384.—C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER, *Cambridge*.

John Fenn (pp. 243, 360).—A native of Norfolk, was admitted of *Corpus Christi College*, *Cambridge*, 1639, and proceeded B. A. 1642-3.—C. H. & THOMPSON COOPER, *Cambridge*.

QUERIES.

THE EARTHQUAKE OF OCTOBER 6TH, 1863.

Was it felt in East Anglia? is a question that has been more than once put to us; and as it is a query of great scientific interest, we shall be glad if our correspondents will, if they can, reply to it; with such details (as precise as possible) as they may be able to communicate.—**EDR.**

A Maid (p. 402.)—When was the term maid changed for that of spinster?—**R. C.**

Family of Ives, the Antiquary.—I shall be obliged by any reference to particulars of the family of John Ives, the antiquary—his ancestors and descendants.—**B.**

Churches dedicated to the Virgin.—I have heard it stated that in the majority of instances, the churches dedicated to the Virgin are situated on hills.—Is this so, and why?—**T.**

Old Watch.—I was lately shown an old watch, found in a river in Suffolk, with the name Salomon Chesnon a Bloys. Is any thing known of this maker; and where can I find an account of him, and his works.—**L.**

Diana Cammel (p. 402.)—Was she executed for Witchcraft? Executions for this offence were so common in the 17th century that, probably it was not thought necessary to specify the crime for which Diana suffered.—**R. C.**

Birthplace of Thomas Sydnor.—Will any of your Correspondents who have access to parish registers, assist an old Subscriber, by giving him the place and time of the baptism of Thomas Sydnor, or Sidnor, who was born within Norfolk, and probably not many miles from Norwich, between the years 1660 and 1670?—**E. H.**

Parish Registrars (p. 402.)—When was the privilege of the parishioners to choose a Registrar first assigned to them? At what date was the oath on entering upon the office first required? And who was the right worshipfull master (in Chancery?) in each parish, before whom the oath was taken? When did "Minister" supersede the canonical name rector or vicar (as the case may be) in a parish church?—**R. C., Queen's Gardens.**

Coats of Arms.—I shall be obliged by any information as to the owners of the two following coats of arms:—1. On a chevron 3 birds [doubtful] between 3 stags or dogs heads erased; in chief, a crescent; date 1659, initials, **W**
I. A. 2. Quarterly, 1 and 4 Sable, a cross flory or moline Arg.; 2 and 3. a chevron between 3 mullets, or stars, Sable.—**L.**

THE EAST ANGLIAN:

OR

NOTES AND

ON SUBJECTS

WITH THE



QUERIES

CONNECTED

COUNTIES OF

SUFFOLK, CAMBRIDGE, ESSEX, & NORFOLK.

No. XXXIV.]

DECEMBER, 1863.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS (pp. 367, 399.)

Suffolk seems to have the lion's share both of printed and manuscript monumental collections. Among the former, Suckling's *History of Suffolk* of course ranks first, and offers something from every parish. Next comes Gage's *History of the Hundred of Thingoe*, which contains copious notes from twenty-three parishes, viz. :—

Barrow	Hargrave	Ickworth	Great Saxham
Brockley	Hawsted	Lackford	Little Saxham
Chevington	Hengrave	Manston	Southwood
Flempton	Great Horningsheath	Nowton	Westley
Fornham All Saints	Little Horningsheath	Rede	Whepstead
Hardwick	Horsecroft	Risby	

For All Saints, Dunwich, Blithburgh, and Southwold, see Gardner's *History of Dunwich*. Hengrave, Gage's *History of Hengrave*. Hawsted, Cullum's *History of Hawsted*. Framlingham, Loder's *History of Framlingham*. Hadleigh and Lavenham, Parson's *Monuments of Kent*, and Pigot's *History of Hadleigh*. Elmeswell and Campsey Ash, *Bibliotheca Topographica Britanica*, vol. v. Clare, Nichols's *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. ii., p. 399.

With reference to "Suffolk Church Notes," consult *A Catalogue of Suffolk Manorial Registers, &c.*, in the possession of William Stephenson Fitch, 1843.

I now turn to the MSS. in the British Museum. First, the Suckling MSS. :—

Blythborough ..	Add. MS. 18,477	Leiston	Add. MS. 18,480
South Elmham, St.		Ilketshall	18,481
Margaret	" "	Ringsfield	" "
South Elmham, All		Sotterly	" "
Saints	" "	Worlingham	" "
North Cove	" "	Aldborough	18,482
Herringfleet	" "	Orford	" "
Hensted	" "	Bungay	" "
Sotherton	" "	Rickenhall	" "
Weston	" "	Monks Illeigh ..	8168
Oulton	18,478		

Add. MS. 21,032, contains epitaphs from many Suffolk churches, collected by Sir William Betham ; the names of some are illegible :—

Stonham Aspoll	Barking	Wetheringset	Kenton
Stonham Earl	Ash Bocking	Crowfield	Holbrook
Claydon	Wetherden	Thorndon	Nettlested
Easton	Finningham	Eye	Pettaugh
Letheringham	Sudbury	Haughley	Woodbridge
Debenham	Brundish	Cotton	Oakley
Shelland	Monks Eleigh	Yaxley	Brome
Mickfield	Bedfield	Mellis	Stuston
Badley	Palgrave	Wilby	Woolpit
Bramford	Willisham (?)		

Add. MS. 15,520. Notes, principally of arms, from many churches in Suffolk. There is an 'Index of Places' at the beginning. Inscriptions from churches in Ipswich.

Harl. MS. 6762. St. Mary Key, St. Stephen, St. Clement, St. Mary, and St. Peter, in Ipswich. Also from Beccles churchyard.

The collections of the late D. E. Davy, Esq., for the *History of Suffolk*, numbering one hundred and thirty volumes, now in the British Museum, contain the most extensive collections for its monumental history.

Nichols's *Topographer and Genealogist* gives "A Catalogue of Sepulchral Monuments throughout the hundreds of Babergh, Blackbourne, Blything, Bosmere and Claydon, Carlford, Colnies, Cosford, Hartismere, Hoxne, town of Ipswich, hundreds of Lackford and Loes," by Mr. Davy. Under each parish is an account of the monuments the church contains. Those parishes marked (*a*) are not mentioned in the above catalogue : they will be found only in the MSS.

The MSS. are full of beautiful drawings of arms in the church windows, on the monuments and hatchments.

Babergh Hundred. Add. MSS. 19,077 and 19,078 :—

Acton	Bures	Edwardston	Long Melford (<i>a</i>)
Alpheton	Cavendish	Glemsford	Milding
Assington	Chilton	Groton	Monks Illeigh (<i>a</i>)
Boxford	Cockfield	Hartest	Newton
Boxtead	Great Cornard	Lavenham	Nayland
Brent Illeigh	Little Cornard (<i>a</i>)	Lawshall	Polstead

Preston	Somerton	Sudbury St. Gregory,	Waldingfield Magna
Shimpling	Stanstead (a)	All Saints, and St.	Waldingfield Parva
	Stoke by Nayland	Peter's	Wiston

Hundred of Blackbourne. Add. MS. 19,079 :—

Ashfield	Fakenham Magna	Knattishall (a)	Stowlangtoft
Badwell Ash	Hepworth	Langham	Thelnetham
Bardwell	Hinderclay	Livermere Parva	Troston
Barnham (a)	Honnington	Norton	Walsham le Willows
Barningham	Hopton	Rickingham Inferior	Wattisfield
Cony Weston	Hunston	Sapiston	Weston Market
Culford	Ingham	Stanton All Saints	Westow
Elmswell	Ixworth	Stanton St. John (a)	Wordwell
Euston *	Ixworth Thorpe		

Hundred of Blything. Add. MSS. 19,080—19,083 :—

Aldringham (a)	Frostenden	Peasenhall (a)	Ubbeston
Benacre	Halesworth	Reydon (a)	Uggeshall
Blythburgh	Henstead	Rumburgh	Walpole
Blythford	Heveningham	Sibton (a)	Walberswick (a)
Bramfield	Holton (a)	Sotherton	Wangford
Brampton	Huntingfield	South Cove (a)	Wenhaston
Chediston	Knodishall	Southwold	Westhall
Cookley	Leiston	Spexhall	Westleton
Cratfield	Linstead Magna (a)	Stoven	Wisset
Darsham	Middleton	Theberton	Wrentham
Dunwich	Covehithe (a) +	Thorington	Yoxford

Hundred of Bosmere and Claydon. Add. MSS. 19,084 and 19,085 :—

Akenham	Bramford	Gosbeck (a)	Ringshall
Ashbocking	Bricet	Helmingham	Somersham (a)
Badley	Claydon	Hemingston (a)	Stonham Aspall
Bailham	Coddenham	Henley	Stonham Earl
Barham	Creeting All Saints (a)	Mickfield	Stonham Parva
Barking	Creeting St. Mary	Needham Market (a)	Swilland (a)
Battisford	Crowfield (a)	Nettlestead	Westerfield
Blakenham Magna	Dormsden (a)	Offton (a)	Willisham
Blakenham Parva	Flowton (a)		

Hundred of Carlford. Add. MS. 19,086 :—

Bealings Magna	Culpho (a)	Martlesham	Rushmere
Bealings Parva (a)	Grundisburgh	Newbourn (a)	Tuddenham
Brightwell	Hasketon	Otley	Waldringfield (a)
Burgh (a)	Kesgrave (a)	Playford	Witnesham
Clopton			

Hundred of Colnies. Add. MS. 19,087 :—

Bucklesham (a)	Helmley (a)	Nacton	Trimley St. Mary (a)
Fakenham (a)	Kirkton (a)	Trimley St. Martin	Walton
Felixstow	Levington		

Hundred of Cosford. Add. MS. 19,088 :—

Aldham (a)	Hadleigh	Layham (a)	Semer
Bildeston	Hitcham	Lindsey	Thorp-Morieux
Brettenham	Kersey	Naughton (a)	Wattisham (a)
Chelsworth	Kettlebaston	Nedging (a)	Whatfield
Elmsett			

* See index to Baker MSS., Camb. Univ. Lib.

+ This is headed in the MS. North Ales.

Hundred of Hartismere. Add. MSS. 19,089 and 19,090 :—

Aspall	Finningham	Redlingfield	Thrandeston
Bacton	Gislingham	Rickingham Super.(a)	Thwaite (a)
Botesdale (a)	Mellis	Rishangles	Westthorp
Braisworth	Mendlesham	Stoke Ash	Wetheringset
Brome	Oakley	Sturston	Wickham-Skeith
Burgate	Occold	Thorndon	Wortham
Cotton (a)	Palgrave	Thornham Magna	Wyverston
Eye	Redgrave	Thornham Parva (a)	Yaxley

Hundred of Hoxne. Add. MSS. 19,091 and 19,092 :—

Athelington	Dennington	Metfield	Tannington
Boddingham	Fressingfield	Monks Soham (a)	Weybread
Bedfield (a)	Horham (a)	Saxtead (a)	Wilby
Bedingfield (a)	Hoxne	Southolt	Wingfield
Brundish	Kelsall	Stradbrook	Wethersdale (a)
Carlton	Laxfield	Syleham	Worlingworth
Denham	Mendham		

Ipswich. Add. MSS. 19,093 and 19,094 :—

St. Clement	St. Mary Elms	St. Mary Tower	St. Peter
St. Helen	St. Mary Key	St. Matthew	St. Stephen
St. Lawrance	St. Mary Stoke	St. Nicholas	Whitton
St. Margaret			

Hundred of Lackford. Add. MS. 19,095 :—

Barton Mills	Exning	Icklingham St.	Thetford St. Mary
Brandon	Freckenham	James	Tuddenham (a)
Cavenham	Heringswell	Lakenheath	Wangford (a)
Downham	Icklingham All	Mildenhall	Worlington
Elden	Saints (a)	Newmarket St.	
Eriswell		Mary	

Hundred of Loes. Add. MSS. 19,096 and 19,097 :—

Ash	Earl Soham	Hoo (a)	Marlesford
Brandeston	Easton	Kenton	Monewden
Charsfield	Eyke	Kettleburgh	Rendlesham
Cretingham	Framlingham	Letheringham	Woodbridge
Dallingho	Hacheston (a)		

The parishes in the subsequent manuscripts are not mentioned in the *Topographer and Genealogist*.

Hundred of Lothingland. Add. MS. 19,098 :—

Ashby	Burgh Castle	Gunton	Lowestoft
Belton	Corton	Herringfleet	Oulton
Blundeston	Fritton	Hopton	Somerleyton
Bradwell	Gorleston	Lound	

Hundred of Mutford. Add. MS. 19,099 :—

Barnaby	Gisleham	Kirkley	Pakefield
Carlton Colville	Kessingland	Mutford	Rushmere

Hundred of Plomesgate. Add. MSS. 19,100 and 19,101 :—

Aldeburgh	Cransford	Orford	Stratford
Benhall	Farnham	Parham	Sudborn
Blaxhall	Friston	Rendham	Sweffling
Bruisyard	Glemham Magna	Saxmundham	Tunstall
Butley	Glemham Parva	Snape	Wantisden
Chilsford	Iken	Sternfield	

Hundred of Risbridge. Add. MSS. 19,102 and 19,103 :—

Barnardiston	Depden	Lidgate	Thurlow Magna
Bradley Magna	Gazeley	Moulton	Thurlow Parva
Bradley Parva	Haverhill	Ousden	Wixoe
Clare	Hawkedon	Poslingford	Wickhambrook
Cowling	Hundon	Stansfield	Withersfield
Dalham	Kedington	Stoke by Clare	Wrattling Magna
Denham	Kentford	Straddishall	Wrattling Parva
Denston			

Samford Hundred. Add. MSS. 19,104 and 19,105 :—

Belstead	Copdock	Holbrook	Stutton
Bentley	East Bergholt	Holton	Tattlingston
Brantham	Erwarton	Raydon	Washbrook
Burstall	Freston	Shelley	Wenham Magna
Capel	Harkstead	Shotley	Wenham Parva
Chattisham	Higham	Sproughton	Wherstead
Chelmondiston	Hintlesham	Stratford	Woolverstone

Stow and Thredling Hundred. Add. MS. 19,106.

Buxhall	Great and Little Fin-	Haughley	Shelland
Combs	borough	Newton	Stowmarket
Creeting St. Peter	Gipping	Onehouse	Wetherden
	Harleston		

Thingo Hundred. Add. MSS. 19,107 and 19,108.

Barrow	Hargrave	Ickworth	Saxham Magna
Brockley	Hawstead	Lackford	Saxham Parva
Chevington	Hengrave	Nowton	Westley
Flempton	Horningsheath	Reed	Whepstead
Fornham All Saints	Magna	Risby	

Thedwastre Hundred. Add. MS. 19,109.

Ampton	Felsham	Livermere Magna	Tostock
Barton	Fornham St.	Pakenham	Thurston
Beighton	Genoveve	Rattlesden	Timworth
Bradfield Combust	Fornham St. Martin	Rougham	Whelnetham Magna
Bradfield St. Clare	Gedding	Rushbrooke	Whelnetham Parva
Bradfield St. George	Hesset	Stanningfield	Woolpit
Drinkston			

Thredling Hundred. Add. MS. 19,110.

Debenham	Framsden	Pettaugh	Winston
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Wangford Hundred. Add. MSS. 19,111 and 19,112.

South Elmham All Saints, St. Cross, St. James, St. Margaret, St. Michael, and St. Peter	Homersfield Bungay St. Mary and Holy Trinity Mettingham Barsham Ilketshall St. Andrew St. John, St. Mar-	garet, & St. Lawrence Beccles Eliough North Cove Redisham	Ringsfield Shaddingfield Sotterly Shipmeadow Weston Worlingham
Flixton			

Hundred of Wilford. Add. MS. 19,112.

Alderton	Bredfield	Melton	Sutton
Bawdsey	Bromeswell	Petistree	Ufford
Boulge	Debach	Ramsholt	Wickham Market
Boyton	Hollesley	Shottisham	

I must now conclude this very imperfect sketch of the materials already collected for the "Monumental History of the Eastern Counties," by expressing a hope that it may lead local correspondents to fill up what is wanting, by giving an account of collections in the private libraries of the gentlemen of East Anglia. I must not omit to mention that since I wrote the account which appeared in the September number, I have had the pleasure of looking over the large and beautiful collection made by Mr. Probert, of Newport, for North Essex. Let us hope ere long to see as complete notes for Norfolk and Cambridgeshire as those already gathered for Suffolk and Essex.—GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

ADDITIONS.

Norfolk.—In Lansdowne MS. 260, will be found some Norfolk church notes. For a list of its contents see *The Norfolk Topographer's Manual*, p. 248.

Monumental inscriptions from Narburgh and East Winch, are in the *Topographer and Genealogist*, vol. ii.

Cambridgeshire.—Inscriptions from Barnwell, see *Bibliotheca Topographica Britannica*, vol. v.

New Market All Saints. Add. MS. 19,095.

Essex.—Notes of arms in the following churches in Essex, will be found in Harl MS. 1541, fo. 51:—

South Ockenden	Barking	Giles's, Colchester	Dagenham
Orsett	Witham	Arkesden	Rickling (?) and Til-
Little Ilford	St. Peter's, and St.	Chishall	lingham.

Fireplaces in Churches.—Fireplaces in church towers are not uncommon, but I only remember one instance of a fireplace in the actual church. I mean of course an ancient example. It is in Burnham Norton church, Norfolk, and is simply a square recess in the north wall of the nave, a little to the west of the porch door, and about four feet from the pavement. It might be used at the present day, the chimney being simply stopped up with a few thorns. Perhaps some of your correspondents can tell me of other churches, in which old fireplaces remain.—A.

ANTIQUITIES FOUND IN CHURCHYARDS (p. 114.)

From the churchyard in Ixworth, Suffolk, I have had a first brass coin, of the Emperor Antoninus Pius, in tolerable preservation; and three of middle brass, two of them Antoninus, with reverse of Britannia, not in a good state, and one of Trajan, a very good denarius of Trajan, a small brass of Licinius, very perfect, and a small brass Constantine Max. all found at different times, and in different parts of the churchyard; likewise a bronze fibula, enameled. It is of the Roman period, and fragments of Roman pottery are often found. I have also a very perfect ring, in bronze, made of one piece of wire, wrought into a pretty open work pattern, on the top, and joined by the ends being wound round the body of the ring. It is of the Saxon period.

A few years since, three coins of Cnut were found in the churchyard at Rougham, Suffolk: they were very perfect, but I could not obtain one.—JOSEPH WARREN.

FAMILY OF RANSOM.

In Joseph Besse's "Collection of the Sufferings of the People, called Quakers for the Testimony of a Good Conscience," it is stated vol 1, page 517, that, "Anno 1685, Richard Ransom was remaining in Norwich Castle for tithes." In a work called "Piety Pinnoled"—this Richard Ransom is stated to have been a miller at North Walsham, and to have joined the people called Quakers about 1676; after which "he suffered long and hard imprisonment for His name's (Jesus Christ's) sake near fifteen years."

I shall be much obliged to any of your correspondents who could help me to find out 1st.—Who was the father of this Richard Ransom? 2nd.—Whether any record exists of his trial and commitment to Norwich Castle, or of his release?

Dawson Turner, in his "Sepulchral Reminiscences," gives the following among the list of those buried in St. Nicholas Church, Great Yarmouth:—

Martha Ransome, died 1698, aged 42 Judith Ransome, died 1712, aged 25. Simon Ransome, died 1726, aged 73. William Ransome, his son, died 1760, aged 62; Mary Ransome, his wife, died 1776, aged 67. Ransome, Rev. William, died 1779, aged 48. These inscriptions are no longer to be found in the church; perhaps some of your readers can give me further particulars as to the persons to whom they refer.

In the *Monthly Magazine*, vol. xxxix., p. 580, anno 1815, is an obituary notice of Thomas Ransome, who is there stated to have been the founder of a literary and benevolent society in Norwich, called the "Friars Society."

I wish to know when this society ceased to exist—and whether any of its proceedings were ever printed.

Any information on these subjects through your pages, or direct to me, would greatly oblige—ROBERT CHARLES RANSOME, *Ipswich*.

Thomas Husee, of Norfolk, living 1596, married Jane, daughter of ——— Townshend. Wanted their descendants, if any.—W. M. H. C.

GARNETRE, OR GARANTRE (p. 418.)

I presume these words are found in some old survey or inquisition relating to the Fens, near Waterbeach. Now it frequently happened on these occasions, that the scribe was a complete stranger to the locality, and would, therefore, when he heard a word he did not understand, express the *sound* of it as nearly as he could. The alternative spelling of "Gerne," or "Garan," would suggest that in this case the scribe was in doubt, whether the word was of *one* or *two* syllables. If he had not given us the second form "Garan," it would not have been clear that the G was to be sounded hard.

The above consideration ought to suggest to gentlemen engaged in the solution of these "word puzzles," the importance of *listening to the sound* rather than looking at the spelling. I remember a case of a child being registered as "RaspRayner," instead of Asparana; and I can imagine the elaborate ingenuity which may hereafter be expended on those two words if the spelling only is looked at, and the sound ignored. Again, we all know how wide, as well as wild, were the conjectures as to the meaning of the vulgar Norfolk response of "Samodithee," so long as the *eye* only was busied with the individual letters, while the *ear* was deaf to their aggregate effect.

Applying this rule to the above case, I would suggest that "Gernetre", or "Garantre," means only "Garden tree." Imagine a "clerk" of an inquest of sewers, fresh from London or Cambridge, sitting in some public house in the Fens, taking the evidence of an unkempt, amphibious creature, all hair and teeth (for so the proverb goes of the fen men) as to some weir in the river Cam, which obstructed either navigation, or drainage. He would ask its name in order to distinguish it from the numerous other weirs along the stream. The clown would, in his thick speech, drawl out "Garin tre were." The scribe might ask what the word meant, or, how it was spelt, but he would ask in vain. The only answer would be "I 'arnt no scholar," "allus called so." The scribe would, under these circumstances, do the best he could, and write the word *as near the sound as possible*.

As a further confirmation of my conjecture, I find that, on the river near Waterbeach, there was once a place called "garden house" (it meant what we now should call a summer house, I believe); afterwards (I am now speaking of two hundred and fifty years ago) the same place was called "garden tree," and the weir, across the river at that place, would be called "gardentree weir," and would be spelt by a stranger, who took the word from the lips of a native, as "gernetre," or, "garantre weir."

WM. MARSHALL, *Ely*.

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